

110-18



0033

T O U R
THROUGH MOST OF THE
TRADING TOWNS AND VILLAGES
OF
S C O T L A N D ;
CONTAINING
NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING
THE TRADE, MANUFACTURES, IMPROVE-
MENTS, &c.
OF
THESE TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

By DAVID LOCH.

By order of the Honourable BOARD of TRUSTEES for
Fisherries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scot-
land.

EDINBURGH:

Printed by WAL. and THO. RUDDIMAN.

M,D,CC,LXXXVII

Presented by the Author to

A
T O U R
 THROUGH MOST OF THE
TRADING TOWNS AND VILLAGES
 OF
S C O T L A N D.

EDINBURGH, MID-LOTHIAN-SHIRE,

IS the capital of Scotland; it is situated in a fertile country, is supplied with exceeding fine soft water, inferior in quality to none in Europe; has plenty of coal in its neighbourhood, and near an excellent sea-port at Leith. The city of Edinburgh and its environs are extremely populous, containing, in a circle of about six miles round, no fewer than 100,000 inhabitants; and is, upon the whole, a very proper place for carrying on the woolen, or any other branch of manufacture.

The quantity of wool brought to the public Weigh-house here, from the first of January 1776 to the first of January 1777, amounted to 20,185 stones 2 pounds, allowing 23 English pounds to each stone, tron weight.—Mr Archibald M'Dowall employs a great many hands in this branch, and the demands for his goods are greatly increased of late. He manufactures about thirty hundred weight of Spanish wool yearly, and fifty packs of Scots wool, each pack containing twelve stones, great weight. His machinery consists of fulling-mills, spinning machine, and, in general, such others as are used by those of the same profession in England. John Thomson has made great improvements on the spinning machine, and has a genius in that way. Mr M'Dowall purchases most of his wool at Boswell fair (commonly called All-a-fudden fair,) within

within four miles of Melrose, and at Edinburgh weigh-house. He sells off good part of the hip and other coarse kinds of the fleece. Mr Jeeves is among the best blanket-makers in Great Britain, and the demand for his goods is very considerable. He makes most use of skin-wool for his blankets, as it works more soft and kindly than fleece-wool either of Scots or English growth, but it must not be tarred. The medium price, paid this year, was sixteen shillings per stone, tron weight, that is twenty-three pounds English. He pays two shillings *per* spyndle for spinning, and for fine yarn two-pence farthing *per* pound English. The selling price of his blankets of ten quarters wide, the usual kind, is from fourteen to sixteen shillings *per* pair. Mr Jeeves has often woven thirty yards of blankets in a day with the flying shuttle. He wants cards much for scribbling the wool, such as they have in many places in Yorkshire. He understands the method of making Kendal coatings, from seven-pence to fifteen-pence *per* yard; and they can be made from the worst of wool; even the refuse works up for that use. This branch should be attended to, as there is always a great demand. He can make Indian duffles, seven quarters wide, of all kinds, striped and plain, for men and women's wear, much in demand, and any wool answers for this likewise, if not too much tarred.

Messrs Tibbets, Miller, Izett, and indeed all the hat-makers in and about Edinburgh, are entirely masters of their business, and their goods are better for the money than those made in any part of Britain. The hats are perfectly well manufactured, and the colour is extremely good; they keep the dye equal to any made in France, England or Holland.

Mr Brotherstone is capital in the carpet way, as well as in some other branches. There are several employed in the stocking way on frames, and their numbers are increasing every day.

John Ballantyne, wool-merchant in Edinburgh, on an average, combs twelve Scots stones of wool, at twenty-two pounds English each stone, *per* week, and pays about five pounds Sterling *per* week for workmen's wages. He dyes every colour to perfection, scarlet excepted. He has used cudbear, made by Mr Cuthbert Gordon at Leith, and finds it answer in several colours. The charity boys, in Canongate-work-house, were employed by Mr Ballantyne for spinning woollen yarn, for the space of four years, on the

the great wheel. It is Mr Ballantyne's opinion that he could employ a great number of young people for spinning wool on that simple machine. He bought last year sixteen hundred pounds Sterling's worth of wool, Scots and English, nearly half and half. He pays the same as Mr Jeeves for spinning, and two-pence *per* pound for combing long wool. He pays his people according to their abilities in their profession; they can easily gain one shilling *per* day, if they chuse to exert themselves. He pays for combing single work wool, two-pence *per* pound; double ditto, four-pence *per* pound; triple ditto, six-pence *per* pound; for spinning worsted, twelve-pence to fifteen-pence *per* spyndle, according to the fineness of the grift; big-wheeling, two shillings *per* spyndle; and carpet, three shillings and six-pence *per* stone of wool. Besides the above, there are great variety of other branches of manufacture carried on with spirit and attention. Messrs William Forester and Company employ about sixty-five looms, all making silk-gauze, plain and flowered. He was among the first who introduced this branch of manufacture into this country. Messrs Walter Seton and Company employ thirty in the same line: they are likewise trying plain silks. There are many manufactories of white thread and linen cloth, the fabric of which is good; but as most of the materials are obliged to be brought from foreign markets, we are not in a capacity of selling so cheap as our neighbours in Ireland, and on the continent. Several very extensive tanneries are carried on in and about Edinburgh. Much is done in the shoe business to great perfection, and, besides supplying the inhabitants, large quantities are annually exported. The manufacturers of leather, in this place, have indeed acquired so great a knowledge in that article, that they can reduce it to any softness or hardness they think proper, and make it take on as fine a polish as marble. Mr Gavin Wilson, in this line, is perhaps the greatest genius which this, or any other country, ever produced: Legs, arms, fiddles, flutes, drinking-mugs, ink-holders, pen-cases, snuff-boxes, and, in short, every thing that can be thought of, he makes of leather, to the utmost perfection. There are also many Curriers and Glovers, who carry on extensive business. The Blacksmiths, of which there are a great number, have acquired a degree of perfection in their business, which has rendered them famous all over Europe, particularly in the article of chimney grates. Hard soap, and candles

candles are manufactured to perfection, and to a very large extent. Strong ale, porter and small beer, excellent of their kinds, are brewed by many, eminent in their profession.—The Edinburgh market is well supplied with all sorts of meat, fish, and vegetables, equal to any in Britain. The Weigh-house of Edinburgh is the best wool-market in Scotland, as the manufacturer can get what suits him, on very moderate terms, and not be loaded with wool which is not fit for his purpose.

I must likewise observe the advantage we have over the Spittalfield manufacturers in the silk branch, who are obliged, by agreement, to pay their workmen sixpence *per* yard, and we have as good work done at three-pence half-penny *per* yard.

L E I T H,

The sea-port of Edinburgh, is a safe and good harbour, about sixteen feet water at spring tides. Ships, for the merchant-service, are built here, on as good principles and terms as any where in Britain, substantial good work, and of excellent materials. Here are two dry docks, well employed, and of great benefit to all the shipping on the east of Scotland.

The wool, brought to the Weigh-house of Leith, from the 28th of December 1775 to the 28th December 1776, was 781 packs, containing 14167 stons 21 pounds of wool, tron-weight, and almost the whole of it is shipped for England in the fleece. The Edinburgh and Leith Roperie and Sail-cloth companies, with some other private traders in that line, employ about 120 looms for making canvas, from the highest, number one, down to osnaburgs, and have a great demand, as the fabric is good. The value of ropes, cordage, and lines of all kinds for fishing, sewing twines, &c. with the canvas, and sails made from that canvas, may annually amount to about 35,000 l. Sterling. The two glass-houses for bottles, to about 20,000 l. Hard and soft soap, to about 10,000 l. The breweries to a considerable amount. Porter is brewed at Leith by Matthew Comb, and others, to a degree of perfection which justly intitles them to the encouragement of every good countryman. There are several employed in the woolen branch, and the stocking-frames are increasing daily. There is one tannerie, well employed; and many shoes made. The tonnage of their shipping

shipping is much increased of late years. There is at present a ship building for the king's service ninety feet keel and twenty-seven feet beam, by Mr John Sime; and there are twelve vessels fitting out for the herring fishing on the west coast of Scotland. The coopers are a respectable body, and carry on trade very extensively in different branches, and furnish casks to a great part of the country, and staves and other materials for making casks. Jo. and David Stead make excellent cards, equal, if not better, for the money, than anywhere else to be got. The price of labour is high; but, as almost the whole is wrought by the piece or job, the merchants and manufacturers can, by this means, estimate the expence. The number of people in South and North Leith is about 11,000. The situation is dry and healthy. The Trinity-house here is under the management of the ship-masters, members of this house; is of old standing, has a considerable revenue very properly attended to, and applied to the relief of such ship-masters, their widows and children; and to all sailors, their widows and children, as have failed with the masters of the house, and are needful.

The excise on hard and soft soap paid last 12 months at Leith, by David Neilson and company, amounted to	L. 2660	0	0	Ster.
Ditto for glass, by the glass-house company,	1416	3	9	
Ditto on malt, by fundries,	1489	0	0	
Ditto for ale, beer, porter, &c.	2411	0	0	

D A L K E I T H, MID-LOTHIAN,

A large populous village, and a well frequented weekly market each Thursday. The wool brought into Dalkeith, from the 1st January 1776 to the 1st January 1777, is about 7200 stons, tron-weight, value 3240 l. Sterling; of which there is exported to Fife and the north country about 6500 stons, at about nine shillings *per* stone; so that there remain about 700 stons of said wool to be manufactured in Dalkeith and its neighbourhood, which is chiefly made into broad cloths, from four shillings to fourteen shillings *per* yard: narrow cloths from one shilling and six-pence

pence to six shillings *per* yard; the amount of the value of the whole manufactured woolen goods, as above, is computed to be about 3000 l. annually. Their chief markets are Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some to the north and south. They pay for spinning two-pence halfpenny *per* skeen. There is no wool sent from this place to England, and but 300 or 400 stons brought from it to Dalkeith: the price is, from twelve to eighteen shillings *per* stone in fleece. There are carpets made here of different patterns and pieces, to the extent of 200 or 300 l. Sterling annually.

George Hislop, hat-maker here, is a considerable dealer, and makes excellent goods. The number of people supposed to be employed in the woolen manufacture in and about Dalkeith, is reckoned upwards of two hundred. There are slaughtered in Dalkeith, at a medium, in one year, 100,000 sheep and lambs, the skins of the whole of which, to a trifle, are sent to Edinburgh, with the wool on them; and there are slaughtered here about 2000 black cattle annually. The situation is as good as any in Scotland or England. The water runs on both sides of the town, and is of an excellent soft quality. His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, to whom the whole village belongs, has a good waulk-mill; and there are good tradesmen of all professions in this place. The country round is populous. In this parish there are about 4000 examinable persons. If his Grace of Buccleugh vouchsafes to give his countenance and protection, Dalkeith may soon become one of the first manufacturing towns in Britain. Its local situation gives it many advantages. Archibald Borthwick, and other manufacturers' remarks, upon Messrs Sawers and Hamilton's report, are that, if it could be brought about, it would be of great benefit to the place, and also to the country in general, that all makers of white woolen cloth, (which they sell at fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen pence *per* ell), should cause it to be dyed in the wool, which would be almost as easy, after a little practice, as their present method; and although it should be a little dearer, the value, when milled and brought to the market, will amply compensate the difference; for, if well made, one yard will be worth two, especially to the wearer. Haddington is the properest place in this country to begin the reformation, because there the manufacturers have had more experience, and consequently understand it better, than those in any other part of the country; especially

cially in the material branch of spinning. If this was once to take place, I doubt not, but, in a short time, they may become equal to the Forrester or Waulkfield cloth; and, when the good effects of the proposed change are seen, others will naturally follow the example. As for Robert M'Ewan, whom they recommend—if the people of Haddington are friendly together, and have the assistance of the Honourable Trustees, to settle something on him, and let him dye their wool for them, it will be no small encouragement. These few things, I have observed, if thoroughly attended to, will, in a short time, be of singular benefit to the country. The principal manufacturers in Dalkeith are,

Deacon Robertson,
William Brown manufacturer,
William Purfell, ditto,
Robert Watson clothier,
William Shaw, ditto,
Archibald Borthwick, ditto, and carpet manufacturer,
James Borthwick, ditto,
John Clerk, carpet-maker,
John Wright, ditto,
John Brown, wool-merchant,
William Wilson, ditto,
Walter Laidlaw, ditto,
John Dick, ditto,
John Goodale, ditto.

The woolen manufactory has been carried on here in a small way these many years, but has much increased of late—They pay their journeymen by the piece. House-rents moderate, the rent of ground high. All of them agree, that dyeing in the wool is by far the best practice, and should be encouraged, as it is the constant custom of the reputable manufacturing towns in England.

MUSSELBURGH, MID-LOTHIAN-SHIRE,

A pleasant, healthy, well situated village for manufactures of every kind, particularly the woolen. Soft water runs through the town—Coals at hand. Hislop and Nicol manufacturers. The nearest calculation of wool they manufacture into different sorts of cloth, superfines, &c. amounts to about 1000 stons annually. James Brooks manufactures, of worsted yarn, spun about Selkirk and Peebles,

151 stones 11 pounds. The goods manufactured of the above yarn are manco-stuffs of different kinds; and the hands employed, after it is spun, are three men and three women. — Thomas Brooks manufactured, from 3d January 1776 to 3d January 1777, fifty spyndles of woollen yarn, weighing twenty-five stones. William Watson manufactured, for the year 1776, imported from Tweeddale, 1196 spyndles of worsted yarn, weighing 152 stones 6 lib. James Watson manufactured, in the year 1776, 2000 spyndles worsted yarn, weighing 156 stones. David Borthwick manufactured, in the year 1776, 728 spyndles of yarn, weighing 56 stones 14 lib. Richard Borthwick senior manufactured, in the year 1776, 1404 spyndles of worsted, weighing 146 stones 4 pound. Colin Clerk manufactured, in the year 1776, 156 spyndles of yarn, spun in Tweeddale and Forrest, weighing 42 stones 10 pound. The goods manufactured, of the above yarns, are manco-stuffs, &c. and the place of sale is Edinburgh. George Stewart, James Thomson, and George Cathie, are good tradesmen, and manufacture all kinds of woollen cloths, from two shillings and six-pence to sixteen shillings and six-pence *per* yard. They are mostly employed by the Edinburgh merchants to work cloth for their sale. The woollen-manufactory has been carried on here these many years past, but has increased of late. They pay their journeymen by the piece. House-rents are moderate, the rent of the ground is high. All of them agree, that dying in the wool is by far the best practice, and should be encouraged, as it is the constant custom of the reputed manufacturing towns in England. The late Messrs Smarts, who were capital manufacturers here, were of the same opinion.

TRANENT, EAST-LOTHIAN,

A pretty extensive village, a mile above Preston-pans, and part of the estate of Winton.

Here woollen yarn is spun and reeled at two shillings *per* spyndle. They spin from six to fourteen cuts *per* pound. Broad cloth is made from five shillings to eight shillings *per* yard. Narrow cloth from one shilling and sixpence, to three shillings *per* yard. They buy wool from eight shillings to twelve shillings *per* stone in their neighbourhood, and it is excellent for carrying on that business. Tranent is situated within a mile of the under-named villages,

lage, *viz.* Preston-pans, Cockenzie, Seton, Ormiston, Elphinston, and Dolphington. There are computed to be in the village of Tranent 1000 persons, and in the parish 2500; part of the above village lies in the parishes of Ormiston and Preston-pans, which parishes are supposed to be as populous as Tranent. Lord Hyndford, and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, patronize a small manufactory carried on by John Redfoord clothier there.

