

**COMMUNITY RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITY**

(By Rev. J. G. Shearer.)

The community, whether it be the municipality, the province or the nation, has rights which other communities must respect and which its own citizens must respect. It has also its own responsibilities to its neighbor communities and to its own citizens.

Let us consider its responsibilities.

It is responsible for the guarding of the life of its citizens. Life is precious—precious to the individual, precious to the community. Neither can continue unless life is sacred. If life is to be held sacred it must be guarded by law forbidding the taking of life and providing adequate penalties to secure that end. And that law must be enforced rigidly and uniformly. It is the duty of every citizen to honor that law, and to aid in its enforcement himself.

The Community is responsible for the property of its citizens. Property is sacred, perhaps not as sacred as life, but sacred. It, too, must be guarded by law forbidding theft and providing suitable penalties. This law must be enforced and it is the duty of each citizen, not only to obey but to aid in the enforcement of that law.

The Community is responsible for the health of its citizens. Health of each can only be secured by a law of health for all. No one can live unto himself. He cannot be healthy if his neighbor or any group of his neighbors is permitted to spread contagion. Hence the health laws with their imperiousness and penalties. These laws will not permit a woman at her own back door to throw out refuse and create a puddle of decaying vegetable or animal matter. Why? Because it will breed filth-spreading flies to carry typhoid or infantile paralysis to her neighbor's child or to start an epidemic of sickness and death in the Community. This means limitation of liberty to some in order to insure health for all.

The Community is responsible for the education of its children. Citizens who are intelligent and good will seek education for their children. Citizens who are ignorant, indifferent or bad may object to education for their children. The Community steps in with a law of compulsory education. But may not a parent say whether his child is to be educated or not? No, because an ignorant father has no right to blight and limit the life of his child by compelling it to grow up in ignorance and be handicapped for life.

It follows from this that the Community is responsible for the protection and care and training of all handicapped and underprivileged children such as dependent, neglected, delinquent, physically and mentally defective children, children of unmarried parents and the like, no matter whose liberty is limited in the discharge of this duty and even though this involve taxation upon the citizens of the Community in general. This generation has responsibilities to the next generation as well as to itself.

The protection of women and children against exploitation of the greed of merciless money-making and the desire of equally merciless lust. Hence Minimum Wage Laws, Child Labor Laws, laws against sexual immorality and commerce in sex and traffic in the vices of gambling, drink, noxious drugs and what not.

And the Community's rights correspond with its responsibilities. It has certain rights over all its citizens because it has responsibilities to all its citizens, and these rights are in proportion to these responsibilities. It may limit the liberty of each of its citizens to any extent necessary in order to conserve the life, property, health, and the general good, physical, mental or moral, of all its citizens. There are in general no individual rights sacred as against the rights of the community or of society as a whole excepting of course in matters of conscience. And in the Community the majority must rule under our democratic system of government. The demos or people must govern. The individual must obey. This is in order to insure safety and liberty for each and for all. And since the Community consists of its citizens it is the duty of each to assist by example, precept and active co-operation in the enforcement of the will of the community expressed in laws—in all its laws—whether they as individuals approve of these laws or not.

**A Quick Cure.**

All day long she sadly kept her bed; her brow with fever burned; She had a deep and constant dread and widely tossed and turned; Her husband came and broke the spell with tickets for a show; In seven seconds she was well and getting dressed to go!

**SUGAR SOLD AT \$2.50 A POUND IN THE DAYS OF LONG AGO**

Sugar has just jumped about \$1.00 a hundred pounds because prospects point to a shortage in the Cuban harvest. Complaining housewives may take comfort in the fact that back in 1482 the Venetian trust which had a monopoly of the market boosted the then rare new luxury to \$275.00 a hundredweight for the king and such rich nobles who could afford it. Poor folk did not even know the taste of sugar in those days. Sugar, according to an old Hindu myth is a plant escaped from Paradise. It was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, who had to satisfy their craving for sweets with honey. So did the Hebrews of the Bible times whose poets compared the qualities of those they loved to the sweetness of the honeycomb. Had they but known it, saccharine, the coal tar product, is far sweeter than honey and 300 times sweeter than sugar.

