

CHAPTER IX.—MASTERS ENCOURAGED AND PENSIONED.

§ 1. MASTERS MADE FREE BURGESSES.—§ 2. MASTERS RECEIVE SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.—§ 3. PRESENTATION TO MASTERS.—§ 4. GRANT OF PENSIONS.—§ 5. PENSIONS GRANTED CONDITIONALLY.—§ 6. PENSIONS AT EXPENSE OF TEACHERS.—§ 7. PENSIONS IN THE HIGHER SCHOOLS.—§ 8. EDUCATION ACT AND SUPERANNUATION.

THE records supply a few illustrations of how the councils honoured, encouraged, and rewarded their servants the teachers—sometimes while they were discharging the duties of their office, but more frequently after becoming incapacitated through ill-health, or age, for further service.

§ 1. A frequent compliment consisted in presenting the successful teacher with the freedom of the burgh¹—a distinction which, in those days, was not honorary only, but conferred important privileges. In 1613 a master of the music school of Ayr is made an honorary burghess and guild brother;² in 1677 the master of the grammar school is also made a burghess and guild brother 'for the good service done in attending on the youths in the school.'³ In 1620 the master of the grammar school of Paisley is created a burghess and freeman of the burgh;⁴ in 1683 the 'under-teacher, for his encouragement, is created a burghess without payment of any composition;⁵ and in 1685 the master of the grammar school is made a burghess 'gratis, in respect of his benefit to the town, and for his encouragement to be painful and diligent.'⁶ In 1705, for the good services of the doctor of the grammar school of Montrose, the council make him a burghess and guild brother.⁷ So pleased were the magistrates of Edinburgh with the appearance of the

¹ Sometimes conferred in lieu of increase of salary.

² Burgh Records of Ayr.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Burgh Records of Paisley.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Burgh Records of Montrose.

scholars of the high school at the public examination in August 1762, that they admitted the five masters to be burgesses and guild brethren without paying the customary dues; but for the future, no master of the high school shall be admitted burghess until he is five years in office.¹ In 1771 the town council of Dundee grant, as a compliment to one of their teachers and to his children, the 'freedom of the town and guildry.'²

§ 2. Good teachers were sometimes rewarded with other favours. Thus, in 1671, the council of Aberdeen allow each of their doctors the liberty every third week of prosecuting their private studies, the indulgence being granted in respect the place may not always be settled on them.³ They also received special privileges, including freedom from taxation, exemption from common burdens, etc.: in 1687 the master of the grammar school of Stirling was freed from the payment of the merk on the boll of malt to be 'browen be him for the use of his familie.'⁴ In 1706 the master and doctor of the grammar school, and the master of the music school, of Montrose were freed from paying any annuity in the burgh.⁵

§ 3. Again, the burghs showed their gratitude, perhaps, by granting small presents in money and other articles. In Paisley, for instance, the doctors are rewarded almost annually, from 1703 downwards, with 'half a guinea in gold for their pains and funder encouragement;'⁶ in 1715 the doctor is voted £20 Scots in a compliment;⁷ and in 1716 'one guinea of gold for his encouragement.'⁸ In 1720 the town council of Dundee present a new hat, of the value of 10s. sterling, to James Mudie, one of the masters of the English school;⁹ and in 1764 the same council present a piece of plate, being a silver teapot and salver, to a teacher in the town.¹⁰ There are many instances, it need hardly be added, in our own day

¹ Burgh Records of Edinburgh.

² Burgh Records of Dundee.

³ Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

⁴ Burgh Records of Stirling.

⁵ Burgh Records of Montrose.

⁶ Burgh Records of Paisley.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., *et passim*.

⁹ Burgh Records of Dundee.

¹⁰ Ibid.

of popular teachers receiving testimonials of this description—chiefly, however, from grateful pupils—a circumstance which does not make the donation less acceptable.

§ 4. There are, however, no traces in the records of a regular system of provision having been made for the superannuation of teachers, but, at the same time, the councils frequently granted, *ex gratiâ*, retiring allowances—annuities to good teachers who had faithfully served the burgh for a period, but were no longer able to exercise with advantage discipline in the schools. Thus, in 1584, the council of Edinburgh remove a master in the high school on account of old age, but, 'as they cannot leave him destitute of a livelihood, grant him a yearly pension.'¹ In 1640 the council of Aberdeen, considering that Mr David Wedderburne, master of the grammar school, in regard of his old age and inability to serve in such a laborious and toilsome calling as the place requires, has demitted his office, in which he had faithfully served the town for forty years, and also considering that the poor old master is likewise burdened with a wife and children, grant to him a pension of 200 merks yearly during all the days of his lifetime, with the condition that if they find out any other means equal to the pension, he will accept the second provision and demit the pension.² In 1723 the council of St Andrews, considering that Mr Patrick Lindesay, master of the grammar school, hath faithfully behaved as master, and by reason of his old age and infirmity is now unable to use discipline, continue to him his salary during all the days of his lifetime.³ In 1746 Mr James Ferguson, master of the grammar school of Ayr, who had served in the school for nearly fifty years, being now 'aged, valetudinary, tender, and much affected with the gout and gravel,' the council 'continue his yearly salary during the short time he may now live.'⁴ In 1782 the council of Kirkcudbright grant a pension of £10 to the master of the grammar school, who has served the town for thirty-five years, and is now 'far advanced in years and unable to be employed

¹ Burgh Records of Edinburgh.

² Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

³ Burgh Records of St Andrews.

⁴ Burgh Records of Ayr.

elsewhere.'¹ In 1824 Mr Smith, English master of St Andrews, having resigned his office, the council record 'the high sense of the very important services rendered to the public by their late much respected and very valuable teacher, who, during the long period of forty-three years, has so much to the satisfaction of all classes most ably, usefully, and faithfully discharged the duties of his office,' and in testimony of their gratitude appoint him city factor; it is provided that, when he feels himself unable to discharge the duties of that office, or if the council deprive him of it, he should receive from the town's funds the amount of his salary as schoolmaster.²

'O blest retirement! friend to life's decline—
How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour with an age of ease!'