HADDINGTON, EAST-LOTHIAN,

A royal borough, pleasantly situated on the Water Tyne. — The wool brought into Haddington, from December 1775 to December 1776, was about 6000 stones, tron-weight, value 2800 l. Sterling, of which are exported to Fife about 1000 stones tron-weight, at about nine shillings *per* stone; so that there remained about 5000 stones of said wool to be manufactured in Haddington and its neighbourhood, value 2500 l. which is chiefly made into broad cloths, from four shillings to ten shillings and sixpence *per* yard; narrow cloths from one shilling and sixpence to six shillings *per* yard; and blankets made in the English way, from four shillings to eighteen shillings *per* blanket, size two by two yards, to three and one quarter by two and one half yards. They also make a narrow woollen cloth, which is sold raw from the loom, unmilled. This, however, is reckoned a bad custom, as these goods have not been improved these fifty years, but are now rather worse in quality than they were at that time. Therefore, it were to be wished, that the Honourable Board of Trustees would either order these goods to be milled, before bringing them to market, or give small premiums to such as could bring the greatest quantity to market, thus manufactured, in the course of one year; and likewise, that they would discourage the use of second-hand or old cards, which are a very great hurt to the woollen manufacture. The extent of the value of the goods, made in and about this place, is computed to about 5000 l. Sterling annually. The principal manufacturers here are Sawers and Hamilton, William Ramsay, and Robert Davie, with many others of less note. Their chief markets are Edinburgh and Glasgow; some of their goods are likewise sent to the north and south. They pay for spinning two-pence, two-pence halfpenny, and three-pence *per* skean.

B

There

There is no wool sent from this place to England, and only eight or nine hundred stones brought from it to Haddington, the price from twelve shillings to eighteen shillings *per* stone, in fleece: William Ramsay and Robert Davie grow and prepare about four tons of woad, for dying blue annually; but Robert M'Ewan, dyer there, was the first who taught them that branch of business, and deserves notice on that account. The number of people supposed to be employed in different branches of the woolen manufactory, in and about Haddington, is reckoned to be upwards of 800. The situation is as good as any in Scotland, having plenty of water, a free air, and dry climate, and very high coals. The price paid for wool at Haddington is from five to eighteen shillings in fleece. If the Board should incline to put apprentices to weaving as formerly, their stamp-master at Haddington, William Lindsay, is a very proper person to instruct them. He makes beaver-cloth from the pile of the hare and rabbit, of a good quality, almost equal to real beaver made in France.

LINTOWN, EAST-LOTHIAN,

A pleasantly situated village, nigh the mouth of the water Tyne, a most commodious place for carrying on the woolen manufacture, or indeed any branch, which I took the liberty to mention in a letter to the public, January 1776; and should the proprietors agree, might soon be a place of consequence. The inhabitants of this village are industrious good people. Lord Haddington's family, much to their honour, shew great goodness of heart, and have at the family's expence, erected a small village, a little way from Tinningham-house, called the Widow's Row, in which live fourteen families of old people, who have been servants, or somehow connected with the family; and there is an annual sum allowed for their maintenance.

The family has been long greatly respected and esteemed over all this part of the county, for their humanity and benevolence, and most justly.

Mr Buchan Hepburn, and the other gentlemen and farmers in this neighbourhood, are truly public spirited, and great promoters of agriculture and manufactures.

Here

Here a good deal of flax is spun; eleven looms are employed in the woolen and linen branches: James Dawson is capital in both these, and is well employed.

DUNBAR, EAST-LOTHIAN,

A royal borough, a pleasant sea-port, and a safe harbour, fifteen feet water at spring tides. The merchants have a true spirit for trade. It may be called the Brighthelmstone of Scotland for sea-bathing, the salt water being pure and strong, with excellent conveniencies and good lodgings. Mrs Robert Fall, much to her honour, employs many people in the spinning of wool, and manufacturing it into carpets and other goods. Thomas Brown, likewise, does as much as his small stock will admit of. He was greatly hurt by an accidental fire that happened to his house, which consumed great part of his effects. He continues still to do a little in the woolen way, a good deal in the stocking, and wants nothing but a little support, as he has the character of an honest man. Messrs Charles and Robert Fall and Company carry on a great trade to all parts, and much is done by said company and others in making red herrings; also malt, barley, flour, and sundry other branches. The process of curing red herrings is in the following manner: When they are brought from the boats or vessels, to the close or cellar, they are roused with salt, great or small, according as they are meant to be cured for exportation, or home consumption. If for the former, great salt is unquestionably best. They must lie so salted about thirty hours: They are turned with scoops, and the salt thrown over them; they are afterwards spitted through the mouth, with wooden spits of four feet long, and then hung on spars, at proper distances, on the luffs or rafters, as the fishermen call them, and, if they fall, are hung on tenter hooks.—Oak wood is the best to smoke with, though beech wood partly may be used. The time to be smoked depends upon the dryness or dampness of the weather; but the attention to the first two days secures the success. It will take three weeks fully to cure them, if the weather is unfavourable; but if dry and clear, fourteen days will answer the purpose. The barrel contains from six to seven hundred of our middle-sized herrings on the east coast of Scotland. The herrings, however, become smaller at Yarmouth; the barrels, therefore, will contain of them from eight to ten hundred. The herrings

herrings on the west coast again being larger than either, I suppose, from five to six hundred of these may fill the barrel. They are reckoned at five score to the hundred, and the number contained in each barrel is marked on the end of it with a blacking brush. The average price is twenty-five shillings *per* barrel, ready money, both in England and Scotland, and a great demand for them from abroad.

Messrs Charles and Robert Fall and Company, besides the extensive trade they carry on in most branches, are just now erecting about sixty looms, to manufacture canvas of all sorts, and have taken into trade with them, in that and the roperie branch, Thomas Bryant, from Great Yarmouth, who is a person of experience and knowledge in this valuable trade.

GLASGOW, LANARK-SHIRE,

A large and populous city, situated on the banks of the Clyde, carries on a very extensive trade, particularly to America and the West-Indies. Their local situation gives them many advantages in these branches of trade, and the manufactures carried on here are very considerable.

Messrs Adam Grant and Company carry on here a large trade in the manufacture of carpets. They make them exceeding good, of fine clear colours, and the patterns well chosen, and very distinct. They manufacture about 2500 stones of wool in one year. The price of spinning is much the same as at Edinburgh, and the piece-work on the same terms. Their demand is very great at home, and they receive large orders from the merchants, who export them to different ports abroad. They have found no loss from our American trade being stopped. They get most of their wool from Argyle and Dumbarton shires, the prices from seven shillings to fourteen shillings Sterling *per* stone. Mr William Brown of Glasgow, a large manufacturer of all sorts of skins, makes excellent shambo, and all other sorts of leather. He purchases most of the sheep and lamb skins that are killed in Glasgow and Greenock, and makes immense quantities of the best gloves for ladies and gentlemen, of the best colours, and buck and doe-skin breeches, and his work-houses in trade are very extensive. He, at a medium, uses about 40,000 skins annually. He sells about 2000 stones of wool at home, and sends to Kendal, in England,

land, about 1000 stones, by orders from the merchants there. He gets for his Highland wool, that is tarred, from five shillings to eight shillings *per* stone, tron weight, and, for the wool that is not tarred, fifteen shillings *per* stone. The merchants in Kendal buy the best at fifteen shillings *per* stone, and carry it up in waggons. He finds use for all the refuse, and he has great merit and knowledge in his profession. He has two sons, whom he proposes breeding to his own business. Mr Brown, about two years ago, employed fifteen servants, from distant parts, but is now enabled to carry on business with our own people only, and finds it turn to much better account than when he employed strangers. Mr Brown lived four years at Wooler, from 1758 to the year 1762. Before that period, almost the whole lambs' skins of this country were sent up to England to be manufactured; when they had undergone that operation, part came down here. A short time after that, Mr Brown used one hundred dozen a-week, for years together, and paid 45l. Sterling for wages weekly.

Mr William Stirling of Glasgow has long, and still continues to carry on here a very extensive manufacture in the printing and staining way, both of linen and cotton. He has, by his industry, brought up a fine family, and acquired considerable wealth, to the extent, I am told, of about 25,000 l. Sterling. His two sons he has bred in the same line of life, who promise to be likewise eminent in their profession. They are people of true public spirit, and deserve the applause of their country. They employ a number of people in all the branches of their extensive operations. Their market is partly at home, and great demands from foreign parts. They have found no short-comings in the trade of late. They are not inclined to discover the method of their operations; their business has lately increased much, and making the spirit of vitriol themselves has added to the profit of their manufactory. The wages they pay are according to the genius and abilities of the work-people employed. The rent for their houses and bleaching fields must be considerable, which are situated on Leven side, nigh Dumbarton, where there is fine soft clear water, which greatly contributes to give their cloth a good colour. The number of looms, in Glasgow and its environs, employed at present, is about 4000 in all the different branches; besides at Anderston, one mile down the Clyde, on the Dumbarton road, full 500 looms are at work. The number

ber of people in this city and suburbs is about 38,000; the town is yearly increasing, and good regular buildings with wide open streets. Upon the whole, it is a neat well laid out town. The breweries at Glasgow are great works, and consume many thousand bolls of barley for malt annually. The bottle-house here is well employed. The tanneries go on with spirit and success. The quantity of shoes manufactured here is very great. The tapes, inkles, and all other species of goods, are much in demand. Iron work of all kinds made to a considerable extent. The printed linens and cottons, manufactured last year, amounted to the full value of 150,000 l. Sterling, and the duty paid upon them to 10,000 l. Sterling. The duty paid upon wheel-carriages is double what it was five years ago. The rope-ries in and about Glasgow are carried on to the extent of about 28,000 l. annually.

Mr William Smith, of Glasgow, makes, to a good extent, livery laces, girth webs for fadlers, and other articles of that kind; as also excellent herring nets, and is eminent in his profession. William Risk is eminent for making inkles, ferrets, knee-garters, with many other articles in that line, to the east of the Green of Glasgow, and is capital in his trade. At Glasgow, Marshall and Company's tannerie is the greatest in Europe, except the one at Cologne in Germany.

KIRKINTULLOCH, DUMBARTON-SHIRE,

A small village on the side of the great canal. The town is increasing on this account.

There are some long-lawns manufactured here, but no woolen, except for private families.

KILSYTH, STIRLING-SHIRE,

A pretty large village, on the side of the canal. There are several looms employed here, but all in the piece-way, for linens and coarse woolen, adapted for country use. They had large orders of late, to execute in the long-lawn way, from the Glasgow market. By their situation, being close on the canal, the town will increase yearly.

FALKIRK,

FALKIRK, STIRLING-SHIRE,

A pretty large town, pleasantly situated in a fine country. There are about 120 looms here, which deal mostly in the customary way, and are employed by all the neighbourhood. Ebenezer Catter, clothier here, has a club of about 100 gentlemen, farmers and others, who pay two shillings and three-pence *per* month, and take his cloth, for all their families. The country in general is well disposed. There are computed to be in the parish of Falkirk betwixt 6 and 7000 examinable persons; and, upon an average, 7000 sheep and lambs are slaughtered annually: the greatest part of the skins of these are sent to Linlithgow to be dressed. By the great canal going so near Falkirk, and the Carron iron-works being established there, the number of people increases daily; and, if industry increases in proportion, it will soon become a considerable place in point of manufactures. There is another club of decent gentlemen, called the Grand Climatic Club, who are likewise resolved to be clothed in the manufactures of their country: they have much public spirit. The woolen manufacture, to any extent, has been set on foot only within these two years, and they have begun wisely with low-priced goods, made from the wool of the country. The number of hands employed are daily increasing.

LINLITHGOW, WEST-LOTHIAN,

An antient royal borough of considerable extent. The wool trade here is carried on by Henry Gilfillan and Company, John Gibson, George Napier, David Balderton, Mr Barclay and Mr Smart.—They purchase from 5000 l. to 6000 l. Sterling value of wool annually, mostly in the north of England, at fifteen shillings *per* stone, *tron*-weight, at a medium. They purchase some coarse wool in Tweeddale, from five to eight shillings *per* stone, for carpets, and such goods. Messrs Henry Gilfillan and Company manufacture about 1000 stones into carpets annually, sold mostly abroad. The other manufactures above named are mostly in the combing way, which is spun up, and sold to the English manufacturers. Some small part is bought by the country people, and wrought up for their own private use. These five master wool-combers employ about thirty men and boys in that branch. There are some tanneries

neries and skinneries carried on to a good extent. There are about 40,000 skins fully dressed in one year, about forty-eight looms employed in different branches of the woolen manufactory, and eight looms in the carpet manufactory. There are nine frames for stocking-makers. The price of combing wool is the same as at Edinburgh, and spinning according to the grist, from one shilling and six-pence to two shillings and six-pence per spynkle. The price varies according to the demand for yarn, which is very great at present.—This town is well situated for manufactures, being populous, rich coal, and plenty of fine soft clear water.

KIRKLISTON, WEST-LOTHIAN,

A small kirk-town, on the Linlithgow road.

No wolen manufactures here, except druggets. Alexander Fleming carries on a considerable linen manufactory, and employs about twenty looms. There is a great demand for linen at present.

STIRLING, WEST-LOTHIAN,

An ancient royal borough, well known from its castle, and many memorable actions there. This town has long carried on a very extensive trade, in manufacturing shalloons and serges, Highland plaids and carpets. James Young has a neat carpet-work: the colours are remarkably good, and indeed finely executed. His demands are great at home, as well as from England, Ireland and Holland. He uses all sorts of wool, and his yarn is spun in the country. Here are about 160 looms, 30 stocking-frames, and 17 carpet looms, mostly all in woolen goods; and the town contains about 4500 inhabitants. They get their wool from the same places that the Linlithgow people get theirs, and at the same prices. The principal dealers and manufacturers are,

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| John Smith, | Hugh Smith, | Alex. Steven, |
| John Steven. | John Paton, | George Arthur, |
| John Paterfon, | William Wilson, | John Wilson, |
| Convener Paterfon, | James Ewing, | James Craig, |
| John Moir, | Robert Banks, | Peter Littlejohn, |
| Robert Harvie, | James Young, | William Reid, sen. |
| Wm. Reid, jun. | John Dick, | John Robertson, |
| Robert Gilchrist, | James Campbell, | James Baird, |
| William Gilfillan, | John Wingate, | Peter Russell, |
| James Neilson, | John Watson, | Charles Rattray. |
| William Laing, | | |

ALLOA,

ALLOA, CLACKMANNAN-SHIRE,

A pretty large town, six miles below Stirling, on the north side of the Forth.

At this sea-port, and neighbourhood, much work is done, and every thing carrying on for the improvement of trade and manufactures of Scotland. The quantity of coal shipped is very great, and the manufacture of camblets is in a flourishing state; in so much, that there are just now employed twenty masters, who employ 150 looms, almost all of them working upon this valuable branch.—They get most of their wool from the neighbouring hills, which has no tar, and is all spun among themselves. Gibson and Haig are the most considerable in that line. They employ, at a medium, twenty-two looms and 120 people. Their markets are at home, London and Quebec. Here industry makes the people appear with a pleasing countenance.

ALVA, STIRLING-SHIRE,

A small village, a little above Alloa, where a good deal of plaidings and other coarse woolen goods are made.

CLACKMANNAN,

The head town of the county.—Here is a good deal of yarn spun, and industry appears to be on the advance. There are a few looms now going, and more preparing.

KINCARDINE, CLACKMANNAN-SHIRE,

A pretty large town, on the north side of Forth, four miles below Alloa.—This sea-port deserves the notice of every lover of his country. Here, in my time, they have increased the tonnage of their shipping at least forty to one.