Sugar was introduced into Europe when the Orient invaded the Occident in the 8th century. The Arabs, when they conquered Spain, began the cultivation of the sugar cane. In 1319 Venetian ships brought 100,000 pounds of sugar to England from Egypt to trade for wool, and incited by the profits these people continued to make, the Portuguese started sugar growing about 1472 on the Island of St. Thomas, off the coast of Africa, and brought the London price down to a nominal \$53.00 a hundredweight by 1500.

The Spaniards took sugar cane to the West Indies, and as early as 1543 had a sugar mill in Cuba. Then the Elizabethan adventurers helped to spread the taste for sugar in England later on. Just is the East Indies were the world's spice box, so the West Indies became the world's sugar bowl. The people of Europe craved for the new sweetmeat and an enormous market lay open. The advent of coffee drinking in England and the establishment of the famous coffee houses about the middle of the seventeenth century gave a tremendous stimulus to sugar growing.

About 1641 the English began the cultivation of sugar in the Barbadoes, and subsequently Charles II, chartered the British African Company with his brother, the Duke of York, as its head. The company cultivated sugar in the Barbadoes and brought out 3,000 African slaves a year to do the work. Between 1680 and 1786 the English planters are said to have imported 2,000,000 negroes, that is to say, before cotton had replaced sugar as the chief economic basis of slavery. It was on the American plantations of Louisiana, however, that slaves were worst treated in the growing of sugar cane. And that, long years after Britain had, by abolishing slavery in her dominions almost brought the West Indies to ruin.

Presently came that rival of the sugar cane, the sugar beet, which fortunately can be grown in temperate climates and by fairly high-priced white labor. It was in 1747 that a German chemist first extracted sugar from the beet, but not until 1799 was the first beet sugar factory established. It was in Silesia, when the Napoleonic wars had cut Germany off from sugar cane. Napoleon himself subsidized the beet industry in France and in 1812 France had 40 beet sugar factories

and was selling the product at 30c. a pound.

Gradually, under cultivation, beets improved, getting sweeter. By 1913 Great Britain was buying 96 per cent. of her sugar from her future enemies, Germany and Austria, and only 4 per cent. from her own tropical possessions, says Edwin E. Slossom in the World's Work. Soon after the outbreak of the Great War Great Britain took control of her sugar trade and began to sell at less than cost. For the last year and more of the war Britain nevertheless had very short rations of sugar—carefully doled out to her civilian population. Sugar control cost her \$120,000,000 in deficit.

In 1919 Lloyd George gave a preference of \$1.00 a hundredweight on sugar produced within the Empire, and in 1921 Britain subscribed \$3,775,000 to start beet growing in the British Isles, and guaranteed 5 per cent. to investors in the industry. But despite the suitability of the climate for it, beet growing did not take hold.

Although sugar cane had a 300 years start on it, beet sugar had caught up with it at the advent of the Great War. In 1913 the world production of cane sugar and beet sugar was nine million tons each. The war raging over the former beet fields of Europe gave sugar cane a temporary boost and made sugar raising in the West Indies enormously profitable. Even by 1920 only one-fourth of the world's sugar supply was contributed by beets. But in 1921 beets furnished five million tons of sugar to cane's 11,400,000 tons, and the beet is rapidly coming into its own again.

**Irish Pride.**

Mrs. Lafferty—Tin stitches did the doctor have to take in me old man after that foight wid thim policemen last noight!

Mrs. O'Hara—Tin, was it; only tin? Sure whin the doctor seen me poor husban' carried in this mornin', he sez, sez he: 'Do there be no one here wid such a thing as a sewin'-machine?'

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Williams, late of the Village of Wyvale, in the County of Simcoe, Gentleman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O. 1914, Chap. 121, Sec. 56, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Benjamin Williams, who died on or about the 4th day of March, 1923, are requested to send by post prepaid or otherwise to deliver to A. B. Currey of the Town of Durham, solicitor for the Executors, on or before the 16th day of April, 1923, their names, addresses and descriptions of their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly certified, and that after the said day the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated at Durham this 22nd day of March, A. D. 1923.

John Wesley Williams, Duncan McLean, Executors.