§ 5. When the teachers held their appointments not exactly during pleasure of the town councils, the patrons were obliged to make some compensation to them on condition of retiring, after they became disqualified for the due performance of their office. In 1704 the master of the grammar school of Perth, on voluntarily demitting his office, gets a pension of 300 merks Scots.³ In 1761 James Broun was appointed by the council of Dundee teacher in

¹ Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

² Burgh Records of St Andrews. There are also instances of provisions for the relicts of teachers. In 1600 the relict and bairns of Mr Hercules Rollock, master of the grammar school of Edinburgh, petition the council for assistance; the good town owes him nothing, but because he was their common servant, and being desirous to give all others in the like rank occasion to do their duty, ordain 500 merks to be paid to him out of their common good: Burgh Records of Edinburgh. In 1725, on the petition of the relict of Mr William Johnstone, school doctor of Kirkcaldy, the council furnish her with half a boll of meal and two loads of coals: Burgh Records of Kirkcaldy. In 1778 the council of Banff, considering that Mr Robertson, master of the grammar school, had long and faithfully served the town for thirty-one years, grant to his widow a yearly pension of £8 sterling: Burgh Records of Banff.

³ Burgh Records of Perth.

one of the burgh schools *ad vitam aut culpam*; in 1771 the council appoint a committee to confer with him about retiring from the school, to which he agreed on condition of receiving £15 sterling yearly during his life; the council complied with his terms.¹ Again, in 1763 a committee of the same council was appointed to meet Mr Park about resigning his office as teacher in the Kirkyard school, on receiving a reasonable allowance during life.²

§ 6. There are too many instances in the records of the councils having been generous to the outgoing at the cost of the incoming schoolmaster, a practice we know which is still in use and very injurious to the interests of the school. The following extracts from the records of five burghs may be taken as instances of such dealings—dealings by which scholastic offices were bought and sold, or encumbered with the burden of making provision for the last incumbent—a provision which should have been made by the town instead of the teacher who was discharging the active duties of the office, and already underpaid for his services. On 23d September 1712, a master of the English school of Dundee agrees to retire from his office on condition of receiving 'payment of 100 merks yearly during life,' and Mr Barclay, who petitioned the town to appoint him to the place about to be vacant, is content to give that sum; on the following day he comes under a special obligation to that effect.³ We find the same practice at a later date in connection with the same school: in 1759, on the resignation of the teacher of the English school, the council appoint his successor, with the condition that he makes a yearly payment to the last teacher of £15 sterling.⁴ In 1726 Mr Patrick Coldstream was chosen schoolmaster of Crail; he shall have all the fees, profits, and emoluments pertaining to the office after the decease of Mr William Row, late schoolmaster; in 1734 Mr Coldstream petitions the council to grant him the 'hail immunities, liberties, and privileges enjoyed and intro-

¹ Burgh Records of Dundee.

³ Ibid.

² Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

mitted with by the now deceased Mr Row ;¹ so that the poor schoolmaster of Crail was saddled for eight long years with the payment of an annuity to his predecessor. In 1728 the council of St Andrews confess that they cannot give an adequate salary to the master of the grammar school, in respect it is settled on the late schoolmaster during his life.² In 1822 the council of Dunbar recommend that the salary of the rector of the grammar school be increased on the death of his predecessor, who receives part of the salary which should have been paid to the teacher now in office.³ In 1827 a person was appointed master of the mathematical school of Greenock without the usual salary, which was assigned to his predecessor during his lifetime.⁴ It would be invidious to mention similar instances in our own day.

§ 7. The foregoing extracts illustrate the practice which prevailed in our burgh schools till the passing of the Education Act with regard to the granting of retiring allowances to teachers who were no longer able to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of their constituents. We have seen that some burghs generously pensioned good teachers who were spent in the service of the community, others superseded their old servants without mercy when they became unfit for further service;⁵ others, again, granted retiring allowances, not *ex gratia*, but in order to get rid of inefficient teachers, who, in virtue of a contract or usage, held their offices for a period or life. But at no time in the history of burgh schools were the masters entitled to demand, by law or practice, pensions from their patrons when compelled because of infirmity or old age to resign their office—a resignation occasioned by no fault of their own. There is no doubt that the higher instruction in Scotland has suffered immensely from no regular provision having ever been made by Parliament or the burghs for granting superannuation allowances to teachers who worked satisfactorily for a number of years, but became incapacitated for

¹ Burgh Records of Crail.

² Burgh Records of St Andrews.

⁴ Burgh Records of Greenock.

³ Burgh Records of Dunbar.

⁵ *Supra*, Chapter VIII., § 3.

further service. It is true that it has been the custom—invariable custom—with a very small number of the burghs to grant retiring allowances to some of their teachers, but not one of the following, which include all our best schools, has ever made any regulations for granting annuities in cases of long service and infirmity: New Aberdeen grammar school,¹ Annan academy,² Arbroath high school,³ Ayr academy,⁴ Banff grammar school,⁵ Brechin grammar school,⁶ Burntisland grammar school,⁷ Cupar Madras academy,⁸ Dumbarton burgh academy,⁹ Elgin academy,¹⁰ Forfar academy,¹¹ Forres academy,¹² Glasgow high school,¹³ Greenock academy,¹⁴ Inverness academy,¹⁵ Kirkcudbright academy,¹⁶ Lanark burgh school,¹⁷ Leith high school,¹⁸ Linlithgow grammar school,¹⁹ Montrose grammar school,²⁰ Paisley grammar school,²¹ Perth academy and grammar school,²² Madras college of St Andrews,²³ Stirling high school,²⁴ Tain academy.²⁵

§ 8. In the interest of education, we respectfully venture to say that the *ad vitam aut culpam* tenure of office ought not to have been abolished without adequate compensation having been made for the loss of dignity and independence which the office suffered in consequence; the security of the tenure having been destroyed, a liberal system of retiring allowances should have been granted in cases in which the teacher served the school board for a number of years, but became, through no fault of his own, unfit for further services; public school teachers should have been put on the same footing as professors, who, if incapacitated to conduct the work of the class, can be made to retire on an allowance;²⁶ the Education Act should have introduced and regulated a system of pensioning off teachers, the managing bodies being

¹ Report on Endowed Schools, ii., 338.

² *Ibid.*, 343.

³ *Ibid.*, 348.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 353.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 360.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 366.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 369.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 393.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 418.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 449.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 460.

¹² *Ibid.*, 465.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 471.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 482.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 495.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 505.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 514.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 516.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 524.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 529.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 546.

²² *Ibid.*, 564.

²³ *Ibid.*, 578.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 596.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 600.