There is not less than one hundred sail belonging to this port, the smallest forty tons burden, and the largest 150 tons. They build most of their craft in their own docks; and, by that means, the money is made to circulate among themselves. Here industry makes peace and plenty appear in every countenance, and true friendship reigns among them. If any man loses his ship by fires of weather, or any unforeseen accident, the honest sailors assist their distressed

treffed brother all in their power to put him again into business. This is true magnanimity, and the glorious and prevailing principle of British seamen. They have had the address and good sense to supply the Glasgow market, and all that country, with timber of all kinds, since the American trade was shut up; and, indeed, upon better terms than the people in that country ever supplied themselves; for the usual navigation was round all the north and west of Scotland. They send their largest ships to Norway, Sweden, and all the ports in the Baltic, and load timber of all kinds, fit for the market in the west; they unload this timber at the Sea-lock, mouth of Carron. They float it in large rafts up the canal, now navigable within one mile of Glasgow, where they cart it to the city, at an expence every way much below what those people have been in use to import their timber. By this they have the merit of opening a new channel of trade, advantageous to themselves and their country.—I am clearly of opinion, that there is more tonnage of shipping employed here than in any port in Great Britain, in proportion to the number of people.

TORRYBURN, FIFE-SHIRE,

A small sea-port, where a considerable quantity of coals is shipped—has a good harbour. There is a good deal of spinning in the flax way.

CULROSS, PERTH-SHIRE,

A royal borough, pleasantly situated on the north of the Forth, the property of Lord Dundonald. There are here about thirty-five looms employed in the linen and cotton branches, and some piece-work in the woolen. This place is well situated for manufactures, lying warm and dry, and very nigh coals; and most of the manufacturers have small gardens, which contribute greatly to their health, and consequently the number of old people here, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, exceeds any place in Scotland. Lord Cochran has laid out a large sum in erecting a coal-work, and making an harbour, which, it is hoped, will succeed, as his Lordship has paid much attention to the works.

D U M.

DUMFERMLINE, FIFE-SHIRE,

A royal borough of considerable extent and trade; a good country all around, and very nigh coal. Here is a great manufacture in diapers, and all sorts of table-linen and woolen goods. There are about 7000 examinable people in the parish, and about 600 looms employed at present in the different branches above-mentioned. They get their wool from Wooler, and thereabouts. Here are several good dyers, who serve all the country round. Provosts Turnbull, Dickie, and Anderson, are the principal. They have a very good market, well supplied with vivres of all kinds; and the consumption is considerable; they have coals just at the door. There are about 12000 sheep and lambs killed annually, and about 600 black cattle. The people live much better than formerly, owing to the manufactures. The sale of their woolen goods is mostly round the country: some go to the west country. There are about 1200 stones of wool wrought up yearly.

INVERKEITHING, FIFESHIRE,

A sea-port, and safe harbour, nigh coals, and one of the most ancient royal boroughs in Scotland. There is a good market here for all vivres. There are about forty looms employed in the whole parish, much in piece-work, in the linen and woolen way, and in diapers. Their politics and squabbles about the management of the town, keep them poor and insignificant, and almost totally idle.—There are about 1300 examinable people here.

ST DAVID'S, FIFE-SHIRE,

A sea-port, the property of Sir Robert Henderson of Fordell, a public spirited worthy gentleman, and a great promoter of trade and industry. He has shipped at this port, for some years past, many thousand tons of coals annually, on his own account and risk, to the London market, and others, and, by this, has employed hundreds of seamen and labourers. I am happy to inform the Board, that the scheme has turned out much to his own advantage, as well as to that of his country. There are full eighteen feet of water in the harbour at spring-tides. Some coarse woolens for

for home consumption, and knitting of stockings, both of thread and worsted, are manufactured here.

ABERDOUR, FIFE-SHIRE,

A safe sea-port, but shallow water. Here a good deal is done in knitting of stockings, both thread and worsted. Colonel Watson, who resides here at present, has much merit in introducing an excellent breed of sheep, of Mr Cowley's kind. The wool is of a good quality, and, at a medium, the fleece of one of his sheep weighs eight pound English. Here, I cannot help observing, though born in this county, that there is less public spirit among the men of property than in any county of Scotland (a few gentlemen excepted); for though, by their local situation, they have many advantages, being supplied with fish of the best kinds, coal, salt and several articles of vivres, on the most moderate terms, and very populous, no part of the shire being above six miles from the Forth or the Tay, as well adapted for raising and feeding the best woolled sheep as any in Great Britain, as the snow never lies but a few days; and, upon the whole, fitter for breeding sheep than raising corn, except the small strips on the sea-side, and would yield a much surer and more profitable crop, than any at present raised either by the lairds or the farmers, as many of them plough their high lying grounds where they may make corn grow, but no man ever saw it ripen to perfection; and, by this means, tearing up the sheep-walks, they have reduced the number of sheep so much, that it is thought there are more hares in the county than there are sheep. By this neglect, many thousand pounds annually go out of the county to East-Lothian, the south of Scotland, and to England, for wool to cloath the inhabitants of the shire; for as to export they have none, as their wool is loaded with three or four profits before it comes to the poor house-wives, or manufacturers.

KINGHORN, FIFE-SHIRE,

A royal borough, and great thorough-fare, being the ferry to Leith. The chief article carried on here is the knitting of thread-sockings, which they are perfectly acquainted with, and they have a great demand for them, at present. There are about 1100 people in the parish.

BURNT-

BURNTISLAND, FIFE-SHIRE,

A royal borough, and a sea-port town, with a large and safe harbour, about sixteen feet of water at spring tides; very little is done in the manufacturing way here; being a royal borough, that a bar to it. There are about 800 people in the parish.

KIRKALDY, FIFE-SHIRE,

A royal borough and sea-port, a tolerable good harbour, but shallow water. Some coal and salt is shipped. The people are employed here, and in the links, mostly in weaving checks and tykes. They dye all colours well. There are about 240 looms going, some in the woolen for home-consumpt. English wool answers best, which is generally got from Yetholm, and down towards Kelfo and Wooler. The price is from twelve to eighteen shillings *per* stone. The goods mostly made are from five to eleven shillings *per* yard; the number of stones of wool manufactured and sold here is about 1000 stones of English, and 500 stones of Scots in a year. The price of spinning is two shillings *per* spyndle. The price of weaving the broad way is from five-pence to eight-pence *per* yard. There are about 100 men and women employed in spinning and weaving wool. The principal manufacturers here are Andrew Balvaird in Path-head, and Robert Steidman in Linktown. The dyers and cloathiers are Andrew Balvaird, Robert Steidman, James Davidson, and Joseph Brown. The best markets are at Edinburgh, Perth, and through Fife. Great part of the checks and tykes go to England, and the demand is brisk. There are about 3000 examinable people in the parish. Messrs John and George Fergus have about forty of the above looms, and they have a large bleachfield, for bleaching yarn for themselves and others. All their yarn is made from Riga and St Petersburg flax. They use none of their own home-grown flax. Many of their pocket-napkins go to Aberdeen and other parts of the north, and are sold from six-pence to one shilling and six-pence *per* napkin. Glasgow likewise takes to a considerable value of their manufactures.

DUNNIKIER,

**DUNNIKER, commonly called PATH-HEAD,
FIFE-SHIRE.**

This is a large and populous thriving village, the property of Mr Oswald, all feued to tradesmen and manufacturers. The manufacture of nails is carried on here to a great extent. Andrew and George Balvairs carry on a considerable woolen manufacture, and make cloth from one shilling and six-pence to twelve shillings *per* yard, from Scots wool, mostly from the Edinburgh market, and the combed wool from John Ballantyne there. They find a ready sale all over the country. They make it from the fleece fit for the market. They make good colours, and have long supported their reputation. Here there are about 195 looms employed in manufacturing checks, tykes, napkins, and plain linen, all much in demand at present. Their spinning has rose from ten-pence to seventeen-pence *per* spynkle. There are about 1500 people in this village.

DYSART and ST CLAIR'S TOWN, FIFE-SHIRE,

A sea-port and royal borough, has a good harbour, fourteen feet of water at spring tides. A considerable quantity of coal and salt is shipped here, and much more might be done, were the same attention given that I have known. They carry on a brisk trade in the checks, tykes, and napkins, as their neighbours do, and have ready sale. The burghers and inhabitants have long supported a good reputation. There are about 130 looms, and 2000 examinable persons in the parish. They are an active and diligent people.

WEST WEMYSS, FIFE-SHIRE.

There is a tolerable harbour here, the property of Mr Wemyss of Wemyss, where some coal and salt is shipped. There is little industry in this sea-port; however, it is expected they will be roused to a sense of their duty, to their families and their country, by the example of their neighbours.

E A S T

EAST WEMYSS, FIFE-SHIRE,

A small fishing town, likewise the property of Mr Wemyss. They have been used in a certain line, that it is bad to wean them from. Little industry here.

METHIL and DUBBIE-SIDE, FIFE-SHIRE,

The property of Mr Wemyss. The coal and salt shipping was a great object here, but these are now much failed. They begin to think on some trade more permanent and lasting; and, if they are roused, they will probably attend to their own interest.

LEVEN, FIFE-SHIRE,

The property of Mr Gibson of Durie, a pleasantly situated village, at the mouth of Leven water. Coal, salt, and fish, both fresh and salt water plenty, and good of their kinds. There are about 150 looms in the parish, mostly employed in making green linen. There is a weekly market on Saturday, where the linen sells commonly as fast as it can be made.—James Greig has set up in the cloathier way, and is doing very well. He manufactures the wool from the fleece, ready for the market; he buys his wool from John Ballantyne in Edinburgh. The number of examinable people in the parish is about 1400. Here are two annual markets, one at midsummer, and one at Michaelmas; and, being in the center of Fife, all sellers resort to it, and there are buyers, at these fairs, from Newcastle, Hawick, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Stirling, &c. where much money is laid out. Miss Anne Hamilton makes excellent white thread, and is succeeding pretty well here. She is very attentive and industrious. She is come of a good family, and deserves public notice.

LARGO, FIFE-SHIRE.

Upper and Lower Largo's, the property of Mr Durham, who has done much to improve and beautify his estate. There are several manufacturers here, who are much encouraged by Mr Durham and the neighbourhood; but, above all, Mrs Durham is held in esteem by all ranks of people, for

for her public spirit and humanity, laying out herself to give bread to the industrious, and charity to those she thinks proper objects. Manufactures are going on here apace, 42 looms being well employed.

COLLINSBURGH, FIFE-SHIRE,

The property of Lord Balcarras, a pleasant and healthy village, and a very industrious people. No beggars in the whole town, and there are about 500 inhabitants. There are about eight looms; a great deal of yarn is spun in and about this village. The flax mostly used is that brought from Riga. There are two dyers here, who serve all the people who send their worsteds to be dyed, which is considerable. The yarn is sold at St Andrew's, and all the towns in the neighbourhood.

KILCONQUHAR, FIFE-SHIRE,

The property of Mr Bethune of Balfour. This village is much in the same line with Collinsburgh. They have a great deal of spinning. About thirty looms are employed in piece-work, and a considerable manufacture of shoes and boots is also carried on here. There are in the parish about 2500 examinable people.

ELY, FIFE-SHIRE,

The property of Sir John Anstruther, a good safe harbour, 15 feet water at spring tides. There is a good deal spun here, and about twenty looms employed. There are about 800 people in the parish.

ST MONANCE, FIFE-SHIRE,

A fishing town, the property of Sir John Anstruther. The people are very industrious. Two very considerable dealers in yarn reside here. They promote spinning round the neighbourhood. There are twenty looms, all employed, and 1000 examinable people in the parish.

PITTENWEEM,

PITTENWEEM, FIFE-SHIRE,

A sea-port, and a royal borough; was much on the decline; but the coal and salt works erected by Sir John Anstruther, and Mr Robert Fall, have saved the town, and now make it flourish more than any on the east coast of Fife. These gentlemen have, at their sole expence, built a new harbour, and repaired the old one; have laid waggon ways from their coal-pits to the harbour. They ship many thousand tons of coals annually, and many thousand bushels of salt. This being the highest port where coals or salt are shipped for the north, brings many north-country vessels for these useful articles. And ships can load here, and often be at home, before they can get up the Frith to take in their loading. Here there are about twenty looms; and spinning is carried on at present very briskly, though nothing is done in the woolen branch but country work, and the people clothe themselves in that way. The quantity of wool brought from Dunbar and North Berwick to this part of the coast, is about 2000 stones annually.

ANSTRUTHER, EASTER and WESTER, FIFE-SHIRE,

These are both royal boroughs, all feued from Sir John Anstruther. A harbour for small vessels, but about eleven feet water at spring tides. There are about thirty-six looms in both towns. A considerable thread manufacture is carried on by Chalmers and Hall. Their thread is much approved of.—All coloured threads. And these people are likewise dyers, and dealers in Scots woolen cloth—True friends to their country.

KILRENNY, and CELLER-DYKES, FIFE-SHIRE,

A royal borough, feued mostly from Mr Bethune of Balfour. A good fishing is carried on here. The people are very industrious, spin considerable quantities both of flax and wool. Mr and Mrs Lumfday of Invergelley give much encouragement to promote industry; they live hard by these towns, and are much esteemed by all ranks of people.

D. CRAIL,

CRAIL, FIFE-SHIRE,

A royal borough, holds of the Crown. A considerable fishing is carried on here. The people are industrious; a great deal of yarn is spun in this town and parish. There are about 1800 examinable people here; and 74 looms in this town, and Kingbarns, all well employed at present, and mostly in the linen way and Osnaburgs. James Kingo stamps here, (though not in my list of stamp-masters). His district is from Kingbarns to Earlsferry, and pays all his charges out of the stamp-dues, of which he complains. Colonel Monypenny of Pitmilly is a great promoter of industry and manufactures, in this corner of the east of Fife, and is much respected.

CITY of ST ANDREW'S, FIFE-SHIRE,

Well known in antient times; as a seat of learning, is now become a considerable manufacturing town. Here are about 42 looms, just now all well employed, mostly in plain coarse linens; but Mr Wilkie makes linen of all kinds, as the market rules. He is the first man who wrought Osnaburgs here, and invented a rolling machine for dressing his yarn; and, by this means, his cloth gets a preference at market; for the cloth looks much the better for it; more so than when dressed in the cloth. He thinks dowlas might be made here to good account. Mr Wilkie is to apply to the Board for a new rolling machine, and will describe its construction and effects.

LEUCHARS, FIFE-SHIRE,

In place of a village of smugglers, has become a manufacturing village, and the people industrious in spinning and weaving. The merchants buy up yarn all over the country. Sir Robert Henderson, the proprietor, has great merit in bringing this reformation about.

DUNDEE, FORFAR-SHIRE,

A large, populous, and prosperous town and royal borough; has increased greatly within these twenty years, and still continues; has a very considerable trade to most parts

parts of Europe and America. They are at present improving their harbour and their streets. As to its manufactures, few towns in Britain, in proportion to their number, do more than they. Here a true spirit of industry prevails among all ranks of people. It is computed to contain about 14000 inhabitants, and about 2800 looms are at present all well employed, mostly in low-priced linens, Osnaburgs, and other branches. Lately, when the price of linen was low, they had spirit enough to form themselves into a society, to raise a large capital to carry on the woollen manufacture; but, just as they were about to settle their plan, the goods they were perfectly skilled in began to rise, which has so far retarded it; but they have by no means lost sight of so valuable an object. There are some public-spirited gentlemen here, who mean to try it on the Haddington plan. Messrs Morisons were the first promoters of making white and coloured threads, and carry on this valuable manufacture to a great extent, much to the advantage of themselves, as well as of their country. They likewise carry on a large bleachfield, and buy considerable quantities of brown linens, Osnaburgs, &c. for the London and west country markets: several have followed their laudable example, are all succeeding well, and have great demand for their goods from all quarters. Messrs Bell and Company carry on a large tannerie and manufacture of shoes; have great demand both for the leather and shoes, which they make good, and as neat as any in Britain. There are two or three more tanneries, all doing well. Upon the whole, this town is in a most flourishing and thriving state, a sober and industrious people; and, above all, those of every persuasion live upon the most friendly and cordial terms. There is an elegant, convenient, neat church just finished. Dr Blinshall has done much in this, as indeed in every public affair; he is a real friend to his country and its manufactures. And here I cannot omit an instance of the sense and moderation of the parties. The Glassites, or seceders, have built a new chapel within twenty yards of the New Church, and vie with each other who shall be most obliging, by giving a little ground on either side for their mutual accommodation. In short, they show a true principle of Christian love and charity.