By their Solicitor, A. B. Currey. 3293

**UNITED STATES POST OFFICE FACES BIG DEFICIT**

In spite of the fact that post-office bookkeeping takes no account of expenses for building, maintaining post offices or of interest and taxes, the United States postal deficit for the last fiscal year was about sixty million dollars. As a business, the post office has next to no "overhead," yet it never succeeds in getting back the cost of the service it provides. It is the general opinion that a large part of the deficit, if not almost all of it, is the result of insufficient revenue from the parcel post branch, which now handles almost 65 per cent. of all the postal business. The proper rates for that service have never been carefully and scientifically worked out. Since by its great bulk the parcel post mail necessarily impedes and delays the handling and delivery of first-class mail, it should at least be made pay its own way.

A normal girl is one who can imagine herself the heroine when her pet movie hero opens his arms for the closing clinch.

**AUCTION SALE Farm Stock & Implements**

The undersigned Auctioneer has been instructed to sell by Public Auction at LOT 1, CON. 2, EGREMONT, on

**TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1923**

the following goods and chattels, belonging to the estate of the late Frank Grasby:

- Mare, 8 years old; Horse, 9 years old; 2 red Cows, supposed in calf; Black Cow, 4 years old; 2 Calves, rising 1 year; Massey-Harris Binder; Frost & Wood Mower; Root Pulper; Cutting-box; Wagon; Sleigh; Buggy; Cutter; Iron Harrow; Spring-tooth Harrow; Verity Long Plow; Set Double Harness; Set Single Harness; Stack of Hay; Forks, Chains, and numerous other articles.

The Farm, consisting of 100 acres, will be offered for sale at the same time and place, subject to a reserved bid. Everything must be sold to wind up the estate.

Sale commences at 1 o'clock. (Terms.—All sums of \$10.00 and under, Cash; over that amount 8 months' credit on approved joint notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. Dr. D. B. Jamieson, Robt. Brigham, Executor. Auctioneer.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

In the matter of the estate of William Ritchie, late of the Town of Durham, in the County of Grey, Gentleman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O. 1914, Chap. 121, Sec. 56, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said William Ritchie, who died on or about the 17th day of December, 1922, are requested to send by post prepaid or otherwise to deliver to A. B. Currey of the Town of Durham, solicitor for the Executrix, on or before the 16th day of April, 1923, their names, addresses and descriptions of their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly certified, and that after the said day the Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the Estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

Dated at Durham this 22nd day of March, A. D. 1923.

Catherine Ritchie, Executrix.

By her Solicitor, A. B. Currey. 3293

**TORONTO REAL ESTATE**

Mr. Fred A. Lewis, formerly piano tuner, has for sale a number and variety of modern houses. Parties intending to locate in Toronto are requested to write or call at his address, 435 Eglinton Avenue, East. Take Yonge car to Eglinton ave.

Courtesy—the art of making the other fellow feel more important than you.

**He Should Worry.**

Buddy was up before the disability board. The pompous alienist was asking him a long string of questions to determine his mental condition and Buddy was rapidly getting disgusted.

"Quick," shouted the celebrated doc., tell me this: How many legs has a lobster?"

Buddy looked at him crushingly before replying.

"For the luvva Mike," he said, "is that all you got to worry about?"



In most homes the old guess-work baking days are gone, never to return. Then it was a matter of anxious conjecture as to whether or not that batch of bread would rise properly. All of our baking is a scientific success. Our bread should be one of your standard family foods.