²⁶ Report on Burgh Schools, i., 49.

invested with the power of compelling them to accept of these retiring allowances when disabled in any degree to perform their duties. Section 55 of the Act, which provides that the teachers who were in office previously to the passing of the Act shall not be prejudiced by any of the provisions contained therein, protects, to some extent, the parochial schoolmaster who is entitled by law to a retiring allowance, but it makes no provision whatever for the burgh school teacher, who is now more liable to dismissal than formerly, but has no compensation made to him for any loss which he may sustain. It is true he could at no time demand a retiring allowance, but he held what was considered a life appointment, and Parliament should have made some allowance for him if superseded, because it multiplied the grounds on which he might be dismissed.

The provision made by the Act for granting pensions to parochial teachers in office previously to the passing of the Act, is as follows: In the case of teachers of parish schools who may be removed in terms of section 60, the school boards shall have the same powers of granting retiring allowances, and the teachers shall have the same rights to demand retiring allowances, as were vested in heritors and ministers and in parish schoolmasters respectively, by sections 19 and 20 of the Act of 1861.¹ This provision for granting retiring allowances has already been fruitful of disputes between school boards and teachers, and will probably give rise to further litigation in the case of teachers removed for alleged faults, unless the legislature remove all doubt as to the meaning of the statute. The schoolmaster of Whitburn having, on 30th January 1874, been removed from office, claimed before the Court of Session his statutory retiring allowance, which had been refused by the school board; the Lord Ordinary, after examining the grounds on which he was removed, found that his inefficiency arose from want of abilities rather than fault of his own, and decided in his favour. In the case of the schoolmaster of the side parochial school at Logiealmond

¹ § 60, sub-sect. 2.

against the school board of Logiealmond, Lord Young refused the teacher a pension, on the ground that a teacher removed from office as 'incompetent, unfit, and inefficient,' has no legal right thereto; the Act of 1872 has come, according to its author, with regard to granting retiring allowances to old parochial teachers, in the place of the Act of 1861, which authorised pensions only when the teacher became 'disqualified because of infirmity or old age,' but permitted the removal of a teacher who, 'from negligence or inattention, has failed efficiently to discharge his duties,' without any pension.¹ The case having been appealed to the Inner House, the Lord President observed that the Lord Ordinary had omitted to notice that the Education Act of 1872 was a remedial measure, and should therefore be interpreted in a favourable manner; causes of dismissal and liability to loss of office having been multiplied, there ought to be a corresponding extension of the grounds on which a retiring allowance might be granted; if a dismissed teacher were without fault, he had a right to demand a pension; if he were in fault, the school board had still power to grant him a retiring allowance. The Court ordered the school board to 'reconsider their resolution refusing the teacher a retiring allowance, and if they should adhere thereto, to specify in their resolution the ground of such refusal.'² The school board having reconsidered their decision, adhered to it, and specified the teacher's inefficiency (the causes of which are specified) as the ground of their refusal, and the Court being satisfied that these statements were true, dismissed the action. But in this case the Court distinctly held that a schoolmaster dismissed for inefficiency might have a right to demand a retiring allowance, although his case did not fall within the category of old age or infirmity.³

The next case was an action by the schoolmaster of Glenshiel against the school board of the parish, who had dismissed him from office on the ground that he was 'incompetent, unfit, and inefficient,' the result of his intemperate

¹ Scottish Law Reporter, xii., 278.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., 469.

habits, neglect, and frequent absence from his duties, etc. The Lord Ordinary decided against the teacher's claim for a retiring allowance, on grounds similar to those set forth in the Logiealmond case—a decision confirmed by the Second Division, but for reasons different from those given in the Logiealmond case.¹ The provision made by the Act for granting retiring allowances to public school teachers appointed after the passing of the Act is illusory and amounts to nothing. Section 61 provides that a school board may permit any teacher of a public school to resign his office upon the condition of receiving a retiring allowance; and the board may award to such teacher such retiring allowance as they shall think fit; always without prejudice to the right under the existing law to a retiring allowance of any teacher appointed under the previous Acts of Parliament.²

There is no person in Scotland who has taken a warm interest in the state of our education, that does not regret that a competent retiring allowance has not been provided for long service. Such a provision, while most proper and just in itself, would immensely facilitate the removal of teachers who have been faithful in the good cause for a sufficient term—servants who have become unfit for the duty of the school through old age—and so improve and elevate the standard of education throughout the country.

¹ *Scottish Law Reporter*, xii., 473.

² 35 and 36 Vict., c. 62, § 61.

CHAPTER X.—THE MASTER AS A PLURALIST.

§ 1. THE MASTER A READER, PRECENTOR, AND SESSION CLERK.—

§ 2. MINISTER ACTING AS MASTER.—§ 3. SECULAR EMPLOYMENT OF MASTER.—§ 4. MASTER AS PUBLIC ORATOR OR POET.

—§ 5. PLURALITIES CONDEMNED.—§ 6. PLEA FOR PLURALITIES.

§ 1. IN the pre-Reformation times, as shown in the earlier portion of this volume, the rector or master of the school was frequently called upon to discharge various public functions—in some cases not of local interest only, but connected with important national affairs. In the same way, though perhaps not on a platform so highly elevated, the schoolmaster after the Reformation frequently filled more than his own proper office—the most common being those of reader, precentor, and session clerk.

The schoolmaster of Cupar was ordered, in 1564, to read and exhort in the kirk of Cupar;¹ in 1572 the reader or exhorter of the common prayers in Haddington was also master of the school;² in 1595 and 1596 the doctors of the grammar school of Ayr read on Sundays the morning prayers, and also read after the preaching in the forenoon and afternoon;³ in 1604 the master of the grammar school of Paisley 'read the prayers in the Abbey kirk daily';⁴ the schoolmasters of Inverkeithing were readers in 1628 and 1634; and those of Tain in 1620 and 1622;⁵ in 1671 a schoolmaster in Aberdeen read a portion of Scripture with the ordinary prayers, morning and evening, each day in Trinity Chapel.⁶

¹ Booke of the Universall Kirke, 46.

² Burgh Records of Haddington.

³ Burgh Records of Ayr. In 1605 the master is required to read on the Sabbath and on week-days.

⁴ Burgh Records of Paisley. ⁵ Maitland Club Miscellany, ii., 45, 50.