LESLIE,

LESLIE, FIFE-SHIRE,

An inland village, the property of the Earl of Rothes. Here there is a great deal of linen yarn spun, and about sixty-five looms are employed, all in the coarse linen way.

FALKLAND, FIFE-SHIRE,

An ancient town, clofs by the back of the Lomond Hills. There is a good deal of yarn spun here, and about ninety looms employed all in the coarse linen way.

AUCHTERMUCHTY, FIFE-SHIRE,

An inland village, the property of Captain Moncrieff. A good deal of coarse yarn is spun here; about eighty looms; a constant sale of coarse linens, about thirty pieces a-day, thirty-five inches wide, and eighty yards long. At a medium, about 800 people.

STRATHMIGLO, FIFE-SHIRE.

This village is the property of General Skene, about one mile north of the West Lomond Hill, well situated to carry on either the woolen or linen manufacture, having fine soft water, which runs all along the south-side of the village. Here there is a fine bleachfield, a good deal of gauzes, lawns, striped muslins, and many other fabricks, above 1000 pieces in all, from Glasgow, Paisley, and other parts. There are Silefia's from Perth and Stirling brought to this bleachfield. There are about thirty-three looms employed, as the others above-mentioned, and about 500 inhabitants. The young ones make a good figure. There is the best and finest wooled sheep in Scotland on the Lomond Hills, and their wool is never tarred. It is sold this year from sixteen to eighteen shillings *per* stone: it is computed there are 4000 sheep on the Lomond hills. Their fleeces two pound at a medium.—Messrs Carrick and Reid carry on the bleachfield here, and make a considerable quantity of ounce threads for the London market, frequently to the amount of 9000 spyndles in one year.

KINROSS,

KINROSS, FIFE-SHIRE.

The property of George Graham, Esq; a pleasant village, situated on the side of Loch-Leven. In this village there about 140 looms employed, partly in thin Silefia's, and partly in brown linens, from nine-pence to two shillings *per* yard, the breadth seven-eighths to yard wide. No woolen goods are manufactured here, but such as are employed by the country people for their own use. There may be about 1000 inhabitants in the place.

NORTH-FERRY, FIFE-SHIRE.

Mr Commissioner Clerk has been at great pains to direct the landing and shipping places, at both South and North Ferry, at all times of the tide; they are compleatly done; but the public reap no benefit, as the boatmen will not be at the trouble to keep their boats a-float. If some regulations are not made, and strictly adhered to, the public money is thrown away. Here there is no sort of industry. Scarce a loom or wheel to be found in the whole village. There are about 200 idle people here. The M'Ritchies, and the other boatmen, are all indolent, insolent fellows, under no sort of order, authority, or government.

SOUTH-FERRY, WEST-LOTHIAN,

A royal borough, and small sea-port. Here some trade is carried on, and the people are beginning to rouse themselves from their former sloth. There are about twenty looms, mostly in the linen way. There are hard soap and candles made, of good quality. My Lord Roseberry has much improved and beautified this part of the country, inso-much, that those who travelled through it about twenty years ago, would not think it the same spot. His hedges and plantations of all kinds are thriving extremely well; and, I am well informed, his lordship means to encourage the linen or woolen manufactory, as appears to his lordship most proper for that part of the country. His lordship's village of Dalmenie is extremely well situated for either of these branches, and is remarkably pleasant.

ATHEL-

ATHELSTONFORD, EAST-LOTHIAN,

The property of David Kinloch of Gilmerton, Esq; a pleasant village, situated in the heart of a fine country, within four miles of the sea-port of North-Berwick, well calculated to carry on any branch of manufactures. There are excellent tradesmen here of most professions. David Stewart has six looms well employed. He weaves table-linen, raised and plain, equal to any in this country. There are six looms more, much in the same line, and they manufacture woolen, when sent to be wove. Here is a good brewery. Bakers, smiths, wrights, &c. are all good in their professions. Here there is likewise a fine rill of water, that could work a fulling mill. The country is populous all around; and there are exceeding good spinners both of wool and flax in it. The Brotherstones, and several other tradesmen of genius, were bred here. Mr Kinloch, and all his worthy respectable family, are very public spirited, as indeed are most of the gentlemen in that neighbourhood. The people around are perfectly satisfied that the woolen manufacture will succeed here.

NORTH-BERWICK, EAST-LOTHIAN,

A sea-port and royal borough, the property of Sir Hew Dalrymple. Here a considerable quantity of corns of the best kinds is shipped for the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other markets; likewise meal, flour, &c. They have some foreign trade. Here is a brewery and distillery. There are several very good tradesmen here; and industry is on the increase.

ABERLADY, EAST-LOTHIAN,

Situated in the bosom of Aberlady-bay, a small kirk-town, the property of Lord Portmore. A few looms are employed here, and spinning is on the increase. The spirit of industry begins to rouse the people. Lord Elibank, who resides nigh this place, is very public spirited, and has the best breed of sheep, for fine wool, that is in this, or perhaps in our neighbouring country. It really comes nigh to the Spanish, in point of fineness and colour. Here are ten looms, and the number of people is about 400.

PRESTON-

**PRESTONPANS AND PORT-SETON,
EAST-LOTHIAN,**

A sea-port of considerable extent.

The manufacturing spirit of vitriol and aquafortis has saved this town from ruin. Trade and manufactures have been making progress ever since the establishment of this thriving company. Messrs Garbet and Downie have great merit in carrying on these works, and are very public spirited, encouraging all other branches. Messrs Caddell and Mrs Caddell, with others, carry on two potteries, to a considerable extent, and employ above 100 people; they make all sorts of the stone and flint kinds, both white and yellow, as is made at Stafford, as good in quality, and full as good for the money. They find ready sale at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all over the country. Here are twenty looms well employed in the country, jobbing way, both in woolen and linen. Robert Man and John Houden are good weavers. The oysters dragged here for the English market will amount to about 2000 l. Sterling, annually; and, therefore, the Edinburgh, Glasgow, and home consumption, double that sum annually. Good new houses are building.—Rents and wages moderate.—Living cheap. The constitution of this town is, two baron bailies, one named by Lord Hyndford, who has shown great readiness to promote the woolen and other branches of manufacture, in his neighbourhood; the other by Mr Ramsay of Preston.—Lord Westhall, who resides here, is much respected by all ranks, has true public spirit, and is of great use to the people. I cannot conclude my observations as to this town, without remarking the humanity of Messrs Garbet and company; they pay full wages to their workmen, when they are unable to work with old age, or other bodily troubles, when not brought on them by their own folly or intemperance.

GULLEN, EAST-LOTHIAN,

A pleasant village, five miles west of North Berwick. There are four weavers, good of their profession, who manufacture woolen or linen cloth, as they are employed. The people spin good yarn, and are routed to industry by Mr and Mrs Cochrane, who reside here, and are very much

much esteemed. Mr Cochrane was in use to smear his sheep with tar : He has now totally given it up, and finds not the smallest loss or inconvenience from abolishing this bad practice. On the contrary, he thinks his sheep thrive better, and take on their flesh fully sooner ; and surely his wool must be of a much better quality than when laid with tar. The water here is soft and good ; the country fertile, and very inviting.

The quantity of rabbits sent from this place to the Edinburgh market, is considerable. The catchers of them all agree, that how soon a strong frost sets in, their wool or pile is worth three times the money it would be in the summer months. This is strong in favours of a cold climate for fine wool. Feed well, and tar none, and you will soon have good wool, for all useful purposes.

LITTLE-VANTAGE, LINLITHGOW-SHIRE,

This place is situated eleven and a half measured miles from Edinburgh, on the Lanark road. A tolerable good house is kept by Mrs Robertson. Some spinning in the neighbourhood, both in the wool and flax way.

CARNWATH, LANARK-SHIRE,

This village is twenty-six miles south-west from Edinburgh, on the Lanark road. It is the property of General Lockhart. There are about 2500 people in the parish ; and 13 looms, just now employed in the plain coarse linen branch, from thirty-seven to forty inches wide, price from a shilling to sixteen-pence *per* yard. Napkins are made here, low-priced for country sale. Mr Hugh Smith, who lives here (one of the Board of Trustees' surveyors), has much merit ; he has promoted the manufactures greatly. Has himself totally given over tarring his sheep, and prevailed on several to follow his sensible example. Those who have done so all agree that their sheep are healthier without it. They get nine shillings *per* stone for such as is not tarred, and only three shillings and six-pence for what undergoes that operation.

LANARK,

LANARK, LANARK-SHIRE,

A royal borough, the head town of the county, thirty-two miles south-west from Edinburgh, well situated to carry on the woolen manufactures, being in the heart of a sheep country, populous, rich coals, and fine soft water, lying close on Clyde side. Here there is a considerable manufacture of shoes and boots, mostly for the Glasgow market. The demand, at present, is more brisk than ever was known. There are about 120 people employed in this branch ; 93 looms, mostly in the brown linen way, from 34 to 40 inches broad, which sells quickly all round the country. There is likewise a thread manufactory, for making white threads, which also is well employed. The number of examinable people amounts to about 2200. Here there are seven dyers, all employed in dyeing coarse woolen goods, made from their own wool, from one shilling and six-pence to four shillings *per* yard, the breadth three-fourths and seven-eighths. This town has its name from wool, viz. *Lawn-ark*, being the greatest wool-market in Scotland some hundred years ago.

HAMILTON, LANARK-SHIRE.

This village is pleasantly situated nigh the river Clyde ; the whole village is the property of the Duke of Hamilton. It is well supplied with coal, good and cheap, good soft water, and vivres of all kinds on reasonable terms. Snow lies seldom here, which, therefore, naturally affords fine sheep-walks, and excellent shelter. There are about 116 looms, chiefly employed in working lunks, that is, linen warp and cotton waft, part in long lawns and coarse brown linens. About 3500 people are in this parish ; a good deal is spun. The present price is twenty-pence *per* spyndle, and it has been as low as twelve-pence *per* spyndle. The Dutch flax is mostly used here. The lace manufactory, under the patronage of the amiable Dukes of Hamilton (now Argyle), goes on with success and spirit.

RUTHERGLEN, LANARK-SHIRE,

A royal borough, two miles south-east of Glasgow. A good deal is done here in iron work of all kinds. They
E have

have a grinding mill for their edge tools, which goes with water, after the Sheffield manner, and is the only one in Scotland. Here there are about 140 looms, mostly in the check and long lawn way. There are about 1400 people in the parish.

RENFREW,

A royal borough, and the head town of the county of that name. Mrs Pettau carries on a lace manufactory, after the manner of Mechlin and Brussels in Flanders. She had lately twenty-two apprentices, from the Glasgow hospital, young girls from nine to thirteen years old. Twenty-eight are employed at present, and they are all doing well. Mrs Pettau has as much merit in this branch as her husband has in teaching the making of fine thread. This he manufactures to such a fineness, as to be valued at 10l. Sterling the pound weight. The public revenue of the town is about 350l. Sterling annually. It contains about 2000 inhabitants. Sixty looms are employed in the silk way, and forty in long lawns and plain linen; fifty of these looms have been erected within the last twelve months, which is a strong proof of the increase of industry and manufactures in that part of the country.

PAISLEY, RENFREW-SHIRE,

This is a most capital manufacturing village. It is all feued off from Lord Abercorn's family. In this village there are at least 12000 inhabitants, who are all employed in the most industrious manner, each vying with his neighbour who shall be most useful to himself, and to the community. Here there are no beggars; all must work at that branch for which they are suited, either from strength, inclination, or genius. There are about 3600 looms employed in the silk manufacture, and 1260 looms in the lawn, cambric, and all the branches of the linen manufacture. White thread is manufactured here annually to the value of about 30,000 l. Sterling. The most capital dealers in this village are Messrs Fultons; Lowndes and Company; Elliot and Company; John M'Errer and Son. They are all English, except Fulton and M'Errer, and have ware-houses of their own in London, where they sell their goods. The raw silk mostly used is from China and Piedmont, which is all

all brought from London by land carriage: And the silk goods manufactured from these raw materials, are sent back by the same conveyance. The waggons employed in this business go up in three weeks, and come down in two weeks and five days. The whole progress is conducted in the most uniform manner, and the package boxes, which bring down the raw silk, serve to take up the silk when manufactured. Spitalfields may be said to be coming to this place very fast. Goods are even made better and cheaper here than there. The principal linen manufacturers are Neilson and Hunter; William and John Wilsons; William More and Sons; Corsar and Stewart. The stamping of the linen, manufactured by these four, amounts to a considerable sum yearly to the stamp-masters. Here are some tanneries, a soft and hard soap work, all thriving. Messrs Maxwell and Baillie deal largely in the raft trade, and are making fortunes, in consequence of the buildings going on so rapidly; there being no fewer than 100 houses building solely for the purpose of manufactures, to be all finished in summer 1778. The value of goods of all kinds manufactured in Paisley, from the 1st of January 1776, to the 1st of January 1777, amounted to the extent of full half a million Sterling. My information, as to the number of looms, and value of the goods, is from the Board's stamp-masters, and some of the most respectable people in the place. The calculation as to the looms agrees with Young's account of the Norwich manufactures, &c. &c. By these various branches of manufacture, the common people of Paisley are put upon so much a better footing than those of almost any other town in Scotland, that they are enabled, without hurting their families, to allot so many hours for recreation and merriment among themselves, once every week; even the maid-servants make an express stipulation, at agreeing with their mistresses, that they shall have three hours every Thursday evening, from five to eight, for the above purpose. During these hours of jubilee, they meet at certain houses, where the fiddles, with the young ladies' partners, are ready to begin the dance; and they continue, with the highest innocent mirth, till eight, when they immediately go home to their work with cheerfulness and alacrity. This practice promotes matrimony, and contributes much to inspire in the minds of the people a desire to be neat and clean in their dress. The young men marry here when they are twenty, and the girls at seventeen. They are, for

for the most part, handsome, fresh looking women, well fed, neatly cloathed, and clean.

W H I T B U R N, LINLITHGOW-SHIRE,

A pleasant rising village, the property of Sir William Cunningham, Bart. There are 27 looms at present employed at this place, in the winter at woolen, and in summer at linen. Sir William and some of his friends are immediately to lay out a considerable sum to establish a woolen manufactory here, of coarse cloths, druggets, farges, camblets, and such goods. There is a true public spirit among the gentlemen in this neighbourhood, and likewise at Bathgate, where about the same number of looms are employed, much in the same way. The two parishes contain about 3500 examinable people.

K I L M A R N O C K, AYR-SHIRE.

This town is twenty-eight measured miles south-west from Glasgow. Coarse carpets, blankets, and half thicksets, are here manufactured, from the wool of the country, and shire of Ayr. There is likewise a considerable quantity of woolen stockings made at this place, from fourteen to twenty-four shillings *per* dozen. Kilmarnock night-caps are a good article for the Holland market, as they are wore by all the Dutch seamen: they are all waulked or milled the same way with the bonnets. This town holds of Lord Glencairn. There are six frames for making stockings. 240 looms are employed in weaving silk; sixty-six in the carpet way; forty in the linen branches; thirty for blankets; thirty for farges and shalloons; and twenty for duffles. Robert Thomson and Company are eminent in making blankets in the English method, and from the wool of this country. They have competed for the premium these two years past, and alledge they lost it on account of the English wool being of a better staple, but think their goods were equally well manufactured. The woolen manufacture was introduced at Kilmarnock by Miss Maria Gardiner (half-aunt to the unfortunate Lord Kilmarnock), who, observing the indolence of the people of that place, brought spinners and weavers of carpets from Dalkeith about the year 1728. From that time, the woolen manufacture has been carried on to a considerable extent in
Kilmarnock:

Kilmarnock: this lady is still alive. There are about 4500 examinable people in this parish. James Wilson and son carry on a very extensive trade in the export of manufactures, &c. as do Messrs Parkers, Hunter, and Smith. There are two tan-yards doing well, and a great quantity of shoes are manufactured here, all for export. They send their goods from Irvine to Greenock, by water, which are shipped there for the West Indies, Halifax, Quebec, and all the ports that are at present open for trade. Servants' wages are pretty high here. House-rents moderate. Coals at hand.

