

As we glimpse at the past-was there ever a single fifty years that saw as much progress and changed way of life. Count up the advantages enjoyed and in common use today-auto, airplane, electricity, paved roads, and many other signs of progress. And now we move into the second half, of this amazing century under conditions which are dark, and yet with hope that peace may prevail.

What can one humble person, so far away do in face of such heart breaks, grief, and tragedy, not only in Greece, the Balkans, Egypt, but Korea and other lands. Every one can pray, and let no-one belittle the power of prayer. We can uphold the United Nations and Atlantic treaty by word and spirit and work to build for international peace.

We have a responsibility as Canadian citizenship, as citizens of the world to see to it that freedom is not destroyed or lost forever. To keep it, we must guard and insure it-as no country is strong enough to stand alone-the free people must stand united in a society of closely welded nations, to guard this our most precious blessing of all.

To quote Winston Churchill, the greatest man of our race in a 1000 years, as some have acclaimed, a magnificent future awaits Canada, if only we can all get through this present hideous world muddle. Upon the whole surface of the globe there is no more spacious and splendid domain open to the activity and genius of free men, with one hand clasping in enduring friendship with the United States and the other spread across the ocean both to Britain and France. While Canada has become one of the leading nations of the world self governing and taking the rightful place, still the tie with the Mother country is not broken. We still belong to the great Commonwealth of nations. Here in Canada we enjoy a high standard of living-next to the United States ours is the highest standing of living in the world. That living in a democratic country is our privilege today. We have every reason to be proud of Canada. What must we do to make her proud of us. To build the Canada we want, we must learn to live in this newly developing world, practising the Golden Rule, holding before us the vision of the world we can have, the world that Christ would make a world of peace.

Here in Canada we have been a favored people down through the years as the fundamental laws of our country have been based upon the Bible and it's teachings, thus keeping us God-conscious. May it ever be so. Never must we let the traditions and high standards of our nation weaken or the spiritual forces within lose ground. We must ever be on our guard to check and stamp out evil forces, unfounded theories, and debasing weakening influences. Canada is entering upon an era of great strength, expansion, and confidence-the home of freedom loving people Consider the less fortunate; the forced labor, the regimentation in lands where freedom is only a myth; no choice, no initiative, no individuality. Where the room for advancement or ambition? We are a great nation-made so by the qualities of thrift, industry, and the greatest force of all, the will to work in this land of opportunity. We Canadians realize we have something of value to offer, that which is fair and decent, mined with good common sense.

While science has forged ahead with threatening and tragic devastation that we shudder to think of, it surely has emphasized the need of brotherhood.

Indeed if there is to be any future worth having the nations must find a way of living together peacefully and in friendly co-operation. But race prejudice denies the principle of Brotherhood, we are all bound together in the bundle of life-and the great Scottish poet, dream of a time will be realized, where man to man the world o'er, shall brother be for a'that-ever mindful we got most of our greatest music and much of our best literature from other races. We must show our tolerance, understanding, our friendships as good citizens and give the people of Asia and Africa the things they have so long lacked, it is indeed heartening to know we are giving both money and food, wheat and machinery to Greece, and to Korea and other lands.

So big-so good-so free is what a Dutch family says of Canada. They saw their home and buildings bombed to bits in Holland, but thankful that Canadian soldiers had driven the Germans off. Now they have their new home in Ontario, happy amid the friendly kindness and welcome given them in that community. Many more across the seas long to make Canada their home. Many will be coming who will share in the building of this relatively new country. Of course it is the first duty of these New Canadians to live in their new adopted land in such a way as to earn and deserve the respect of Canadians. Among them will be many who will be lonely, very often the Mothers as they will be confined to their homes. The men folk and younger members of the family have an opportunity of mingling with people. The Women's Institute and other groups are doing good work, in encouraging these people to fit into community activities to enable them to become good living, right thinking Canadian citizens.

It is in the home where citizenship begins, the family circle sharing and working together, with love the dominate factor is of first importance to all children. The aim of the school is to make good citizens. Education requires close co-operation and partnership between parents, home, school, and community. Then there are many Young Peoples organizations in the churches, scouts, clubs, etc. giving guidance and strong leadership to enable our young citizens of to-morrow to live well in the home, fit well in the community, nationally as well as internationally.

Indeed, we can find no higher or noble example of good citizenship than that of our late King George VI, his love of home, of his family of his people and those in the Commonwealth shared that love. His was a life of unselfish service with great physical and moral courage. We can do no better than set his life as our example of living as citizens. Now, his daughter, Queen Elizabeth II wears the crown. She, too, has that same deep love and willing to give her life in unstinting service for her people. She is young, but has been trained and conditioned for the Queenship as no other woman in our history.

May we, here in Canada, a strong link in this great Commonwealth of nations, have a deeper appreciation of the advantages, blessings, and freedom we enjoy, and may we more fully realize the need to guard and defend them as we go forward so as to pass on to our youth-Young Canadians.

