

Guide-Advocate

Watford, Ont.

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HARRIS & CO.
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Guide-Advocate

Watford, Feb. 23, 1917

Food Crisis in Britain

Food is beginning to be a problem in Great Britain and "rations" are in sight. It is improbable that Great Britain will be reduced to the famine conditions that prevail in Germany, but it is always a serious matter to have to feed fifty millions or so of people and only have a few weeks' provisions ahead. It is no wonder that there are complaints about the 20,000 Canadian wives who ought to be at home, instead of over in England helping the people there to fast.

There is not much satisfaction to the ordinary man to be told that he will be healthier on a spare diet. This is undoubtedly true up to a certain point. This point has been passed in Germany. It has not been reached yet in England, and perhaps it is a part of the national education, which appears to be one of the by-products of the war, to learn this lesson.

It may come to a question of deciding whether the people of England shall eat or drink liquor, as it is shown that \$2,500,000 worth a day of food is consumed in the breweries. The cereals, sugar, etc., lost in this way would go a long way in famine times, and the submarine menace may compel the salvage of this food stuff as nothing else would. When the people have to decide whether they shall eat or drink and water remains, they will not throw away food.

Children Should be Taught The Real Value of Money

"Teach children the value of money. They must learn some day, and their mistakes are less liable to be costly if made while they are under your care.

"Give them an allowance, with the understanding that they must supply certain of their own wants out of it. Then let them go without if they fail to make provision for these wants.

"The small child may have to supply his own pencils and pocket knife, and the little girl her hair ribbons and handkerchiefs. Go with them at first to buy their things, but let them do the buying themselves.

"When they are older, let them earn a little money in some way, so as to get an idea of its earning power. To teach a child the buying power of money without letting him learn the earning power is only half the lesson."

—Rathleen F. Steacy, in "Every Woman's World."

MRS. MELTON'S LETTER

To Tired Worn-out Mothers
Jackson, Miss.—"I shall feel repaid for writing this letter if I can help any tired, worn-out mother or housekeeper to find health and strength as I have. "I have a family of five, sew, cook and do my housework and I became very much run-down in health. A friend asked me to try Vinol. I did so and now I am well and strong and my old time energy has been restored. Vinol has no superior as a tonic for worn-out, run-down, tired mothers or housekeepers."

—Mrs. J. N. Melton, Jackson, Miss.
Taylor & Son, druggists, Watford, Ont., also at all the best druggists in all Ontario towns.

FIRST GRAND OPERA

Peri's "Dafne" Marked the Start of a New Era in Music.

WAS SUNG ONLY IN PRIVATE.

Its Performances Were Confined to the Palace of Corsi, and the Score is Lost to the World—The First Opera Given in Public Was "Eurydice."

There is no form of music so generally popular with all classes today as opera—the combination of action and music. Opera has made extensive strides during the last century, although its origin is very remote. It came through a gradual course of development from almost the beginning of the Christian era. Earliest librettists were such eminent men as Aeschylus and Sophocles, who accompanied their spoken drama with a band of lyres and flutes.

But grand opera as we understand it today originated about the end of the sixteenth century, when Jacopo Peri's opera "Dafne" was first presented. It originated through the gathering of a small party of music lovers at the home of a Florentine nobleman. These patrons of art set themselves in the spirit of the renaissance to rediscover the music of the Greek drama.

Theories grew into actualities when a performance of "Dafne" was celebrated in the palace of Corsi in 1595. This opera was successfully performed several times, but always in private, and now the score is not discoverable.

The public had the privilege of hearing opera five years later, when two settings of "Eurydice" were made, one by Peri and the other by Caccini. Both the operas were produced in part during the marriage celebration of Henry IV. and Marie de Medici at the Petit palace on Oct. 6, 1600.

Measuring the accomplishments of these enthusiasts with the opera of not many years later, the former must appear ridiculous and very wide of the mark. But here at least was a step in an untrodden path. Opera was now on a basis which admitted of development. Its career had begun.

"Eurydice" was the first Italian opera ever performed in public, and the work excited an extraordinary amount of attention. The score was first published in Florence in 1600 and was dedicated to Marie de Medici, and it was printed in 1608 in Venice, a copy of the latter being well preserved in the library of the British museum.