I R V I N E, AYR-SHIRE,

A royal borough and sea-port, of which Lord Eglintoun is superior. It lies in the bottom of a deep bay, and shallow water; in other respects is well situated for trade, a fine country about it, and the spirit of manufactures increasing daily. There are ten frames for stockings, forty-five linen looms, forty looms in the silk way, and about 2900 examinable people in the parish. The export is coal and dry goods to Ireland. They have six herring-busses on the herring-fishing, which are employed on the coal and coasting trade during the intervals of the fishing seasons. There are two master-builders, and the trading people here are ready and willing to promote navigation, by taking shares of ships, with industrious young seamen. They build ships of 200 tons measurement, which is 300 ton dead weight. They have a good roperie; and James Kennedy, the Board's stamp-master, has a good bleachfield. There are about thirty-two fail of shipping belonging to this port, each about sixty-five tons, at a medium. House-rents are moderate; wages high at present. Mr Gammell, an old ship-master, supports the coal and all other branches of trade here, to a great extent.

K I L L W I N N I N G, AYR-SHIRE,

The property of Lord Eglintoun. It has much the appearance of a deserted village. The silk manufacture, however, has made its way here; and there are at present ninety-nine looms employed in silk, forty in linen and woolen; and there are about 2000 examinable people in parish.
Mr

Mr Pollock, minister, is a public spirited man, and much esteemed by the people.

SALTCOATS, AYR-SHIRE.

A sea-port, where a good deal of coal and salt are shipped. Lord Eglintoun is superior. The harbour has twelve feet of water at spring-tides. There are 200 looms employed in the silk manufacture, in and about this place, and about forty looms in the linen branch. There are several young people here who earn from four to five shillings *per* day, on the silk looms, on which account, people of all professions are turning silk-manufacturers, the wages being so tempting to a careful industrious person. There are about 1100 examinable people in the parish. Robert Reid-Cunningham, Esq; younger of Seabank, carries on the coal and salt-works, and also a roperie, in company with Captain Hugh Brown and others. These, and most of the gentlemen, indeed, in the neighbourhood, are truly public spirited, who take part of ships, &c. &c. Mr Woddrow, minister here, is a public spirited man. There are two dock-yards, much supported by Captain Hugh Brown. Thirteen buffes are on the herring-fishing; three ships are at present on the stocks, full 200 tons; and thirty sail of good vessels are constantly employed. The average of the tonnage of the vessels, which sail from this place, are about seventy tons each.

BEITH, AYR-SHIRE.

This town is situated nine miles north-west from Saltcoats. Here a good deal is doing in the silk and linen branches. Montgomery, the stamp-master, being much failed, can give little intelligence as to the operations of this district.

PRESTICK, AYR-SHIRE.

A small village, on the Ayr-road from Irvine. This village has all the privileges of a royal borough. Their council consists of thirty-six persons, who have the property of all the houses, a large common, and a considerable extent of arable land, all which is divided into thirty-six lots, and hereditary in the person of each counsellor, in virtue

of which his heirs whatsoever enjoy the privileges. They annually elect a chancellor and two bailies. The annual revenue, arising to each counsellor, amounts to about 5 l. Sterling. Here is some spinning, but there are no looms.

KINGSCASE, AYR-SHIRE.

Here there are a few huts to receive people affected with the King's evil, or such maladies. There are sixty-four bolls of oat-meal, and about 20 l. Sterling of money, paid annually to these unfortunate people, granted by one of our Scots kings.

A Y R,

A royal borough, and the head town of the county. It holds of the crown. The magistracy consists of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and conveener. Here there is a safe harbour, but little water, not above thirteen feet at spring-tides, from which a great deal of coal is shipped for Ireland and foreign parts. A great quantity of salt is made here. There were eight buffes on the bounty last year, and about twenty sail of vessels belong to the port, at a medium, seventy tons burden. Some of them, in the Newfoundland trade, who carry their fish to the Mediterranean, and have done well in this traffick. The number of looms employed at present, in the customary way, for woolen and linen, is about 200, and those employed in silk are about sixty. A few miles south of this, there are fifty-five looms in the silk way; and these, in this neighbourhood, are employed in weaving plaidings and other coarse woolen goods, in the circle of six miles, for the weekly and annual markets. There are here about 190 looms, with 15 stocking-frames. Here there is a large tannerie and a sugar-house. There are about 6200 examinable persons in town and parish. House-rents are moderate, but wages high, on account of the number of manufacturers who are settling in the new town, out of the royalty. The people are strong and stout made, generally well looked.

CUMNOCK,

CUMNOCK, AYR-SHIRE,

A small village on the Dumfries road, fifteen miles from Ayr. Some spinning of flax here, but few or no looms, or other manufactures; the people seem indolent.

SANQUHAR, DUMFRIES-SHIRE,

A royal borough, holds of the Crown. The land all around is the property of the Duke of Queensberry. The manufacture, called stuffs, made here, is from the wool of the country. These stuffs are twenty-seven inches broad, and the price six-pence *per* yard. There are about 30 looms all employed in the woolen way. Here are five frames in the stocking way, and a great deal of stockings knit and sold here, from one shilling to five shillings *per* pair, and a great demand for them. There are four markets in the year. Provost Wiggam has much public spirit, and is bringing a better breed of sheep, and tans little. He likewise carries on a shalloon manufactory, in company with others. A tilt mill is erected here for making spades, and all such implements for country use, in the iron way, equal to any in Britain. It cost 800 l. Sterling. His Grace the Duke of Queensberry has great merit in showing much public spirit. He has made twenty miles of road at his own expense. The Duke, besides making these great roads, which are all toll-free, contributes largely to all the bridges and by-roads in the county. His Grace likewise contributes 40 l. annually, and the Honourable Board the like sum, which are given as premiums to the people in this neighbourhood, in order to promote industry; and, by this means, spinning of wool and knitting of stockings, which they do better here than any where in my tour (Aberdeen excepted), has of late greatly increased, and is daily increasing. The fabric of these goods is of an excellent quality, and find ready sale. Mr Commissioner Clerk has been of great service here, and all over these parts.

THOM-HILL, DUMFRIES-SHIRE,

A village twelve miles east-south-east of Sanquhar, the property of the Duke of Queensberry. Here are four markets or fairs in the year, and much coarse linens and woolen

at

goods are sold at these fairs, as people from England come to them. A deal of woolen yarn is likewise spun here, which goes to Kilmarnock for the carpet manufactory. A number of looms is employed in these parts, and the proprietors send all their goods to Thom-Hill markets. They tar much less than formerly. There are about 900 examinable people in the parish.

DUMFRIES, DUMFRIES-SHIRE,

A sea-port town, at the mouth of the Nith, of difficult access, and small craft only can get up to the town. The shipping much on the decline, and their trade and navigation has fallen off greatly of late. There are twenty-one looms now employed in the linen branch, two making carpets, and thirty frames in manufacturing stockings. There is a tolerable salmon-fishing here; they salt them for exportation, after the country is served. There are two breweries, and two roperies here. The town is neat and clean, good buildings, and about 6000 inhabitants. The lands in the neighbourhood are mostly the property of the Duke of Queensberry.

LOCHMABEN, ANNANDALE-SHIRE,

A small royal borough, the property of the Duke of Queensberry and Lord Stormont. There are here eight looms employed in the jobbing way. About three tons of Riga flax is spun annually, and all the yarn goes to England to be manufactured. Mr Brown, the clergyman here, is a public spirited intelligent man.

MOFFAT, ANNANDALE-SHIRE,

A pleasant village, the property of Lord Hopeton, well known for its mineral waters. Here are strong, well built, warm houses, well situated for carrying on coarse woolen manufactures, and at present much is done in that way. Hugh Beattie manufacturer deals in the woolen goods considerably. Their market is to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, and England. Spinning is much wanted, and the practice of tarring the sheep greatly complained of. Here are excellent woolen weavers, and the reputation of the goods well established. Thomas, John, and Adam Reids, manufacturers

F

at

at Moffat, give an account of a particular kind of goods called stuffs, made at this place, which are sold on the English side, and the demand is so great that it cannot be answered. This fabrick is carried on intirely with coarse wool, and the goods manufactured from it exceed any thing that can be got, either in Scotland or England, at the price. They also manufacture plaids or mauds, and blankets to a great extent, of which article they made upwards of 3000 yards last year. There is another article they manufacture, called checked serge; of the above kind. It is made into hunting coats, a light garb for summer wear, and answers very well for children's cloaths. They also make lastings, mancoes, flannels, and ferges, which are mostly exported into Holland. The ordinary quantity of wool manufactured in and about Moffat annually is about 1250 stones. There is one thing which hurts the manufacture; it is the practice of laying on a long tar mark on their sheep, mostly about half a yard long, which renders all the wool useles where the tar mark is laid, and adds a considerable weight on the stone of wool. It is the opinion of Messrs Reids, that the more grease and the less tar that is employed, the better it will be for the wool; and likewise be more beneficial to the sheep: That the tar mark ought to be totally abolished, and that a boult ought to be used for marking the sheep: The proposed boult is a piece of iron, with the initial letters of the farmer's name, the hollow of the iron filled up with tar, or any such materials, which being put upon the sheep when clipped, effectually marks them, and neither spoils them nor the wool: That the sheep ought to be washed ten or twelve days before they are clipped, not in great numbers, but one by one at a time, and in running water if possible; for the driving them into a pool hurts them and the wool, by raising the mud: Mr Bell of Scotsbridge, a tenant of Mr Clark, has the best wool in that country, which is preferable to any wool from Northumberland, at fifteen shillings per stone. Messrs Reids are further of opinion, that, if that kind of sheep were introduced into the country where they reside, it would be of great benefit, and they are certain, if they had a proper breed of sheep, such as Mr Bell has, they would raise as good wool for all branches of the manufacture as any in England. If such plans as these were to be introduced and encouraged, industry and population would soon follow of consequence. At Moffat there is a waulk-mill

waulk-mill built and fitted up by Lord Hopeton. Adam Dickson dyer and cloathier does a good deal of business on his own account, and is well employed by all the country round. He works two woad fats, and finds much benefit by using them; he gets his wool from Yorkshire. Here are about fifty looms all in the woolen branches, and all for sale. Serges, shalloons, duffles, blankets, coarse cloths of all denominations, and great demand for them at present. There are about 950 examinable people in the parish. Mr Ewart has a fine breed of sheep, of Bakewell and Cowley's kind.

FORD, MID-LOTHIAN.

Ford and Path-head lies about ten miles south-east from Edinburgh, on the Coldstream road. Here there is a bleachfield, but at present little employed, and about seventeen looms employed in these villages, and Cranston in the neighbourhood, mostly in weaving coarse woolens. There are smiths and other manufacturers settled at Path-head, which is increasing daily. Sir John Dalrymple, who resides here, has true public spirit, has introduced a fine breed of sheep, and promotes industry.

LAUDER, MERSE-DISTRICT,

A royal borough; the property of the ground around is Lord Lauderdale's, except a common which belongs to the town.—Here industry is just beginning to make its appearance. John Watson merchant and clothier (a very young man), last season bought 100 packs of wool, all Scots; part of which he manufactured, and part he sold. He receives annually a considerable quantity of flax, the growth of Holland and Russia, from Mr Basket of Darlington, by land carriage, which, when spun, is sent up the same way to Darlington to be wove. The yarn, by this means, is loaded with full 15 per cent. land carriage; whereas, if it were manufactured here, and the flax brought from Leith or Dunbar, instead of Darlington, Mr Watson would surely receive a very considerable additional profit upon his goods. Bailie Wood, and Bailie Edmonstone, both aver that the sheep in this country are in much better condition during the whole season, produce a greater quantity of wool, and are of a very superior quality, since the people left off, in a great measure, smearing with tar, and, instead of it, making

king use of grease, butter, oil, and tallow. These gentlemen are of opinion, that overstocking a farm, where they cannot have turnips, hay, or vetches, is the loss of their sheep, and that the tar by no means helps to preserve them; but that, by saving the grass or heather in the summer, the sheep have food to subsist on in the winter and spring. The usual price of the heavy tarred wool here was three shillings and six-pence, but is now eight shillings or nine shillings *per* stone. Mr Shiells gets twelve shillings *per* stone; he has much merit in this neighbourhood, as has likewise Mr Murray of Uplaw, by using every proper method to mend the breed of their sheep, and smearing very lightly with tar, using at least fourteen pound of butter to one Scots pint of that article. In this borough there are sixteen looms, mostly in the woolen way, and three frames for working stockings. Lord Lauderdale has erected a waulk-mill here, well employed. There are about 1600 examinable people in the parish.

S T O W.

A small village on the south-west verge of Mid-Lothian. Here are six looms employed in the woolen and linen branches.

GALASHIELS, FORREST, OR SELKIRK-SHIRE.

A large irregular built village, the property of John Scot of Gala, Esq;—The houses are mostly built on a ninety-nine years lease; the people are very industrious, all employed in the coarse woolen goods, but principally on what is called Galashiels Gray, three-quarters wide, and from twenty to twenty-one yards long, value from one shilling and six-pence to four shillings *per* yard.—Blankets are likewise made here from Forrest wool, which is much less laid with tar than that produced in Tweeddale.—Here there are about thirty looms; they spin all their own yarn, and sell a good deal of it at different places in the country. They manufacture annually about 2200 stones of wool, tron-weight. In this village there are three waulk-mills, that pay six-pounds Sterling a-year to Mr Scott for the water which supplies them.—George Marshall, who was an apprentice by order of the board, finds his woad-fats answer well, and the Had-

dington

dington woad he and all the clothiers think better than any they ever had from England. Thomas Turnbull was the first who taught the using of woad here.—Alexander Scott is of much service to this place; he manufactures into cloth and yarn fifty packs of wool, and eight packs of Riga flax annually, and is employed by Clement and Ruffel of Darlington, though the carriage to and from Darlington is equal to one penny *per* pound, which is full fifteen *per cent.* on the value. He likewise manufactures a great deal of coarse flannels, from ten-pence to fourteen-pence *per* yard.—The houses now building at this village evidently show, that the people are in a much more prosperous way at present than they were formerly, as one new house is worth, at least, ten of the old ones. There are here about 600 examinable persons.

M E L R O S E,

A pleasant village situated nigh the Tweed, the property of the Duke of Buccleugh, famous for the Abbey, almost now in ruins, but amongst the most elegant, in point of workmanship, in the three kingdoms.—John Lyell, an active merchant, manufacturer and clothier, carries on business here with great spirit, and has erected houses at a considerable expence for that purpose. He purchases his wool from the Duke's tenants, and manufactures all into cloth, from one shilling and six-pence to four shillings *per* yard. He has erected a good waulk-mill at his own charges on the Duke's dam.—Here there are about 140 looms, part in the woolen and linen, but mostly in the woolen; a good weekly market every Saturday for corn and manufactures, and four fairs yearly, which are well frequented, and where much wool is sold, especially at their Lammas fair. The Duke has erected fine corn-mills here, which enables the farmers to drive their meal and flour to the Edinburgh and Dalkeith markets, and gives the return-carts an opportunity of bringing coals, lime, timber, and all sorts of goods from the Lothians, at a moderate charge: by this means Melrose is supplied with coal and all other necessaries as cheap as if they were within four miles of the coal-pits or port of Leith.—Mr Baxter has a bleachfield here pretty well employed. The people are very industrious, and trade and manufactures daily increase. There are about 5000 examinable people in the parish.