⁶ Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

The practice after this time began to slacken, and efforts were required to revive it: for example, in 1703, it being considered a grievance that there are not morning and evening prayers and reading in the church of Banff, every week-day and on Sunday, before the forenoon and afternoon sermons, the council unanimously decern the master of the grammar school to say prayers morning and evening in the church, throughout the 'haill week-days of the year,' between seven and eight in the morning and six and seven at night, on Sabbath and week-days.¹ That the schoolmaster was frequently precentor, as well as reader, is seen from numerous entries: in 1592 a doctor in the grammar school of Haddington was required to take up the psalms in the kirk;² the master of the grammar school of Banff, in 1628, read the prayers and uptook the psalms;³ the schoolmaster of Wigtown, in 1633, was reader, and raised the psalms;⁴ in 1649 the doctor in the grammar school of Paisley was also precentor;⁵ in 1650 and 1677, doctors of the grammar school of Ayr had 'to conceive prayer, read the Scripture, and raise the psalms on Sabbath and week-days;'⁶ in 1689 the schoolmaster of Kirkcudbright was precentor;⁷ in 1748 and 1750 the masters of the grammar schools of Rothesay were precentors in the church of the burgh.⁸ The master, as we have remarked, sometimes discharged the duties of session clerk, in addition to those of reader or precentor, or both combined: thus, in 1573, the doctor in the grammar school of Haddington, besides reading, officiated as clerk in the session;⁹ in 1602 the doctor of the school of Burntisland was uptaker of the psalms, keeper of the kirk records, and reader of the prayers;¹⁰ in 1612 the master of the grammar school of Ayr read in the kirk

¹ Burgh Records of Banff. In 1708 it is enacted that if he fail to read and pray at the appointed hours, the magistrates will 'consider his contempt, and abstract his salary accordingly.'

² Burgh Records of Haddington.

³ Spalding Club Miscellany, ii., 41.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 50.

⁵ Burgh Records of Paisley.

⁶ Burgh Records of Ayr.

⁷ Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

⁸ Burgh Records of Rothesay.

⁹ Burgh Records of Haddington.

¹⁰ Burgh Records of Burntisland.

on Sabbath and week-days, and acted as clerk of session and kirk, attending each session day; he also furnished a 'musician,' who took up the psalms;¹ in 1663 the schoolmaster of Pittenweem was precentor and session clerk, and 'did other things incumbent on a schoolmaster';² in 1689 and 1694 doctors of the grammar school of Irvine acted as session clerks and precentors;³ in 1693 and 1696 the schoolmasters of Kirkcudbright were also precentors and 'kirk-clerks';⁴ in 1700 the council of Fortrose delivered to the schoolmaster, as session clerk, the 'church Bible, the register of baptisms and marriages, and the register of the distribution of the mortifications of the poor ones';⁵ in 1767 the council of Greenock promise to use their interest to get the master of their grammar school elected as session clerk of the new church;⁶ the same council, in 1772, wish their English teacher to act as reader or precentor in the new parish church.⁷

§ 2. For some time subsequent to the Reformation the minister was frequently engaged—as was befitting—in teaching the school of the burgh. We learn that on 25th February 1566, Mr Thomas Kinnear, minister of Crail, obliges himself that, though chosen minister of Crail, he will teach the school, provided that he preaches but once in the week, and that he is allowed to have 'honest stipend';⁸ the minister of Hadding-

¹ Burgh Records of Ayr.

² Burgh Records of Pittenweem. *Cf.* also under minutes dated 13th April 1663, 2d May 1677, 18th June 1684, 27th February 1692, 19th January 1697, 21st April 1699, 17th June 1704, *et passim*.

³ Burgh Records of Irvine. The South Leith session records furnish an illustration of an opposite character, it being the duty of the precentor and session clerk to write the copies for the children attending the 'hie' school: Campbell's History of Leith, p. 318.

⁴ Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

⁵ Burgh Records of Fortrose. In 1709 the council, considering the inconveniences arising from the frequent changing of session clerks, who were the successive schoolmasters of the place, and neglected to fill up dates of baptisms and marriages, appoint the town-clerk to be session clerk.

⁶ Burgh Records of Greenock. ⁷ *Ibid.* ⁸ Burgh Records of Crail.

ton officiated for many years as schoolmaster of the burgh; but in 1576 the town council pray him, because of his great burden in the ministry, to allow them to plant another master in the school, who might 'hallelie' attend to the charge; but they request him to teach the school until another master be provided;¹ in the same year, 1576, the minister of Kirkcudbright was also teacher of the 'schole' of the burgh; in 1578 the town council ratify the 'feing' of Mr James Dodds, minister, as schoolmaster; in 1591 Mr David Blyth, minister, is 'conducit' schoolmaster—John Henryson becoming his 'cautioner that he will do his duty';² in 1582 Mr David Spens, minister of Kirkcaldy, undertakes to teach a grammar school as principal, with a doctor under him; if the number of bairns increase, that the minister's house shall not contain them, the town promises to find a roomy house for the purpose;³ in 1600 the town of Dysart wants a qualified master for the school, and proposes that if the kirk would provide the minister with a helper, who would also undertake to teach the youth of the town, and to read, the council would give him a salary of 100 merks;⁴ Mr David Lindsay, the celebrated Reformer, at first master of the grammar school of Montrose, was rector of the grammar school of Dundee, and minister of St Mary's: in 1606, however, he resigned his office as schoolmaster, because he was not able to discharge both with good conscience.⁵ It was so common for the parish minister to be master of the grammar school of the burgh—teaching adults on the Lord's day, and children on week-days—that in 1587 the convention of royal burghs, being opposed to pluralities, protested against the same person holding in future the offices of minister and schoolmaster.⁶

¹ Burgh Records of Haddington. ² Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

³ Burgh Records of Kirkcaldy. ⁴ Burgh Records of Dysart.

⁵ Burgh Records of Dundee. On the other hand, the schoolmaster sometimes performed the duties of the minister: thus, in 1674, the bishop of Brechin appointed the schoolmaster of Brechin to supply his charge as minister: Black's History of Brechin, 89.

⁶ Record of Convention of Royal Burghs, p. 241.