This Canada, This Liberty.
(Dedicated to all young Canadians.)

We who seem old, now hold for you,
The gift of living in this land,
It is a very precious gift
Which we have guarded, heart and hand.

Be proud of Canada, whose sons
Have gone again across the sea,
To make it sure that you might be,
Raised in this land of liberty.

Be proud of this great land, and learn
To love each hill, each tree, each stone;
Be thankful, that today you live
In happiness in peaceful home.

You do not know the sorrows borne
In other lands so far away;
Pray God, that you may never know,
The shadow that can darken day.

You will grow up, and one day be
A man or maid, and you will find
Your pleasures in more lovely things,
Than all the toys you leave behind.

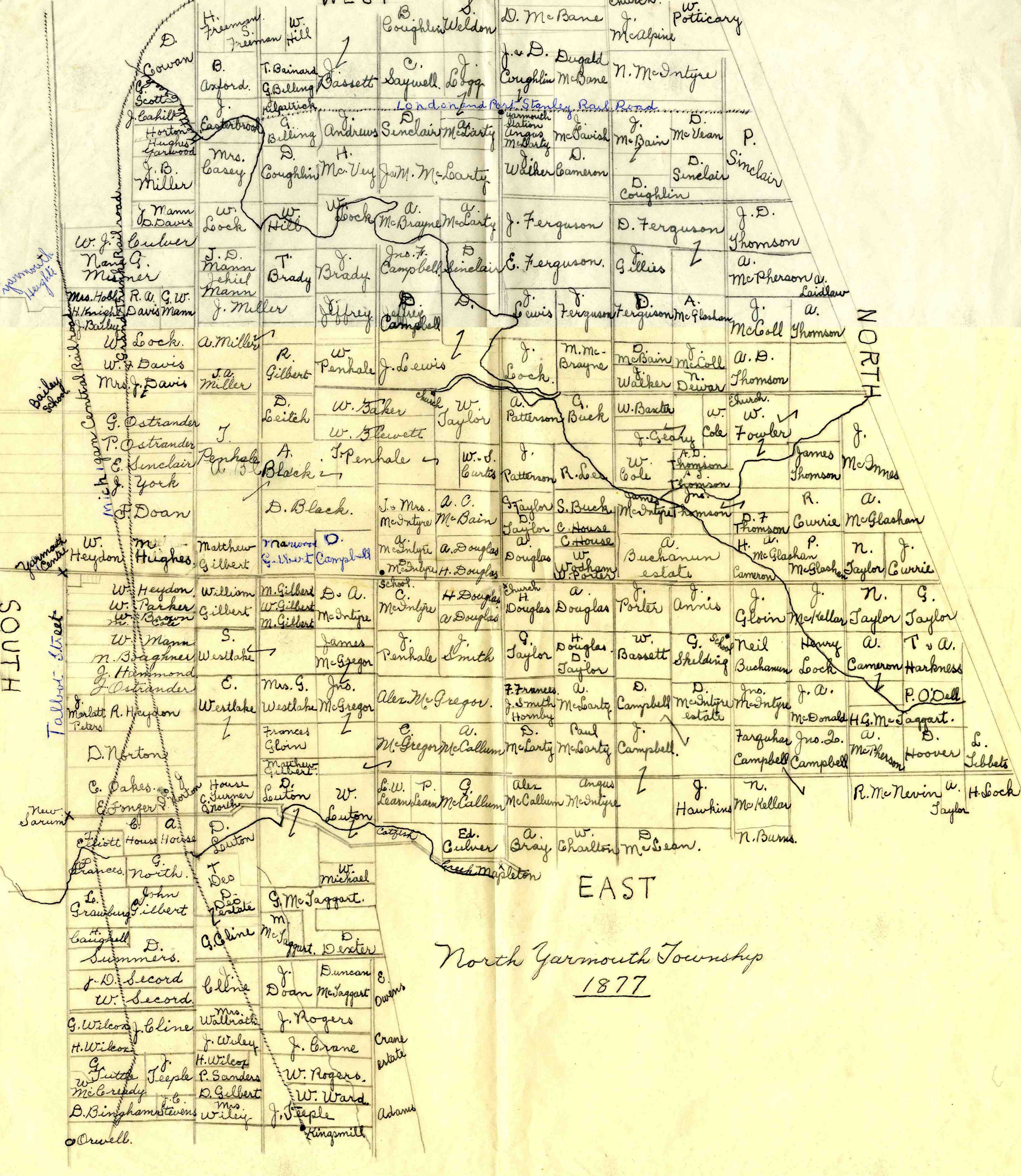
Take then your place, where now we stand;
Hold high your head, and fearless be,
One day—we shall pass on to you—
This Canada--this Liberty.