DRYBURGH,

DRYBURGH, MERSE-DISTRICT,

A village on Tweed-side, the property of the heirs of Colonel Todd and Doctor Erskine.—Alexander Hopkirk, a noted clothier, dyes all colours except scarlet, has a good waulk-mill, and well employed.—There are eleven looms on Mr Todd and Mr Scott of Harden's grounds, all in the woolen business, and about 300 examinable people in the parish. Mr Scott of Harden, and Mr Haig of Beamer-side, have much public spirit, and encourage the people to industry and virtue.

HAWICK, TWEEDALE-SHIRE.

A pleasant village, situated on the River Teviot, and the water Lutridge, which runs almost through the middle of the town.—There is a strong new bridge just built over this water, which joins the village.—Here there is a good brewery and tan-work, and a skinner who makes good shambo of all sorts.—Mr Robertson and Company carry on the carpet manufacture to a large extent, and just now employ fourteen looms. Mr Hardie has four frames for stockings going, and James Halden two. The number of looms presently employed on linen and woolen are about sixty-five.—The town has a large common belonging to it, but the property of the other lands all round is the Duke of Buccleugh's. His Grace is much respected and esteemed by all ranks of people all over this country.—Mr Laurie the minister is likewise a public spirited man, and beloved by the people. There are about 1500 examinable persons in the parish. Mr Oliver and others are building strong neat houses.—There is an export and import of goods to the amount of 1000 l. at a medium, every week in the year.—They have carriers, waggons and carts once every week to Berwick, Newcastle, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all places in the country of any consequence.—There is a good weekly market every Thursday, and a friendly patriotic meeting of the gentlemen, farmers and others, who wish well to their country, the first Thursday of every month; and though this village is the most distant from the sea of any in Scotland (being full fifty miles from the east, and fifty from the west sea), and far from coal, yet the industry and attention of the people is such as to surmount

mount all these disadvantages.—The stock paid in about eighteen years ago to carry on the carpet manufactory here, was 400 l. Sterling, by four men; they have never divided; and by the diligence and activity of William Robertson the manager, the stock amounts to 4000 l. Sterling. Upon the whole, they are a diligent enterprising people, and deserve the notice of the public. House-rents, as well as wages, are high. John and William Thomlins, dyers and clothiers, have considerable business at present, and they have a brother at Glasgow instructing as to the making of cloths fit for that market, and how to use woad in dyeing of blues, &c.

JEDBURGH, ROXBURGH-SHIRE,

A royal borough, where there has been much dispute and dissension about their town politics, so that they have neglected all business, and paid little or no attention to manufactures. Here there are fifty-six looms, but all employed in the jobbing way by the town and country people for their own use. There are about 2500 examinable persons in the parish. The gentlemen in this country are building fine bridges over the water, which open a safe and good road to England, and they say will save thirty-six miles on the London road, as it is intended to be brought directly up to Borrowbridge before it joins the great road.—The principal citizens are just now endeavouring to rouse the people to industry, for which purpose they are to raise a considerable sum to establish a woolen manufactory, and appear to be extremely serious in the matter. They are well situated in the heart of a fine country, a good market and plenty of good wool.

K E L S O.

This is a delightful neat clean village, pleasantly situated at the junction of the Teviot with the Tweed, having a fine country all round it. The village is the property of the Duke of Roxburgh, as is likewise the river, and much ground about the town. It is an excellent market for all sorts of provisions, and has a well frequented weekly market every Friday.—Here there are seventy looms employed in the woolen and linen, nearly half and half, and a good demand for all their manufactures. The weavers here make seventy yards of flannel in two weeks on two looms, occupied

pied by a man and a boy, and receive ready money for it as soon as made. There are three breweries here, a tannery, and six master skinners, all well employed. They make excellent flannels from the skin wool, good blankets, and much more might be done in these branches. There are about 3000 inhabitants in the parish. They all use their own wool, and lay little or no tar on their sheep. The price of their wool last season was from fourteen to twenty-one shillings *per* stone. The whole manufacturers condemn the smearing with tar. There was about 2200 stoncs manufactured into different cloths last year in Kelfo. Here, as well as at Lauder, they bring dress flax from Darlington, and other places in Yorkshire, to be spun, then return it by land carriage to be manufactured, and when so manufactured, great part of it comes down here to be sold. Andrew Paterfon is well employed as a dyer, clothier, and manufacturer, and is master of his business. He manufactured about 2000 yards of cloth, duffles, and flannels last year; he makes plain cloths, duffles, and flannels, and other low-priced woolen goods, which find ready sale. The honourable Mr Baillie, and several other gentlemen, are giving him and all his industrious people encouragement. The wool in this part of the country is well adapted for making flannels, as it takes a fine clear colour. This branch cannot be too far extended. There is a large quantity of all sorts of woolen goods sold here every Friday. This village, as is almost the whole in Scotland, is under the government of a baron bailie.

YETHOLM, MERSE-DISTRICT,

A small village, the property of Mr Wauchope of Niddry. There are about twenty-five looms working coarse flannels, for the Newcastle and Edinburgh markets. This village is finely situated for this branch, and can easily be supplied with the best wool for this purpose in Great Britain. Much might be done in the flannels and light goods. Andrew Kerr at Yetholm, a farmer, manufacturer, and clothier, on Mr Wauchope's grounds, does a deal of business in the dressing and dying way, as well on his own account as for all the country round; he is capital in all the branches of his business; he has good education, and endowed with a more than ordinary share of knowledge and good sense. He has a waulk-mill, and houses of his own property,

property sufficient to carry on his work to a large extent. The wool he thinks best for his purpose he gets from about the Cheviot Hills; he manufactures from the fleece to the market, and dyes all colours as well as any man in the kingdom (scarlet excepted).

The constitution the same as Kelfo.

EDNAM, MERSE-DISTRICT,

A small village two miles below Kelfo, on the Dunse road, the property of Mr Dickson. Samuel Calvert, from Yorkshire, manufactures plain cloth and duffles here, from the wool of this country. The price he paid for wool last season was from nine shillings to fifteen shillings *per* stone; he wrought up last year 120 stoncs, tron weight, all in cloth, from one shilling and six-pence to eight shillings and six-pence *per* yard, and finds ready sale.—He employed about forty families in spinning his wool, and finds they make good yarn. Here there is a good bleachfield carried on by Mr Peter Robertson, which is tolerably well employed; and David Robertson, his brother, has a neat convenient brewery, where excellent porter, strong and small beer is made, to the liking of the whole country. By this, and the other breweries in Kelfo, English porter is banished from this part of the country. Murray, dyer and clothier, has a good waulk-mill off Captain Dickson, and very well employed. He manufactures considerably himself; and finds ready sale. Here the great poet Thomson was born.

DUNSE, MERSE-DISTRICT,

A pretty large village, the property of Mr Hay of Drummelzier. Here there is a large brewery, a tannery, and several skinners, going on in their professions with success. There are at present eighty looms employed in the winter on the woolen, and in the summer on the linen manufactures. The people here are very wild with regard to religious principles, there being no less than three large seceding meeting-houses, and but one small kirk of the established religion. Here they have fine wool at hand on both banks of the Tweed, though as yet they have not had penetration enough to avail themselves of what nature has given them as the greatest blessing. However, they now appear to rouse a little from their former stupidity, begin to manufac-
G
ture

ture on their own account, and take advantage of their situation. There are four dyers and clothiers employed wholly in country jobs, which is very uncertain, as none of them have spirit to push this valuable branch. There are about 300 pairs of shoes made here weekly for the Edinburgh and Glasgow markets. A good deal of flax comes from England to be spun, and the yarn is sent up to be manufactured there. John Spence, skinner, buys and sells wool to the merchants, to the amount of 1500 stoncs annually of fleece wool, and 500 stoncs of skin wool, at fourteen shillings the fleece wool, and eighteen shillings the skin wool, tron weight, value 1530 l. Sterling. He dresses, and sells 8000 skins annually; much might be done in knitting stockings, and making flannels here. George Fortune does a good deal in the same way with Spence; they both sort the wool. There are about 2500 examinable people in the town and environs. Mr William Cruikshank is eminent as a schoolmaster, and young people from all quarters come here to be educated. The people here are extremely tenacious with regard to ancient customs. Their fathers and grandfathers were in the practice of having their beards lathered with the hand instead of the brush. They still continue it for no better reason, though it is certain the former is much more nasty and tedious than the latter. In like manner, they obstinately persevere in the tarring of their sheep, for the same wise reason that they adhere to the antient mode of shaving. Ridiculous *Dunses!*

GREENLAW, BERWICK-SHIRE,

The head town of the county. It is the property of Lord Marchmont, and, though a very small village, has an excellent inn, but a saucy landlady and servants; (so much for a monopoly of one house in a town). There is little or no industry here, only a few looms in the jobbing way; but no spinning nor manufactures of any kind done, though in a fine wool country. They tar much, and their wool sells of consequence at a low price. Here I must observe, that all the merchants, manufacturers, and dealers, over all the sheep countries, complain much of this pernicious custom, and they all agree, that those who tar least have most wool, and get double the price of those who tar heavy; at the same time that their sheep thrive much better. In short, the whole body of the people (the old obstinate store farmers

mers excepted) abhor this base practice, and, with one voice, declare it does hurt, in place of service, to the health of the sheep. John Ledgertwood, cabinet-maker, is the only manufacturer of genius in this place. There was very lately sent down from Darlington a small parcel of flax to be spun into yarn, under the direction of Robert Corfar, which, when spun, *if he can get it done*, is to be sent up to Darlington. This is a melancholy specimen of the industry, or rather total want of it in these people.

PEEBLES, TWEEDDALE-SHIRE,

A royal borough, twenty-one miles direct south of Edinburgh, pleasantly situated by the river Tweed. The grounds all round belong in property to the Earl of March and Doctor Hay. Provost Kerr, in this borough, a very public spirited man, went lately to London, at his own expence, itaid several months there, where he applied himself to porter-brewing, and acquired the method perfectly; he paid 10 l. weekly for instruction, and the porter he brews is equal to any I ever tasted in London, or anywhere else. He likewise distills and compounds all sorts of spiritous liquors to great perfection. Here are two tanneries in this place well employed, and three skinners, who do a good deal of business. Mr Pees from Darlington was here lately; he told, he had at present fifty looms employed weaving camblets, shalloons, and such sort of goods. All his yarn is spun in this country, and when manufactured comes down to Scotland to be sold;—so much for want of attention. James Dickson, and Mr Marshall, both do a good deal of woolen goods. They have a waulk-mill farmed from the town, and carry on the coarse cloth and blanket manufacture to a considerable extent. Here there are forty looms employed, mostly in the blankets, stuffs, coarse cloths, and duffles. There are about 1800 people in the parish. Lord Chief Baron, Lady Dundonald, Doctor Hay, Admiral Murray, and Mr Kennedy have good breeds of sheep, and tar lightly, though, in general, here are sheep of the worst breed, and the most tarred in Scotland,—the very look of them show the bad usage they meet with.

SELKIRK,

SELKIRK, SELKIRK-SHIRE,

A royal borough, the property of the Duke of Roxburgh, and Douglas of Douglas. William Roger employs eight large looms in the inkle manufacture, and has a great demand for that commodity. He makes broad and narrow tapes, all plain, and is expert in his business; he employs many young girls and boys in this branch. It is a thriving manufacture, and receives great encouragement from England. There are here one tannery, and two skinners well employed; there are likewise about thirty looms employed in the jobbing way for woolen and linen. There come down to this place considerable quantities of combed wool from Darlington, Manchester, Halifax, and Durham, daily by waggons, which is spun into yarn, and returned by the same conveyance. The sum paid weekly for spinning this wool sent down, may be about 55 l. Sterling, great part of which, when manufactured into goods, comes down again, and is sold in this place. There are about 1500 examinable people in the parish. There are no stamp-masters in all this country, except at Melrose and Jedburgh, and great complaints are made for want of them. There is indeed a person appointed to inspect the woolens at Galashiels, by the Board of Trustees.

LANGHOLM, DUMFRIES-SHIRE,

A pleasant village, the property of the Duke of Buccleugh. A good deal is spun here for sale on the English side, and about seventeen looms are employed mostly on woolen goods. William Turnbull, and others, farmers, and considerable dealers in wool, in this neighbourhood and about Hawick, purchase wool annually for the English market, to the amount of 30,000 l. Sterling. Most of this wool, after being combed in England, comes down to this country to be spun into yarn of different grists, as ordered; and, after so spun, carried up to the manufacturing towns to be wove and dressed; and great part of it, after being so manufactured, comes to Scotland for sale.

PERTH,

PERTH, PERTH-SHIRE,

A large, flourishing, antient, royal borough, where much building is going on, and has a considerable public revenue. Here there are extensive salmon-fishings, which bring a great deal of money into the country. A silk manufactory is here established by Mr Gloag, a sedate, sensible, enterprising man. There are three bleachfields; Richardsons and T. Young in company, at Huntingtour; Sandeman, at Luncarty; and Mrs Swan, at Tulloch. The first is in a state of infancy, but remarkable for the strength of the machinery, and the appearance which it makes. There is an excellent tannery on the north, and one on the west just erecting. The skinners and glovers here are famous in their several branches of business. The gentlemen in the neighbourhood are all endeavouring to introduce a better breed of sheep into the country, and are assiduous in every other kind of improvement. I must here take notice of a sweet romantic place, Invermay, where the most striking beauties of nature are to be seen. Here there is a place in the country stile, called *Humble Bumble*, which is an amazing curiosity. Wood and water, darkness and the rude magnificence of rocks and caverns, unite to render it a place calculated to inspire sublime and solemn ideas. The clergy, as in most places I have visited, are most intelligent and obliging, and seem to be great promoters of industry and virtue. There are, at present, a great demand for manufactures, and houses are erecting for them. The shoe-market, or manufactory, is in a prosperous way. The house rents and wages are rather high. There is a ship lately built here of about 90 tons, which is the largest they ever attempted; and every thing, indeed, gives me much satisfaction. Lord Kinnoul, who has a most amiable character here, gives all his tenants what timber they have occasion to use, free of any charges, and they all live happily under him. This being the nearest town to the Highlands, gives rise to circulation and internal commerce, and seems to be in a prosperous way of trade. There are about 600 looms in Perth; the half of which is at present employed in Silecias; the other in weaving sheeting, linen, and woolen. Some dyers are well employed, and they have a good waulk-mill. There are about 11,500 inhabitants in Perth. Mr Oliphant of Rossie is very public spirited, and has set a most laudable example.

ample, by improving his estate, and introducing a valuable breed of sheep, short legged and heavy bodied, which is the most profitable, as well as the best for this climate.

DUNKELD, PERTH-SHIRE,

A pleasant village, the property of the Duke of Athole, situated on the Tay. It produces some very remarkable natural beauties, assisted by art. There are at present about 100 looms employed in and about Dunkeld on the woollen and linen branches, and a great deal of yarn spun, great part of which goes to London unmanufactured. Here are three tanneries well employed, and a considerable quantity of shoes are made, for which they have a brisk demand. At Inverclose, by Dunkeld, there is a clothier and dyer; John Murray, esteemed, both as a clothier and dyer, as good of his profession as any in the kingdom; for he dyes of all colours, even scarlet not excepted, and dresses the cloth extremely neat.