§ 3. The teacher was now and then employed in duties less elevated and sacred than reading, precenting, clerking, and preaching. In 1581 the schoolmaster of Kinghorn was common clerk of the burgh; and in 1627 and 1628 the doctor was paid for 'guyding and keeping of the clock;'¹ in 1633 the schoolmaster and the scholars of Linlithgow were appointed to 'walk the marches' of the burgh;² in 1731 the English schoolmaster of Ayr presents his account 'for dressing and heightening the town clock, and assisting at the bells in July last for several days;'³ the writing-master of the grammar school, in 1759, conscientiously resigned the office of collector of poors' stent, 'as it had often employed his time, which might have been more usefully spent both for himself and the community.'⁴ In 1759 the council of Fortrose appointed their schoolmaster collector of the 'æques;'⁵ and in the following year the teacher of humanity and mathematics in the grammar school of the burgh is appointed commissioner to the convention of royal burghs;⁶ in 1784 the schoolmaster of Inverurie was depute town-clerk and general writer of dispositions;⁷ and in 1786 the singing-master of Ayr was keeper of the register of the dead.⁸

§ 4. The authorities sometimes turned to special use the literary abilities of their teachers, who, on great occasions in the history of the community, were appointed as poets, orators, or historians, to commemorate the important event. Thus, on the arrival of Anne of Denmark as the bride of our James VI., the master of the high school of Edinburgh, Mr Hercules Rollock, a man of letters, offered the queen, 'at the Strait of the Bow,' where the royal procession halted, in the name of the authorities, a hearty welcome to the capital of her new dominions.⁹ The grammarian, Alexander Home, when

¹ Maitland Club Miscellany, ii., 46.

² Report on Burgh Schools, ii., 115.

³ Burgh Records of Ayr.

⁶ Burgh Records of Fortrose.

⁷ Burgh Records of Inverurie.

⁹ Steven's High School, 22.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁸ Burgh Records of Ayr.

schoolmaster of Dunbar, was appointed orator to welcome the first return of her husband to Scotland since his accession to the English throne; and at Dunglass Castle, on 13th May 1617, he addressed the king in a magniloquent Latin speech, which is still preserved.¹ We read in the records of another burgh that, on the 22d of September 1601, 'the council of Aberdeen, remembering the labours and travels' of Master Thomas Cargill, master of the grammar school, in making a treatise in Latin congratulating his majesty on his delivery from the Gowrie conspiracy, and containing some memorials of the antiquity and privileges of the burgh, ordain £20 to be paid to him;² the same Mr Thomas received £3 for writing verses in Latin in commendation of my Lord Marischal for erecting the new college in Aberdeen.³ Mr Cargill's worthy successor, Mr David Wedderburne, was taken bound in 1620 by the magistrates and council to 'compose in Latin, both in prose and verse, quhatsumeur purpose or theme concerning the common effairis of the toune, ather at home or afield, as he sal be requyred be any of the magistrattis or clerk, in tyme comeing.'⁴ In 1731 Mr Coldstream, schoolmaster of Crail, translated for the council one of the town charters from Latin to English at 'vast trouble;' the translation being done to the satisfaction of the council, they order 15s. to be given to him as a 'compliment, with hearty thanks over and above.'⁵

§ 5. Zealous patrons of schools naturally regarded with much disfavour occupations not relating to teaching, including the common practice of using the school as a stepping-stone to the ministry—using it for supplying means to qualify for the church—a practice which has done much injury to the welfare of our schools. A few extracts will show how earnestly the councils endeavoured to remedy this evil, and to prevent plurality of offices—an evil which is not yet quite extinct: In 1587 the convention of royal burghs request

¹ Steven's High School, 22.

² Burgh Records of Aberdeen.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Burgh Records of Crail.

Parliament to pass an Act forbidding masters of the grammar schools in burghs to act as ministers or notaries—occupations which draw them from their ordinary care—or minister to bear the office of schoolmaster.¹ In 1605 and 1612 masters of the grammar school of Ayr become bound not to study theology, or any other art which may prejudice in any way their teaching of the grammar school.² In 1625 and 1642 masters of the grammar school of Stirling promise to devote themselves 'haillilie to the teaching of the grammar school, and not withdraw thairfra' without the licence of the town.³ In 1625, 1634, 1640, and 1649, the masters of the school of Jedburgh obliged themselves 'not to exerceis' the function of minister.⁴ In the same way schoolmasters of Montrose, in 1643 and 1656, engage not to 'exercise, or go to the presbytery, or take to any study.'⁵ In 1638 the master of the grammar school of Cupar was required to abandon the 'exerceis of the presbitry and preaching in any landward kirk.'⁶ The General Assembly, in 1645, ordained visitors of grammar schools to see that the masters be not distracted by any other employments calculated to divert them from their diligent attendance on the schools.⁷ In 1648 the kirk session of Crail appoint Mr William Haggie, master of the grammar school, clerk *pro tempore* to the session, with the condition that the clerkship be not prejudicial to his attendance on the school, or 'occasion any hindrance, distraction, or aberration in his diligent care of instruction in the school;' if it does, the session will appoint another clerk.⁸ In 1702 the council of Dundee, considering that the master and doctors of the grammar school 'exercise ane trade of merchandise which doeth very much hinder their attendance on the school,'

¹ Record of Convention of Royal Burghs, 241.

² Burgh Records of Ayr.

³ Burgh Records of Stirling.

⁴ Burgh Records of Jedburgh.

⁶ Burgh Records of Montrose.

⁶ Burgh Records of Cupar.

⁷ Acts of General Assembly.

⁸ Session Minute-Book of Crail. This entry, so creditable to the honesty and intelligence of the kirk session, is subscribed 'Ja. Shairp, minister,' who became the famous archbishop of St Andrews.

discharge them of such occupation.¹ In 1711 the council of Dunfermline elect a doctor of the grammar school on condition that he engage in no other business.² In 1716 the schoolmaster of Kirkcudbright becomes bound not to meddle with any other employment that may divert him from his office.³ In 1711 the magistrates of Peebles declare that, if the schoolmaster shall make use of the work of the holy ministry, the council shall deprive him of his office and benefice.⁴ The English teacher of Ayr being, 1738, session clerk, precentor, keeper of the town clocks, and collector of cess, the council resolve to have a new master in respect of his many avocations, which have led to the decay of his school.⁵ In 1770 the council of Kinghorn enact that, in future, no master or doctor may act as clerk to any society in the burgh.⁶ In 1772 the council of Ayr resolve that no person who has any view towards the ministry need offer himself as candidate for the English mastership.⁷ The master of the grammar school of Elgin, in 1793, obliges himself not to enter into holy orders during the existence of the contract;⁸ still nearer our own day the same objection finds record, as in 1815 the same council resolve that the successful candidate for the situation of classical master in the academy shall be bound not to preach, except during the summer month of the vacation;⁹ and in 1844 they advertise for a classical master, who will be restricted from preaching, except during the summer and Christmas holidays.¹⁰

§ 6. The poor schoolmaster was sure to be a candidate for any stray office which became vacant in the burgh—any genteel employment which contributed a little towards his maintenance; indeed, but for the emoluments derived from some of these offices—especially those which he so frequently held in connection with the church,¹¹ his income was so mean

¹ Burgh Records of Dundee.