**FOR GOOD HEALTH Try Chiropractic First Not Last**

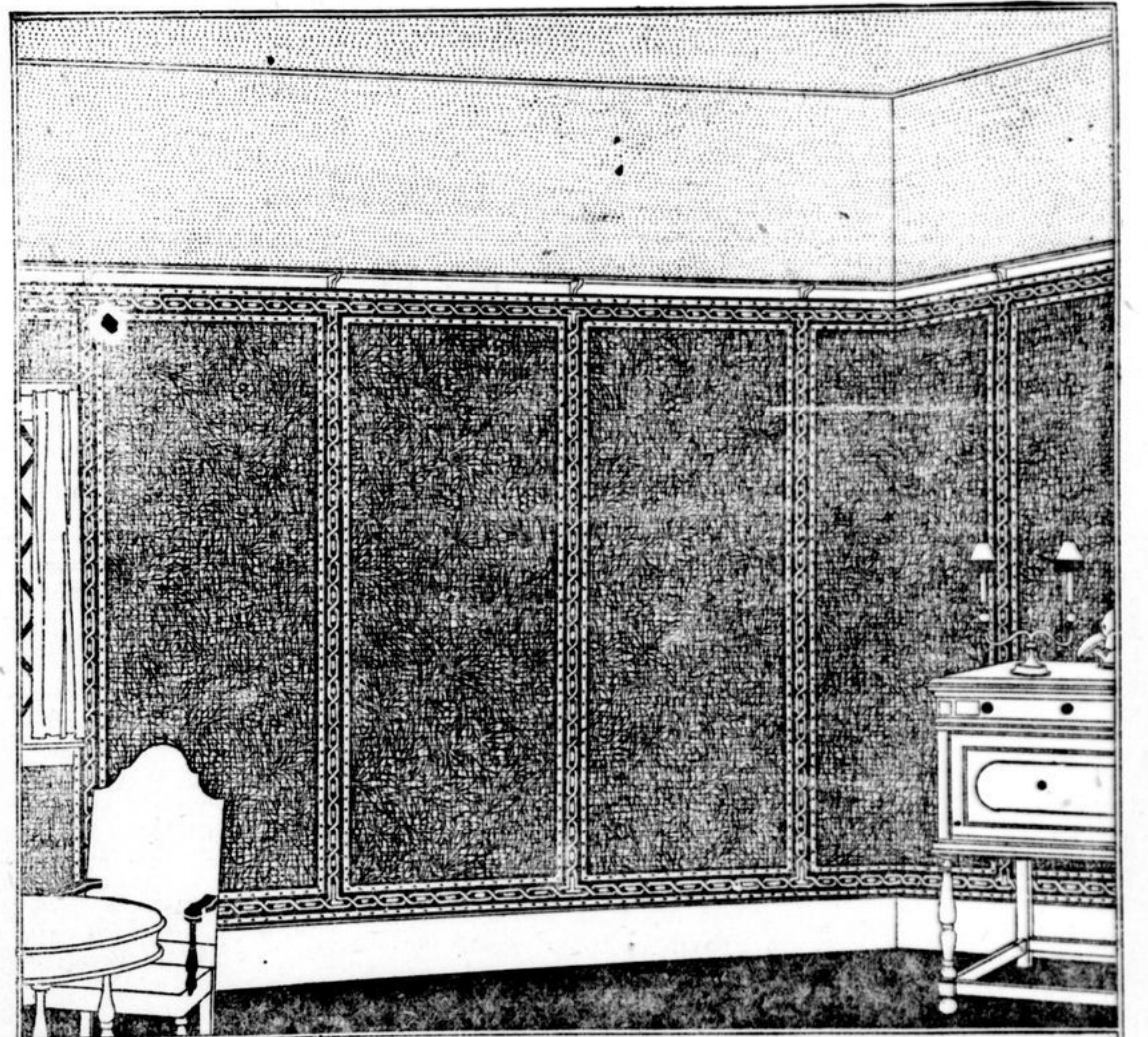
**CONSULTATION FREE**

**Drs. C. G. and Bessie MacGillivray**

**Chiropractic Specialists**

**Middaugh House - Durham, Ont.**

*Chronic Nervous and Spinal Diseases a Specialty*



**WALL PAPER Solves every decorating problem**

WALL PAPER means everything to the successful decoration of the home. Make sure of having designs and colorings that accord with your own ideas as to what is correct and beautiful. Select your patterns from the great variety produced by

**BOXER** Master Makers of Wall Papers

These papers—widely known for their originality and charm—include a fine assortment of the plain, self-toned papers so well suited to wall-paneling. This treatment has become a popular feature of home decoration.

You will find the old type of Wall Paper exceeded in width by the new "Boxer" Papers, by 2½ inches—which not only makes possible greater charm of design, but also means fewer seams and consequently improved appearance. Easier hanging is another important feature of these wider papers—also economy, as a result of the fewer rolls required.

The name BOXER on the selvage is your assurance of a quality paper.

**FOR SALE BY McFADDEN'S DRUG STORE**

**WALL PAPER—for Better and Brighter Homes**

**SURPRISE SOAP**  
A PURE HARD SOAP  
**SURPRISE SOAP**

**Examine the Seams**

After cleansing any garment or material with **SURPRISE** examine the Seams. You will find that **SURPRISE** has done its work thoroughly; and the article is truly clean.