CROMARTY, CROMARTY-SHIRE,

The situation of this place is pleasant and agreeable; but, above all, the Bay, for the safety of shipping, is formed by nature the most compleat and perfect of any I ever saw; all the ships in Great Britain could ride here with security, and the access is so easy, and the land-marks so remarkable, that no seaman can mistake the entrance. Here is plenty of fish, both salt and fresh water, and excellent of their kinds. George Ross, Esq; of Pitkerie has much public spirit, and has added greatly to the benefit and ornament of the village. He has, at his sole expence, erected a most compleat brewery, and makes excellent strong ale and small beer. He has, with some other gentlemen, erected a large manufacture for making sacking of the best kind, for flour sacks, and such other uses. The demand for these goods is very brisk. He has laid out several acres into fine garden ground, and built an elegant and convenient house. His estate is improved to a surprising degree, considering the time he has been in possession. Indeed every thing he has done is on a sensible, rational plan, and his buildings are very substantial. There is nothing in the woollen branch carried on here but what the town and country people make for themselves and families. Here are sixty-one looms employed

employed all in making from hemp yarn (for they use no flax) sacking of different fabrics for flour bags, bisquet bags, wool sacks, hop bags, hammock stuff, and tarpaulin stuff, and coarse stuffs for packages of every kind; 250 l. Sterling is a share, and 7000 l. Sterling is the capital. This is a very flourishing manufacture, and they have great demands for their goods. Mr G. Ross, with his usual public spirit, advanced the whole money on the buildings, and charges the company no more than 5 per cent. for the outlay of the money. They have most excellent spinning sheds, and every other conveniency for carrying on this most valuable branch of manufacture. Here are two naileries and spade manufactures, which make all sorts of iron utensils for husbandry and other purposes, and both are very well employed. Sir John Gordon, and all the other gentlemen in the neighbourhood, are improving their estates much to their own and country's advantage. But, above all, my good old friend, Captain Lockhart Ross of Balnagowan, has exerted himself greatly, not only in improving his lands, but in bringing into this part of the country the best breed of fine wooled sheep, black cattle, and horses, that England could afford; for this purpose, he spared neither pains nor price to get the choicest. They are thriving and increasing as he could wish, and much more than he expected. He tans none of his sheep, though he has several thousands of them,—much fewer of his die through the winter, in proportion to the number, than in the counties where tar is used, and his sheep-walks are very high and mountainous. This gentleman is an exception to a general rule, which I had long established in my own mind, that we sailors had not patience to be good farmers. The number of people in the parish of Cromarty is about 2200. Vivres of all kinds are cheap and plenty; house-rents, servants wages, and living, reasonable. There are no beggars here, and the common people are remarkably complaisant and cleanly.

FORTROSE, ROSS-SHIRE,

A small royal borough, the property of Lord Seaforth, situated on the Frith of Inverness, ten miles below that place. Here there is a deal of linen yarn spun for sale; there are thirty-two looms employed, about half

in the coarse woolen and linen. There are about 450 inhabitants in the parish.

INVERNESS, INVERNESS-SHIRE,

A large antient royal borough, holds of the Crown, and is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Ness. What is remarkable, this river never freezes in the hardest winter ever remembered. The manufacture established here by Provost M'Intosh, Mr Dyer of London, and others, about twelve years ago, began with 1200 l. Sterling, and their capital now amounts to 15,000 l. Sterling, for making from hemp yarn, sacking for flour bags, hop bags, bisquet bags, wool packs, hammock stuff, tarpaulin stuff, and in short all stuffs in that line, which are prospering well, and they are now adding greatly to the works. They have at present sixty looms, and will in a short time have many more, as they are building several houses for that purpose. This manufacture is under fine management, by the activity and diligence of Mr Baxter, who is a treasure to those concerned. They have a number of young people employed in spinning and otherways, much to the good of the country, which prevents idleness and beggary. Here are two tanneries doing well. There are about seventy looms employed on piece work, half on the woolen, and half on the linen. Here are about 4500 people. House-rents, and servants' wages, moderate. A good weekly market each Friday. Mutton plenty, and vegetables good and cheap.

NAIRN, NAIRN-SHIRE,

A royal borough, opposite to Cromarty, one half mile from the Murray Frith, the property of Mr Campbell of Calder, Mr Rose of Kilravock, and Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bart. Here is a pretty good salmon-fishing. There are about forty-six looms employed partly on woolen and linen for country use. A weekly market on Friday. One tannery. About 1000 people. House-rents and servants' wages moderate. The sheep over all this country are of a bad kind, very long legged, and thin bodied. They tar none, but, by the nature of the sheep, they have little wool: What they bear is fine.

FORRES,

FORRES, ELGIN-SHIRE,

A pleasantly situated royal borough, four miles from Findhorn, a sea-port on the Murray Frith. Here Mr Bryant of Great Yarmouth meant to carry on the manufacture of dowlas, and it is a very good situation for such a manufactory, the country being fertile and populous. There is a deal of yarn spun here for sale. Here are about forty looms, partly for woolen, and partly for linen. The Glasgow market is their chief place of sale. There is about 20,000 l. Sterling's worth of yarn spun here in one year from Dutch flax, which is almost all sent to distant parts to be wrought into cloth. Here is a good salmon-fishing. About 2,400 people. House-rents and servants' wages moderate, as are all sorts of provisions.

ELGIN,

The head town of the county, and a royal borough, about five miles from Lossie-mouth, well situated for inland commerce, being in the heart of a fine country, well peopled. Here are about 15,000 l. Sterling's worth of yarn sold at London and Glasgow annually. There are eighty looms employed in summer on the linen, and in winter on woolen. There are here three dyers well employed, a good bleachfield, which is likewise pretty well employed, and a small tannery. There are about 3000 people in the parish. House-rents and wages are moderate.

FOCHABERS,

A village, the property of the Duke of Gordon, where Gordon-Castle stands, a very magnificent building, which is almost finished. The Duke and Duchess are most amiable, easy, social, and very public-spirited. The Duchess has a farm wholly under her own management, called Cattlebrae, which raises excellent crops; but above all, her Grace's flax is of the best quality, and bears the highest crop upon one acre of any I have met with in Scotland. She had last year sixty-eight stones of good merchantable flax upon one acre. There is a very fine kind of stone-marle, which melts when exposed to the air, in a very few months, and nourishes the ground greatly. The Duke is getting the old town removed.

ved at a greater distance from his house, and gives every encouragement to the inhabitants to build substantially, and on a regular plan. There is a good deal spun here for sale; about fifty looms employed on piece-work, woolen and linen. Several dyers get good bread here, and they know the use of the weeds on the hills, in point of colouring. Alexander Chalmers, the Board's stamp-master, has a bleachfield, which is pretty well employed. House-rents, wages, and living are cheap. The parish contains about 1900 people. There is very good thread made here for stockings, most of which goes to Nottingham. The Duke and Duchesses of Gordon are greatly respected, beloved, and esteemed by all the inhabitants of this village, and the whole neighbourhood.

K E I T H, BANFF-SHIRE,

The property of Lord Findlater. The old town is moving to a better spot. There is a great deal spun here. About one hundred looms are employed in the long lawn way, woolen and coarse linen. They have a good tannery, and much is done in the manufacturing of shoes. Mr Taylor, the Board's stamp-master, proposes erecting a thread-manufactory. The village is in a thriving way. There are 4500 people in the parish. The price of spinning is high. House-rents and wages are rising.

H U N T L Y, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A pleasant village, situated between the Diveron and the Bogie, in the bottom of a fine country, the property of the Duke of Gordon. A weekly market is held here every Thursday, which is well attended. There are about two hundred looms employed mostly on the long lawns, and fine linen diapers, and woolen, for home consumption. About 50,000 l. Sterling's worth is annually spun and manufactured here; taking all branches into the account. They have a small tannery, and many shoes are made for sale, which are sent to London. There are three bleachfields by Messrs Forfyth, M'Vey, and Burnet. The Miss Melisses make fine threads, which are excellent in quality. The true spirit of industry moves the hearts of the people of this place, who amount to about 4000. The houses are built of good materials, and on a regular plan, have fine open streets, and every thing has the appearance of prosperity here. The stamp-master has raised a small parcel of hemp, which

which promises well. William and Alexander Forsyths make good silk stockings, and other articles, from the coarse silk, which meets with ready sale. They make from the finest silk, knee-garters, mitts, and breeches-pieces. Mr Burnet manufactures brown-thread for the Nottingham market. Mr M'Vey manufactures plain linen, damask, diaper, and gauze lawn, flowered and striped. George Junken manufactures plain lawns, twisted, striped and flowered, and understands this branch perfectly. The Duke and Duchesses of Gordon are greatly respected here, as well as in every other place where they have property.

C U L L E N, BANFF-SHIRE,

A pleasantly situated royal borough, nigh the Murray-frith. A good deal of yarn is spun here, which meets with a ready sale. About one hundred and twenty looms are employed mostly in coarse linen and long lawns. Mungo Rannie, Anthony Dow, and Alexander Young carry on a considerable business in these branches. Robert Taylor has eight frames in the stocking way. The parish contains about 1200 people. House-rents and wages are middling. The people industrious, who all lament much the death of the late Lord Findlater.

P O R T S O Y, BANFF-SHIRE,

A sea-port town, on the open of the German ocean. It has a tolerable harbour for small vessels, and a good deal is done in the salmon and wine trade. The importation of flax is considerable; about 4000 matts being annually brought from Holland to supply the manufactures at Huntly, and the country round. Here are about thirty looms on long lawns, linen, and piece-work, and a considerable thread-manufactory for stocking making, all of which go to Nottingham to be wrought into that article. Mrs Mary Robertson makes sewing-thread, and employs six looms on gauze and flowered-lawns. Smuggling is much given over here; instead of which, manufacturing and industry prevail. Fishing is also much attended to, particularly by Messrs James Robertson and Company. House-rents and servants wages are moderate. This town is blessed with a fine fertile country all around it.

B A N F F,

BANFF, BANFF-SHIRE,

A royal borough, on the Water Diveron, where is a good salmon-fishing, the property of Lord Fife. The number of salmon caught annually in this little river is almost incredible, frequently to the extent of one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty lasts; besides a great number pickled in the spring for the London market. A very fine bridge was some years ago built over the Diveron, but was totally destroyed by the great speat in the water *anno* 1770. Another is now building at a less dangerous place of the river, upon the same plan with the former. Both were erected at the expence of government; and the present, when finished, will be an ornament to the town, as well as very useful to it and the neighbourhood. Here is a very extensive manufacture carried on in the thread way, for stocking-making, white and brown, almost the whole of which goes to Nottingham, and is there cleared up proper for the market. George Robertson and Company, the proprietors of this work, make thread to the amount of 40,000 l. Sterling annually. They keep about fifty flax-dressers, import about 3500 matts of Dutch flax annually, employ a number of people, pay about 70 l. Sterling a-day to spinners and all the different work people in that line, and farm a large tract of country. Upon the whole, Mr George Robertson is a most public spirited man, and is of great use to this town, and the country in general, as he promotes industry among the people. Here are twenty-eight looms employed in piece goods in the woolen and linen way. The town contains about 4000 people. House-rents and servants' wages are rather high. All ranks of people lament much the loss of the late Lord Findlater, as he was a real friend to industry, and an eminent encourager of every useful branch of manufactures. It was in a great measure owing to his Lordship's indefatigable pursuit after these noble and public spirited objects, that the town of Banff and its neighbourhood at present enjoy such great advantages from the thread-manufactory; as I am well informed, the plan of the various buildings and machinery, requisite for carrying on this work, was the result of his Lordship's skill and genius in matters of that kind; and, for the proper completion of which, he thought no trouble or attention, on his part, too much. I beg pardon for this digression; but having occasion to mention

tion the name of Lord Findlater, I could not omit a small tribute of praise to his memory, as I had the honour to be well known to his Lordship.

BYTH, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A small village, lately erected, on the road from Banff to Peterhead. Some spinning is carried on here. Six looms are employed in weaving linen, but the knitting of stockings is chiefly attended to.

OLD-DEER, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A small kirk-town. Knitting stockings is the work of young and old here. There are but three looms employed for the country work, of both woolen and linen.

STRICHEN, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A village, the property of Alexander Frazer, Esq; Very little is done here in the manufacturing way, except some spinning, and a few looms for piece-work. The death of the late Lord Strichen is much lamented. The present proprietor is endeavouring to promote industry among his people, and I hope will succeed, as he is esteemed by all ranks.

FRASERSBURGH, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A sea port, on the open of the German ocean. It is a good fishing town. Spinning and other branches of industry begin to go on here, as the inhabitants have, in a great measure, given over smuggling.

PETERHEAD, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

Situated on the head-land, the most easterly part of Scotland. It has a good harbour, which proves of much use and safety to the trade on this coast; and has eighteen feet water at spring-tides. This place is the Scarborough of North Britain, and has excellent accommodation for bathing. The mineral waters are much in vogue, and the people obliging and industrious. Here there is a small salmon-fishing, and the ling and cod-fishing are properly attended to. Messrs
James

James and Thomas Arbuthnots, junior, and Company, carry on a considerable manufacture of coarse thin woollen stuffs, ferges, calimancoes, shalloons, &c. to the amount of 50 l. Sterling a-week. Flax is also spun here for the thread manufacturers at Aberdeen. Miss Sparks makes fine threads at this place, which are much esteemed for their goodness. Shoes are likewise made here for home consumption, as well as exportation. Messrs Kilgours, at Nether Kinmundie, manufacture, at an average weekly, 33 pieces of woollen-cloth, of 26 yards each; they may amount in value to about 60 l. Sterling. These people give bread to many, and the demand for their goods is very great. They have brought to this country a fine breed of sheep. Twelve wool-combers are constantly employed by them. Each man combs about forty-eight pounds English a-week, at six-pence *per* pound, and receives four-pence *per* pound for combing mixed wool. Messrs Kilgours purchased this season one hundred and twenty packs, of twelve stones each, which they got on the Scots and English sides the Tweed. The country about Peterhead is fertile, and fish of all kinds good and cheap, so that living is reasonable. House-rents and servants' wages are somewhat advanced, on account of the resort of company for the benefit of bathing and drinking the water.

ELLON, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A small village, the property of Lord Aberdeen, a kirk-town. There are about 3000 people in the parish. Here much is done in the knitting of stockings. About 100 l. Sterling *per* week is paid by the Aberdeen merchants for this article alone. A good deal is also spun, and four looms are employed for the country use. Upon the whole, this part of the country is populous, and the people industrious.

INVERURY, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A small royal borough. The inhabitants here, as in the former village, are mostly employed in-knitting of stockings for the Aberdeen merchants. The parish contains 1500 people. They spin a little also, and a few looms are employed for the country sale, but the knitting of stockings is their chief object.

KINTORE,

KINTORE, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A royal borough, the property of Lord Marischal. Here much is done in spinning of thread, and knitting of woollen stockings. About 2500 people are in the parish, and in general industrious. They employ a few looms for piece-work. Knitting stockings for the Aberdeen merchants, however, is their chief employ.

MONYMUSK, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A pleasantly situated village, on the banks of the Don, the property of Sir Archibald Grant, who greatly promotes the agriculture and manufactures of this country. He has planted more trees in his own time than any man in Great Britain, and has great knowledge in trade and manufactures. By his attention, opportunity, and long experience at his time of life (88), there is perhaps not his equal in Scotland. He is extremely intelligent, and has a thorough knowledge of what is most conducive to the good of his country.