² Burgh Records of Dunfermline.

³ Burgh Records of Kirkcudbright.

⁴ Burgh Records of Peebles.

⁵ Burgh Records of Ayr.

⁶ Burgh Records of Kinghorn.

⁷ Burgh Records of Ayr.

⁸ Elgin Case, 35.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ In 1663 the salary of the rector of the grammar school of Dumfries was drawn partly from marriage proclamations, baptisms, and burials :

that, in many cases, it was hardly adequate to supply the necessaries of life. If the school patrons—instead of passing acts prohibiting their teachers to engage in any business calculated to divert them from their proper duties—had placed them in easy circumstances, or even beyond the depressing cares of indigence, they would have taken the surest means to promote the virtue, usefulness, and education of their children, the highest interests of the country, and the welfare and happiness of the poor instructor, who, after having toiled at his little school for many years, could not look into the future without much uneasiness and dark forebodings. His income was miserably small; the *res angustæ domi* were becoming more urgent every day—however economically and sparingly he lived; his health was failing, and his strength exhausted; poverty had overtaken him at a time when he was fit for no other work; no superannuation was provided for him by a grateful community; he had no private means, and no windfall ever came his way; he received no perquisites of any kind—nothing, in fact, but the little stipend from the board, which, without terrible struggle, could not make both ends comfortably meet. Who could, in these circumstances, blame the poor teacher for trying to turn an honest penny outside the profession for which he had already made so much sacrifice, and which had not charity enough to stretch out to him a helping hand in his distress? It was an ill-judged economy to deal meanly with those whom we had entrusted with imparting to our children virtuous and useful education.

M'Dowall's History of Dumfries, 502. In 1663 and 1684 the school-master of Pittenweem was paid partly out of the penalties of the session box; in 1692, partly from baptisms, marriages, and other casualties: Burgh Records of Pittenweem. The masters of the burgh schools of Dunbar, in 1721, were paid partly from the kirk session box, and from baptisms and marriages: Burgh Records of Dunbar. The English master of St Andrews, in 1746, was paid from the kirk session, the trades and guildry: Burgh Records of St Andrews. English masters of Dundee, in 1773, were paid from the kirk fabric, from the guildry, from a tax imposed on ale, and from the hospital funds: Burgh Records of Dundee.

CHAPTER XI.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

§ 1. PARLIAMENT AND CHURCH ORDAINING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.
—§ 2. ACTS OF COUNCILS COMPELLING ATTENDANCE.—§ 3.
DIFFICULTIES IN ENFORCING COMPULSORY CLAUSES.—§ 4. DE-
FECTS OF THESE CLAUSES.—§ 5. HOW THE CLAUSES ARE EN-
FORCED.—§ 6. COMPULSION NECESSARY.—§ 7. COMPULSION TO
BE EFFECTUAL.—§ 8. OPERATION OF THE CLAUSES.

PARLIAMENT has resolved that 'knowledge shall be increased,' and that 'the million' shall be brought in some way or other to the knowledge of letters; accordingly, the 'schoolmaster is abroad,' and the compulsory officer is met at every corner—in the 'streets and lanes of the city, bringing in the poor, and the maimed, and the halt, and the blind,'¹ and it is the solemn duty of every one who loves his country and his fellow-beings to do all that in him lies to compass this great end.

§ 1. The oldest Act on our statute-book relating to education contemplated making school attendance compulsory, at least on the eldest sons and heirs of 'barrenes and freholders,' from the time that they shall be six or nine years of age until 'competentlie founded in Latin and jure.'² It appears from the tenor of this wholesome statute, and from entries in the records of the church courts and of several burghs, that the compulsory clauses in the recent Education Act were not altogether an innovation on the former law and practice of our country. Thus, in the Book of Discipline, drawn up in 1560, it is proposed that all fathers, of whatever estate, shall be compelled to bring up their children in learning and virtue.³

¹ Luke xiv. 21.

² 1496, c. 3, ii., 238.

³ Works of Knox, ii., 209. Ninian Winzet marvels greatly why at this time [the Reformation] so few children 'are held at the study of any science, and specially of grammar:' 'Tractatis,' p. 27 (Maitland Club).

The kirk session of Anstruther, towards the end of the sixteenth century, urged the education of the youth with no less zeal: in 1595 the youth of Anstruther are ordered to attend the school, and it is provided that such as are too poor shall be taught at the common expense; they who are able to maintain their children at school are commanded to send them thereto, that they may be brought up in the fear of God and in virtue; those who refuse shall be called before the session and admonished of their duty, and if after admonition they do not mend, there shall be exacted from them the quarterly payments for their children, 'and ane dewetie for the dayes meat, as it shall com aboot onto them, whether they put their bairnes to the schooll or not;' it is also provided that no poor children shall receive alms unless they attend the school, but as many of the 'puir' as attend shall have three hours daily for seeking their meat through the town—from nine to ten A.M., from twelve to one, and from six o'clock furth; the inhabitants are desired to help only such as give themselves to virtue; as for the others, they shall 'deal lyardly with them to drive them to seik efter vertue;' ¹ in the year following it is ordained that every man within the town who has bairns shall send them to the school, the session paying five shillings quarterly to the schoolmaster 'for as many of the poor as has ingyne.'² The arrangement made by the kirk session of Anstruther for educating poor children—children belonging to the substratum of society—appears to have been greatly in advance of that provided for the same class by the Education Act; their fees are not only to be paid without question—and it is important to note, that by the ancient custom of Scotland careful preparation was made for teaching poor children *gratis*—but the most necessary provision of all is not overlooked, supplying the destitute children with food.

§ 2. In illustration of the same subject, let us quote a few acts of council from the records of different burghs in order to show that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

¹ Kirk Session Records of Anstruther.