Belva Cook
(Mrs. Lyle Cook)

1/10/52.

WEST

N. McBane Church. W. Potticary
D. McBane J. McAlpine



T. Bairard
G. Belling
J. Patterson
G. Belling
Andrews
Sinclair
McLarty
J. M. McLarty

J. F. Campbell
D. Sinclair
E. Ferguson
G. Gillies
J. Lewis
Ferguson
Ferguson
McGlashan
J. A. Thomson

W. Taylor
A. Patterson
G. Buck
W. Baxter
W. Cole
James Thomson
R. A. Currie
McGlashan

J. Douglas
A. Douglas
H. Douglas
W. Taylor
G. Taylor
H. Douglas
W. Taylor
F. Frances
J. Smith
Hornby

Alex. McGregor
W. L. P. G. Alex. Angus
Learmearn McCallum
McCallum
McIntyre
Ed. Culver
Bray
Charlton
McLean

G. McLaggart
J. Duncanson
Doan
McLaggart
J. Rogers
J. Crane
W. Rogers
W. Ward
J. Teeple
Kingsmill

SOUTH

EAST

NORTH

North Yarmouth Township
1877

As far back as 1620 our history of the British Isles relates how her people were migrating to America. The first to come were some one hundred and twenty from England during Oliver Cromwell's regime who left in the Mayflower and landed on the shores of America known as the New England States. In 1630 over one thousand more Anglo Saxons were settled in Massachusetts. Two hundred years later in the early part of 1800 a great wave of migration gripped the peoples of England, Ireland and Scotland; conditions then almost compelling them to seek their fortune elsewhere. It can be summed up to almost one reason,- overcrowded population.

The property owners of Britain held and controlled so much land. These large estates employed a small percentage of her people, large families were reared under stern discipline with little opportunity to make a worth while existence. They resented this way of living. Industries outside of standing armies were inadequate, education and trades at a premium, however, one thing stands out prominently and that was the high standard of morality. Honor and integrity was truly as natural for the Anglo Saxon as it was to breathe. The principles and high ideals that they carried with them to all parts of the world makes the world what it is to-day. Civilization to-day stands up and declares triumphantly its origin, traced back to the little Islands of the Seas. So it was when our forefathers left the British Isles, their resources were scanty but their determination to make their way in a new world insatiated their ambitions and hundreds left its shores thinking of little other than to make good in a new land. Climatic conditions, inconveniences, isolation from old friends, sickness, privations in many forms were the last things to be thought of. Is it any wonder that people of such mental capacity make good? Ours is a great heritage. It is a well known fact that once those old Country folk landed in Canada, they took on a new lease of life. They soon became owners of lands, a thing previously unknown to them. They were instrumental in making law and were privileged to exercise their ability and power from every angle.

Liberty and freedom was their right, but, they always held England, Ireland and Scotland a very sacred place in their hearts.

Catharine G. McIntyre.

THE TOWNSHIP OF YARMOUTH

Mr. A.F. Butler, Inspector of Public Schools, in Elgin County, writes in 1877 of his conversations with the older residents of the district during his official duties of the previous ten years.

The Township of Yarmouth has been called the choice in Western Ontario for agricultural value:- Colonel Talbot referring to it as the rich township of Yarmouth.

The first lots settled were along Talbot Street, and in addition to the trials and privations of pioneer life, the men who settled them endured for our national existence the fatigues, vicissitudes, and horrors of war in 1812-1814. They are worthy of remembrance everyone, and in this memorial account we record their names and the places where they first located their habitations.

The Drakes, Mandevilles, Rapeljes, and one or two others settled on lots in that part of Yarmouth now occupied by the City of St. Thomas. Besides these the dwellers on the street from the Kettle to the Catfish Creeks were Garret Smith, Moses Rice, Edwin Bartow, Garret Oakes, Major Nevills, Abraham House, William Merrill, Secords and Wilsons,- Captain Secord settled in 1810, and built the first habitation. This old loghouse, one room of which was used for a school house in 1818,- was the first school in the township.

Justus Wilcox built the first frame house in Yarmouth, planted the first apple trees, and kept a tavern on Yarmouth Heights, a little west of where now stands the brick school in S.S. #18 Talbot Street.

On May 21, 1803 Colonel Talbot felled the first tree in what has always been known as the Talbot Settlement, and in that year the township was surveyed by M. Burwell, and called Yarmouth after a seaport town in the County of Norfolk, England. The first two families reported to have settled in this new township were Daniel Rapelje and David Mandeville in 1809; then the land was steadily being claimed by emigrants from the British Isles.

Colonel Talbot was the real estate man of Elgin, Kent, Middlesex and part of Norfolk Counties. He was the only man from whom the early settlers could obtain deeds for their property. His home was some fourteen miles west of St. Thomas, and the settlers had to walk through a blazed trail in the dense woods to what is known to-day as Port Talbot.