ABERDEEN, ABERDEEN-SHIRE,

A city of great trade, the situation of which is pleasant and advantageous. The people, whom I look upon to be the best merchants in Scotland, have always paid particular attention to that great staple the woollen manufacture. The value of stockings manufactured for these industrious traders, amounts annually to 120,000 l. sterling; and one cargo of this article was lately shipped from thence to the staple port of Campvere, to the value of 24,000 l.; some cargoes from 10,000 l. to 6,000 l. besides what is shipped for London to Edinburgh, and other ports in Britain. The article of fine linen is much given up, and the making of thread greatly increased. One of these companies under the firm of the Gordon-Mill Company, otherways Leys, Still, and Company; the other, the Porthill Company, otherways Mill, Cruden, and Company, carry on this branch to a great extent, in the white and coloured thread branch, and have a great demand. The flax they use is all Dutch, and to the amount of 3000 matts of 100 lib. each annually. The people employed are many hundreds. There are several clothiers and dyers good of their profession, and well employed,

ployed, and their trade increases daily. There is an excellent salmon-fishing, of which many are pickled for the London market, and a great quantity salted for foreign ports. A large sugar-house has lately been built, and meets with great encouragement. A capital brewerie has also been established, where the proprietors make excellent strong-ale and small-beer, for which they get ready sale. They are just now busy in building a great addition to their harbour, which cannot fail of being attended with many advantages to navigation. There they have two ship-builders, and a considerable raft and Baltic trade, import a good deal of wine and fruit, and have a great intercourse with London and other parts of England. They sent one bus to the cod and ling fishing, have 250 wool-combers, and the town contains about 24,000 inhabitants. 240 looms are employed in all the branches of the woollen and linen manufactures; and they have three tanneries, together with a large shoe-manufactory. Upon the whole, this is a thriving town, and daily improving. New, substantial, and elegant buildings are adding to it annually. The people have a proper spirit for trade, and are of an industrious and enterprising genius. The male part of the inhabitants are strong and healthy; the females yield to none of their sex for beauty, and every other requisite accomplishment.

STONEHAVEN, KINCARDINE-SHIRE,

A sea port 14 miles south of Aberdeen, has a pretty good harbour, and is pleasantly situated. Here they formerly carried on the Orkburgh trade, and afterwards gave it up; but at present a new Company are carrying on the making of canvases, from the highest, number one of the strongest sort, down to the lowest number. In this branch their success has been so great, that they are extending their works, in order to erect as many more looms as they at present occupy. Here a good deal is done in the spinning and knitting of stockings, at the latter of which the inhabitants are very dextrous. There are about 1200 people in the parish. In this town house-rents, wages, and living are reasonable. Robert Barclay of Urie, Esq; who is one of the most extensive and best farmers in Britain, resides near this town. He has brought a most useful and beneficial breed of sheep, and all sorts of cattle to his estate; and has shewn an example worthy of imitation to the whole country.

INVERBERVIE,

INVERBERVIE, KINCARDINE-SHIRE,

A royal borough and a small sea port. A good deal is done here in the fishing branch; likewise spinning for the Aberdeen thread-merchants. Knitting stockings goes on here, and industry begins to make a much better appearance than formerly.

LAURENCE-KIRK, KINCARDINE-SHIRE,

A pleasant village, the property of Lord Gardenstone, situated in the Howe of the Mearns, a fine fertile country. This village, owing to the remarkable attention of the proprietor, may justly challenge any other in Scotland for improvements and beauty, in the same period of time. Here are two most excellent manufactures established, which are entirely new in this part of the country. The one is for making stocking-suits of all colours and dimensions, stockings of all kinds, and broad-lace. The number of people employed by Mr Harley, who is the master of this manufactory, are very considerable; for he does not confine himself to stockings done in frames; but, to accommodate those who may rather chuse them knit by the hand, he has a great many constantly employed in that branch, all of which have likewise given universal satisfaction. The other branch is a printing-field, where all sorts of linen and cotton cloths are whitened and stained on the best principles, and the patterns followed with the greatest exactness. They are allowed to equal any of the kind done in Britain. Handkerchiefs, which is a great article at this field in the stamping way, are reckoned cheap of the money, and the patterns finely chose and well executed. Here there is likewise an ingenious cabinet-maker and house-carpenter, a good smith, and tradesmen of all professions; and new houses are added to the village every year. There is also a most commodious and elegant inn, built at his lordship's sole expence, for the accommodation of travellers; and no better chaises, horses, or usage can be desired any-where. One thing in particular I must notice, with regard to this tavern; that in it there is a library of well chosen books, both for entertainment and instruction, open to every traveller, which is a most agreeable circumstance to such as have no companion, and what is not to be met with in any other inn that I ever had an opportunity of visiting. These are but a few of the many conveniences

I

with

with which this infant village is accommodated : its beauties are innumerable, and beyond description delightful ; in the course of a few years, it is almost past belief, what a new face this part of the country wears. The trees here planted are thriving wonderfully ; and the hedges and inclosures, which are very extensive, have a no less flourishing appearance. Upon these lands there is a fine spring of mineral water from iron or steel, as it turns black when spirits are mixed with it ; it has been found useful in many cases. The noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers over all this country are very public-spirited, and pay great attention to improvements, and promoting manufactures, &c.

JOHNSHAVEN, KINCARDINE-SHIRE,

A large populous fishing town, the men excellent hardy fishers, and the women industrious. They spin a great deal of linen yarn for the thread manufacturers at Aberdeen and Montrose, besides knitting of stockings, and manufacturing the woolen and linen for their own home consumption. There are twelve large boats, and a number of small ones belonging to this place.

MONTROSE, ANGUS-SHIRE,

An elegant, neat, clean royal borough, pleasantly situated on the banks of the South Esk, where they have a good salmon fishing, much of which is kitted for the London market, and about 1800 barrels salted for foreign markets annually. Here is a good safe harbour, which has been greatly improved of late, by making it more convenient for landing of goods. Sir Alex. Ramsay, Provost Christie, and some other public-spirited gentlemen, have erected a woolen manufactory, on a most liberal and sensible plan. Here they make superfines, and woolen goods of all fabrics, on the best principles, which they sell on a moderate profit, and have very great demands on that account. Every person of skill acknowledges the quality of their goods to be equal to any made in England. They purchase most of their wool in the north of England and south of Scotland. They last year purchased 100 stons Spanish, and about 400 stons Scots and English : They employ 70 hands ; there are nine stocking frames ; the price of spinning is from 2 s. 4 d. to 3 s. per spyndle. Here are two thread manufacturers in the white and coloured way, who are all well employed, and are

are going on successfully. There are two companies employed in making canvas of all the numbers, together with Osnaburghs. Two roperies make good cordage. There is also a large tannery at this place ; and a great quantity of shoes are made. Several curriers and glovers have good employment. About 350 looms are employed altogether in the various branches of manufacture. The town contains about 6000 inhabitants. House-rents and wages are high.

BRECHIN, ANGUS-SHIRE,

An ancient royal borough, pleasantly situated on the water of South Esk. The constitution of the borough, a provost, two bailies, dean of guild, conveyer, &c. Here are about 150 looms mostly on the coarse linen and Osnaburghs, all spun from Riga flax. A good tannery, and many shoes made. A good deal spun, and the yarn sent to Glasgow, to be manufactured. Some salmon fishing. A weekly market every Tuesday, pretty well frequented. About 2500 people in the parish. House rents and living cheap.

ABERBROTHOCK, ANGUS-SHIRE,

A royal borough and sea-port, but had access to an indifferent harbour, though much money has been laid out upon it. The making of Osnaburghs has been long established here. They were among the first importers of flax from the Baltic for manufacturing Osnaburghs, and other such goods, and were early in promoting the making thread for stockings and for sale. They still continue in this line of business, which does not seem to be on the increase.

FORFAR,

The head town of the county, and a royal borough. A weekly market is held here every Saturday, well frequented. Much coarse linen, sheeting and Osnaburghs, are sold here, to the amount of 420 l. Sterling weekly, at a medium, all the year round. There are about 300 looms in the town and parish. They work up all the yarn spun here and in the neighbourhood. The flax used is all from Riga. Shoes are made weekly to a considerable amount ; they have woolen to serve themselves. They have here two small breweries : the people are industrious. Their minister, Dr Nisbet, does all in his power to promote manufactures, agriculture, and sobriety

fobriety among the people. There are about 4500 inhabitants. House-rents are moderate, and several very substantial ones are building. Living is cheap, but wages high, on account of the spinners having got their price much advanced. Here is a fine loch about two miles long, which is in great part drained, and in some places has a fine bed of shell-marle, and good peat-moss, from which there is sold yearly of marle and peats to the amount of 800l. Sterling. It was the sole property of the late Lord Strathmore. There are ten master shoe-makers in this town. Most of their shoes go up to the Highlands.

K I R R I E M U I R,

A village, four miles W. N. W. of Forfar, the property of Douglas of Douglas. Here the people are active and industrious. They manufacture large quantities of Osnaburghs, and coarse stuffs for buckrams; almost the whole of which is sent to the Dundee market. The value of these goods manufactured and carried to that market weekly, which is held on Friday, may amount to about 350l. Sterling, upon an average, throughout the year.

G R E E N O C K,

Has a most commodious, safe, and good harbour, with eighteen feet water at spring-tides, and a road in which all the navy of Britain may ride; it is of easy access, good bottom, and from five to seven fathom water. This place is extremely well adapted for trade; and, indeed, the people who reside here make the best use of their situation; for they are industrious, active, and enterprising. They have increased their shipping and fishing-busses to a great extent. There are about 14,000 tons of shipping belonging to this place, mostly employed in foreign trade, and one hundred sail of busses just now out upon the herring-fishing; at a medium, fifty tons measurement each. The herrings caught on this coast are remarkably good; and they cure them both white, pickled, and reddened, extremely well. Here there are a great number of sailors, coopers, rope and sail-makers, and all other tradesmen, well and usefully employed. There are about 11,000 inhabitants here and in Crawford's Dyke, adjoining; both of which places have increased greatly of late years, and they continue to do so; for there are fifteen good houses building at present. Their fishing-

fishing-trade is a sure fund of wealth, and affords freight to their ships to the West-Indies, and other foreign ports; and the returns of their herrings purchase the produce of those countries; consequently a considerable revenue arises to the crown upon importation of these goods. This town will soon become the great sea-port of the West. A double dry-dock is just about to be erected, and every conveniency to promote and forward their trade, and operations as to fitting out their ships, are attended to with care and precision.

Lock-dues paid at passing the Great Canal betwixt the Forth and the Clyde.

Lockage dues are four shillings and eight-pence, from sea-lock to Glasgow, *per* ton of twenty cwt. or forty feet square, freight three shillings and four-pence, four shillings and two-pence, five shillings, and seven and six-pence, according as the goods are bulky. Cartage from the Canal to Glasgow, from one shilling and eight-pence to two shillings and six-pence *per* ton of twenty cwt. as above.

G O U R O C K,

A small sea-port, two miles below Greenock, an excellent harbour, both natural and artificial. This is a most commodious place for the herring trade. Here the first red herrings that ever were made in Britain were cured by Mr Gibson, the father of the trade of Glasgow, and all the west coast. His memory should be held in reverence and respect by all trading people of this country. He was a most capital merchant in those days; and introduced trade, manufactures, and industry into all these parts. Here is a large commodious roperie just established, and several red herring houses. Most of the merchants at Greenock, Crawford's Dyke, and at this place, have had a sea education. Almost all of them have been ship-masters; and, indeed, it is no loss to a man in trade to know that profession, as it gives him an idea of the risks at sea, the way to freight ships, and the proper method to fit out and navigate these ships; with many other advantages too tedious to enumerate.

R O T H S A Y,

A royal borough, the property of Lord Bute, in the Isle of Bute, pleasantly situated. Here is a safe and commodious harbour, both by nature and art. The fishing is a most capital object. Mr John Robertson, merchant here, is, perhaps

haps, one of the most capital men for skill and knowledge in that valuable branch of business, either in Britain or Holland. He has all his nets for fishing the herrings made under his own eye, and manufactured as soft and limber as if made of silk. He has the meshes of his nets fitted for the sizes of the herrings, according to the season. In the early fishing, the fish are commonly small, then his nets of the little meshes are set. When they become larger, his nets with the middling meshes are set. When they come to full growth, then his nets with the largest meshes are set. By this sensible and judicious plan, he is sure to get herrings, if there are any in those seas; and three for one that the ordinary fishers catch; for his vessels seldom come home without a full cargo. There may be about 1200 people in the town and parish. Mr Robertson has likewise this additional merit, that he employs many young boys and girls to manufacture the hemp, and make his nets; for he purchases the raw materials, and makes the twine, knits and busks the nets, perfect for the fishing, under his own direction.

P O R T - G L A S G O W,

Has a safe harbour, about fifteen feet water at spring-tides. Here are good ware-houses for housing tobacco and other goods, very commodious and convenient. Here there are about 9000 tons of shipping employed in foreign trade, and about forty buxels at the herring-fishing, fifty tons each, at an average. This town is a burgh of barony. There are about 6000 inhabitants in it. Tradesmen of all professions resort here for employment, but Greenock has interfered with them of late years. Here is the principal custom-house, for dispatch of business. House-rents are high, living dear. There are about four fathoms water in the road at low water.—Here is a good dry dock.

D U M B A R T O N,

A royal borough, and safe sea-port; the access is narrow. This town is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the Leven. Here is a fine salmon-fishing; and fish of all sorts are good and plenty, both of salt and fresh water. There is lately erected here a bottle-house and potteric. There are several buxels out on the herring-fishing. House-rents are moderate, living cheap. The castle, being of old standing, makes a very romantic appearance, and adds to the pleasant prospect of the country.

F I N I S.

I N D E X.

A		page.		page.
A L L O A,	17	Dunfe,		49
Alva,	ib	Dunkeld,		54
Aberdour,	20	Dumbarton		70
Anstruther, Easter and		E.		
Wester,	25	Edinburgh,		1
Auchtermuchty,	28	Ely,		24
Ayr,	39	Ednam,		49
Aberdeen,	63	Elgin,		57
Aberbrothock,	67	Ellon,		62
Athelstonford,	30	F.		
Aberlady,	ib	Falkirk,		15
B		Falkland,		28
Burntisland,	21	Ferry, South and North,		29
Beith,	38	Ford,		43
Banff,	60	Fortrose,		55
Brechin,	67	Forres,		57
Byth,	61	Forfar,		67
C		Fochabers,		57
Clackmannan,	17	Frazerburgh,		61
Culross,	18	G.		
Collinsburgh,	24	Gullen		31
Crail,	26	Glasgow,		12
Carnwath,	32	Galashiels,		49
Cumnock,	40	Greenlaw,		50
Cromarty,	54	Greenock		68
Cullen,	59	Gourock		69
D.		H.		
Dalkeith,	5	Haddington,		9
Dunbar,	11	Hamilton,		33
Dumfermline,	19	Hawick,		46
Dunnikier,	22	Huntly,		58
Dysart,	ib	I.		
Dundee,	26	Inverkeithing,		19
Dumfries,	41	Irvine,		37
Dryburgh,	46	Jedburgh,		47
		Inverness,		56
		Inverury,		

	page.		page.
Inverury,	62	N.	
Inverbervie,	65	Nairn,	56
Johnshaven,	60	North Berwick,	30
		O.	
Kirkintulloch,	14	Old-Deer,	61
Kilfyth,	ib	P.	
Kirkliston,	16	Pretonpans and Portfeton,	31
Kincardine,	17	Pailley,	34
Kinghorn,	20	Preftick,	38
Kirkcaldie,	21	Pittenweem,	25
Kilconquhar,	24	Peebles,	51
Kilrenny,	25	Perth,	53
Kilmarnock,	36	Portfooy,	59
Kilwinning,	37	Peterhead,	61
Kings-cafe,	39	Port Glasgow,	70
Kelfo,	47	R.	
Kinross,	29	Rutherglen,	33
Keith,	58	Renfrew,	34
Kintore,	63	Rothfay,	69
Kirriemuir,	68	S.	
		Stirling,	16
		St David's,	19
		St Monance,	24
		St Andrew's,	26
		Strathmiglo,	28
		Saltcoats,	38
		Sanquhar,	40
		Stow,	44
		Selkirk,	52
		Strichen,	61
		Stonehaven,	64
		T.	
		Tranent,	8
		Torryburn,	18
		Thomhill,	40
		W.	
		Wemyfs, Easter and Wef-	
		ter,	22, 23
		Whitburn,	36
		Y.	
		Yetholm,	48