² *Ibid.*

the municipal authorities, as well as Parliament and the church, brought some degree of pressure on parents to educate their children. In 1628 the town council of Cupar ordain all neighbours of the burgh to present their bairns to the school 'to-morrow morning before eight o'clock;' ¹ and in 1664 the practice of compulsion is regarded by the same council as an existing rule: considering, they say, how much they are bounden in duty and conscience to attend to the education of the children in this burgh, they confirm all former acts ordaining parents to send their children to school, and by this act statute that all parents send their children to the grammar school who are past the age of eight years; each person transgressing this act shall pay £5 Scots quarterly for each child absent from school, the money to be employed for the use of the poor.² The following extract from the same records resembles the measures adopted in our own day to enforce the compulsory clauses: in 1677, it being represented to the council that there are several young boys in the town, of whom a fourth is not at school, although there are many acts of council commanding them to attend, the magistrates undertake to cause defaulting parents to send their children to school, according to the former acts of council, as soon as the session send them a list of absentees.³ In 1637 all the inhabitants of Peebles who have children fit for school are ordered to send them thereto *primo quoque tempore*, under penalty of ten merks, conform to a roll delivered to William Melrose;⁴ in 1653 the inhabitants of the burgh promise to send their male children capable of learning to school, trade, or craft, within the next forty-eight hours, under pain of being held liable for their future misdemeanours, the parents who can afford it paying quarterly fees;⁵ in the following year, the council undertake to execute the acts formerly made against those who neglect to send their children to school, and to uplift the penalties for the use of the teachers;⁶ in 1656

¹ Burgh Records of Cupar.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Burgh Records of Peebles.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

the town officer was ordered to go through the town and cause all parents who have any male children to send them to school within twenty-four hours, under the certification contained in the former acts;¹ in 1688 all persons in the burgh who have children capable of learning are commanded to send them to school, under pain of being liable for their quarter fees; whoever are not able to pay the fees, the magistrates shall order the master to teach them *gratis*.² At the head court of Jedburgh, in 1641, it was ordained that all having bairns outwith seven years of age, and able to maintain them at school, shall send them thereto immediately;³ in 1643 it was ordained 'that every honest man or woman that has bairns past six years old send them to the school, under pain of £5, and punishment of their person';⁴ in 1656 the council ordain that parents having children from six to fourteen years old who ought to be at school and are not, shall be liable to the schoolmaster for their quarter's payment as if they had been pupils;⁵ and the master undertakes to teach the poor scholars *gratis*, on producing the certificate from the minister, magistrates, and elders, that their parents are not able to pay their fees.⁶

In 1643 the brethren of the presbytery of Lanark promise to the bailies of the town to deal seriously with their parishioners 'for keeping of the school.'⁷ In the years 1649, 1662, 1698, and 1727 respectively, the town council of Stirling passed acts ordaining all male children in the burgh above six years of age to be sent, under penalties, to the grammar school.⁸ In 1675 the provost, bailies, and council of Rutherglen, considering the great carelessness and neglect of duty of divers parents by not keeping their children at school, so that

¹ Burgh Records of Peebles.

² Ibid. For payment of fees of poor scholars, see *supra*, p. 81, and *infra*, under Fees and Salaries.

³ Burgh Records of Jedburgh.

⁴ Ibid. The same ordinance was repeated annually till 1648, also in 1652, 1653, 1657, and 1661.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Presbytery Records of Lanark.

⁸ Burgh Records of Stirling.

they might become fit and useful instruments both for kirk and kingdom, statute that all the inhabitants of the burgh from henceforth shall send their children between six and twelve years of age to the common school; with this certification that whoever neglects to do so shall pay the quarter wages used and accustomed to the schoolmaster, as if their children were at the school, and for that effect order the officers of the burgh, upon a list subscribed and delivered to them by the schoolmaster, without any further orders, to charge all such persons as shall be given up in the list to make payment to the schoolmaster of all bygone quarter wages then due from Candlemas last, as if their children had been at the school; in case of refusal, the officers shall immediately poind and distrain the readiest goods and gear of defaulting parents; if the officers find no goods 'streinzieable,' they shall apprehend the defaulters and commit them to the tolbooth, 'thairin to remayne ay and quhill payment be made;' the act shall stand, it is added, in force in all time coming, and intimation is ordered to be made 'heirof by towk of drum throw the toun.'¹ The following entry in the minutes of the town council of Dunbar, dated 1706, also refers to an existing law by which the inhabitants were compelled to send their children to school: At this date, the council having considered an act, dated 18th January 1677, with regard to parents keeping their children from school, ratify and renew that act, and ordain it to be made public that none pretend ignorance.²

These acts of Parliament, church courts, and town councils—of which more might be quoted—are of great value to the student of education, as showing the zeal with which the little local parliaments endeavoured to promote education from the Reformation to the Union of England and Scotland in 1707. From the Union to the passing of the Reform Act, there appears to have been less zeal or activity than in the pre-

¹ Burgh Records of Rutherglen.

² Burgh Records of Dunbar. Unfortunately the former act of council has not been engrossed in the council minute-book.

vious century on the part of the municipal authorities in requiring the youth to take advantage of the public schools established in the burghs. Several attempts have been made during the last twenty years¹ to devise a national scheme of education, but it was only in 1872 that a measure was passed which was really national, though its most important feature—the compulsory clause—can hardly be said to be a novelty unknown to the former law and practice of Scotland. The two principles on which the Education Act is founded are provision for the education of every child of school age in the country, and compulsion on every² child to take advantage of the education thus provided.³ Section 69 ordains that every parent shall provide elementary education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for his children between five and thirteen years of age. Section 70 provides that defaulting parents may be prosecuted by the procurator-fiscal, on failure to comply with the above provision of the Act, on a certificate from the board.⁴

§ 3. Many difficulties—serious difficulties—are being experienced by school boards in enforcing the compulsory clauses: they feel that it would be harsh to take extreme measures against poor but honest parents who require the assistance of their children at some season in order to prevent them from becoming chargeable on the poor-rates; in dealing, for instance, with a child who is kept at home in order to take care of younger children whose parent, perhaps a widow, is working hard outside to obtain a livelihood for her helpless offspring. Again, it is not easy for school boards to enforce strictly the compulsory clause when young children are far from school, unprovided with shoes

¹ Five bills were introduced into Parliament on education between 1854 and 1870, and only the Act of 1861 (which is repealed by that of 1872) was carried.

² Except 'half-timers,' who appear to be at present exempted from the operation of the clause.

³ Second Report of Scotch Board of Education, p. xxiv.

⁴ 35 and 36 Vict., c. 69.

and clothes, especially in winter, or perhaps are not enjoying good health: cases in which parents—decent parents—cannot well afford to feed, clothe, and educate their children. For such cases section 69 of the Act endeavours to provide a remedy by ordaining that when the parents are unable to pay the school fees, they shall apply to the parochial board, whose duty it shall be to pay out of the poor fund the ordinary fees for the elementary education of every such child. At particular times of the year great difficulty is experienced in compelling school attendance in the rural districts, *e.g.*, during the herding season, which lasts six months, and the turnip-hoeing and potato-raising seasons, which last a few weeks; the enforced attendance of children during these seasons has given rise to great complaints on the part of parents and farmers, who require the labour of young people, but on these occasions the boards, we believe, endeavour to enforce the clauses—clauses which in many instances are useless, unnecessary, harsh, and oppressive—with as much toleration as is consistent with their duties under the Act.

