

For we've nae beather on oor hills
Or fields, for mouths in snaw,
An' naething seen but muckle trees,
Nor heard but gee-whoa-haw !

But we will a' see better days,
When we oor braiths can draw,
An' then we'll a' gang back an' see
The land that's far awa'.

And then we'll a' be Nichol lairds,
When we oor deeds can shaw ;
And then we'll a' gang back an' see
The land that reared us a'.

Sae fill us a' a bumper up,
And roon a toast we'll ca' ;
May Scotland's children ne'er forget
The land that reared them a'.

CHORUS

For there's nae ane intil the hoose
There's nae ane ava',
That wou'dna lang an' loodly cheer
The land that reared them a'.

XII.

Gleanings from some old Pass Books

In a series of pass-books, some of which are yellow with age, Mr. Alex. Munro, then a farmer in Lower Nichol, kept a record, at first only of his monetary affairs, but soon also of many events in his daily life that he wished to keep in mind. As an index of the life of the period covered, these memoranda are of considerable value, and it will be suggestive to note a few particulars.

For about the first twenty years, 1839 to 1859, prices are mostly stated in pounds, shillings and pence. As early as 1853 the sign "s" is used, and it is more frequently employed as the years go on till in 1860 dollars and cents are the terms that are almost exclusively used. At times the terms "currency" and "york" are used to qualify amounts set down in the old notation, terms that may need explanation to many that are no longer children. There were five shillings currency (or Halifax currency) in a dollar, the value "current" in Canada, and eight york shillings in a dollar, the legal value in New