§ 4. The remedy provided by the Act for paying the fees for the elementary education of poor children does not in practice work well, and falls far short of the necessity of particular cases: thus when poor parents apply to the parochial board for allowance for clothes, the board often refuse because the parents are not paupers; and the want of shoes and clothes prevents the children of many parents from attending school, especially in winter, however anxious they may be to send them to school. The Act appears to be defective in constituting the parochial boards the only judges of the parents' claim to assistance, for which in 1874, 3139 poor petitioners applied in terms of this section, but of that number 1051 were refused the help prayed for.¹ School boards find that when questions of ability to pay school fees arise between themselves and the parochial boards, the effect in practice is that such cases are shelved, the education of poor children being in the meantime neglected. It would assist the school boards to

¹ Second Report of Board of Education for Scotland, p. xxviii.

carry out the provisions of these clauses if they had the power of relieving poor parents of payment of school fees in whole or in part; and it would be well for the cause of education if other parochial boards followed the liberal example set by that of Dingwall, which gives to each of the principal teachers of the two public schools £10 a year for the education of poor children. The clauses, as they now stand, are also defective in having made no provision to prevent irregular attendance—one of the greatest difficulties with which boards have to contend, it being difficult, if not impossible, to get children sent to school under pressure to attend continuously or regularly. Shakespeare's picture remains true to nature—

'The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.'

§ 5. Persuasion, threats, visitations, remonstrances, issuing of notices, and the summoning of parents before the board, are the means by which defaulting children are enrolled, and thereafter induced to attend with more or less of regularity. When all these methods fail, recourse is had to prosecution, of which during 1874 there have been only in Scotland 156—viz., 155 parents and one employer—and 110 convictions were obtained at an average cost of nearly £1, 13s. 4d. for each case. It may be added that during the year ending 31st December 1874, no summonses have been issued against parent or employer in Orkney and Nairnshire, and there have been no prosecutions in the counties of Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Inverness, Nairn, Elgin, Kincardine, Kinross, Haddington, Peebles, and Dumfries. The heavy cost of prosecutions, at present conducted by the procurator-fiscal in the sheriff-courts, greatly deters boards from prosecuting defaulters, and the Board of Education for Scotland recommend that the failure to send a child to school should be summarily dealt with in the police courts in burghs, and in counties in the justice of peace courts—which could be done at a trifling cost. In some places there

is no compulsory officer, the members of the board, the clergy, and others, undertaking the duty of that functionary, and making periodical visits throughout their jurisdiction to induce defaulting parents to send their children to school.

§ 6. The necessity for compulsory education in our large towns—towns which are growing to an unnatural size and becoming every day more ignorant and corrupt in consequence of a rapidly increasing mining and manufacturing population—is admitted by all thinking people; but in rural districts the parish schools—the greatest institution of which Scottish history can boast—have done the work for which they were established so completely, that ‘down to a very recent period scarcely a single individual of mature age could be found in the lowland parishes who was unable to read.’¹ In the rural parishes where parents, as a rule, are willing to make any sacrifice to give education to their children, there was less necessity—if indeed any at all—for the compulsory provisions of the Act, but even here the clauses will be productive of good; though it seems advisable that they should be carried out in the country with even more forbearance than in towns.

§ 7. The activity of the school boards in carrying out the compulsory clauses, which has been more or less considerable in every town and parish of Scotland, has greatly increased school attendance throughout the country, but the deficiency of school accommodation is everywhere—especially in rural districts—a great barrier to the enforcement of compulsory education;² and it may safely be asserted that until provision is made for supplying clothing and food, as well as the fees of poor children, otherwise than through the parochial boards, the school boards can never properly give effect to this important feature of the Education Act for Scotland—a feature wanting in its integrity in that carried for England.

¹ Second Report of Scotch Education Board, p. xxv.

² Report of Board of Education, pp. xxiv.-xxvii., and 139-153.

§ 8. Operation of Clauses for the Year ending 1874.

County.	No. of Summons Issued by School Board.	No. of Prosecutions of		No. of Convictions of		Total Cost of Prosecutions.	Number of Parents who have applied to Parochial Board, and to whom relief has been	
		Parents.	Em-ployers.	Parents.	Em-ployers.		Granted.	Refused.
						£ s. d.		
Shetland	34	...	...	...	...	...	14	15
Orkney . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
Caithness	207	...	...	...	...	...	51	29
Sutherland	75	...	...	...	...	...	12	14
Ross and Cromarty	97	6	...	5	...	*	42	35
Inverness	111	...	...	...	...	...	13	16
Nairn . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2
Elgin	32	...	...	...	...	...	40	10
Banff	521	2	...	1	...	2 13 8	114	50
Aberdeen	95	1	...	1	...	6 8 2½	266	138
Kincardine	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	15
Forfar	327	14	...	12	...	12 18 5	102	68
Perth	329	4	1	3	1	1 0 0	124	31
Fife	183	4	...	...	...	3 13 1	62	9
Kinross	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Clackmannan	30	3	...	3	...	5 16 0	18	4
Stirling	138	2	...	...	...	...	60	17
Dumbarton	81	4	...	3	...	12 7 2	81	63
Argyll	249	15	...	8	...	*	61	28
Bute	155	6	...	4	...	*	13	4
Renfrew	574	22	...	20	...	55 17 2	180	97
Ayr	751	7	...	5	...	28 5 1	199	62
Lanark	1356	49	...	38	...	101 8 8	99	49
Linlithgow	33	1	...	...	...	...	35	11
Edinburgh	323	8	...	2	...	16 7 9	191	103
Haddington	81	...	...	...	...	...	27	15
Berwick	41	1	...	...	...	1 18 9	20	11
Peebles	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Selkirk	31	2	...	2	...	...	1	10
Roxburgh	160	2	...	1	...	5 18 2	15	19
Dumfries	52	...	...	...	...	...	63	17
Kirkcudbright	76	1	...	...	...	2 5 0	49	9
Wigtown	170	1	...	1	...	2 12 0	94	98
TOTAL,	6342	155	1	109	1	259 9 1½	2088	1051

* Accounts not rendered.