For fifty years "Eurydice" remained the luxury of nobles, being performed only before courts during special festivals. Monteverde added the overture to the Peri opera.

The next important operatic work to be produced was that of Monteverde, entitled "Orfeo," which was presented in 1607, and a year later "Arianna." These two operas left Peri and his comrades far in the rear. Work along this line developed slowly until 1637, when the Teatro di San Cassiano was opened at Venice, which was the first public opera house. Now that the masses had a voice in the matter, it soon became evident that the people must be pleased and the Florentine ideals forgotten.

Later in the century the melody of the aria was enriched by two composers named Cavalli and Cesti. The opera, by stimulating solo singing and, by reviving a taste for the beauties of popular melody, supplies the necessary incentive for the elaborating of sweet sounding and finished melodic themes. Cavalli was a tireless worker, and he produced close to forty different operas, none of which has survived.

Scarlatti, who followed, was another tireless worker, his first opera having been produced in Rome in 1679, after which he brought out more than sixty others. From that period to the present day the Italian composer has held his place with the greatest of any countries and has produced more operas than all the other countries combined.

The earliest operas in France were composed by Lully at the end of the seventeenth century and Rameau at the beginning of the eighteenth century, but they were little more than imitations of the Italian style. The basis of the French opera was laid by Gluck in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Meyerbeer, Rossini, Gounod and Thomas represented the most popular of the successors of Gluck, with the more modern Massenet and Charpentier.

In Germany until the rise of Wagner the opera was marked by little national originality. Mozart was the first opera writer among the German composers. To Weber especially will remain the glory of having first founded a distinct German operatic style.

There may be other corn cures, but Holloway's Corn Cure stands at the head of the list so far as results are concerned.

STORY OF THE POTATO.

As a Food It Was at First Used Only For Pigs and Cattle.

The question of where the potato is indigenous and where introduced by man has never been strictly answered. It seems sure, however, that the potato is a native of the mountainous districts of tropical and subtropical America, from Chile to Mexico and even as far north as the southern part of Colorado.

Data concerning the known use of the potato for food are not very definite. It probably was first taken to Europe from Peru by Spaniards early in the sixteenth century and spread from Spain to Holland, Burgundy and Italy, though cultivated only as a curiosity in a few gardens and little known or thought of. In "The Complete Gardener," published in 1719, it is not mentioned.

As a food it was first used for pigs and cattle. Then, on account of its great yield, it was suggested that it might be useful for the poor and prevent famine, due to the failure of the grain crops.

As early as 1603 the Royal Society of London adopted measures to encourage its cultivation in England. It spread quickly in Ireland, but not until the middle of the eighteenth century did it acquire any real importance on the continent of Europe. Of its first cultivation as a crop in North America even less is known.

IN THE MILLENNIUM.

How This Old World Will Wag in the Good Days to Come.

"My gracious, how cheap everything is getting!"

"I understand there hasn't been a case of divorce in the last ten years."

"I think our national stability is greatly due to the patriotic spirit of our congress, don't you?"

"Aren't these modest fashions just too cute for anything? I'm so glad they will stay that way."

"It certainly is a pleasure to pick up a newspaper these days—always good news and plenty of it."

"Brown tells me his wife disobeyed him yesterday. Did you ever hear anything like it?"

"Yes, dear, I have to use my car all day long. I don't know what I'd ever do if gasoline wasn't free."

"I am a poor man; but, thank heaven, I still have the courts!"

"No, child, there won't be any more wars—the rulers of the world are all good men."

"How foolish we women were to clamor for the vote when all we wanted was the millennium!"

"Dear me, what a horrible nightmare I had last night! I dreamed I was living in the twentieth century!"

—Edmund J. Kiefer in Life.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

Jerusalem artichokes have no connection either with Jerusalem or artichokes, but are a kind of sunflower. The name "Jerusalem" is a corruption of the Italian "girasole," derived from a fancy that the flowers keep turning to the sun.—London Chronicle.

What Did She Mean?

Saleswoman (to purchaser of widow's bonnet)—Would you like to try it on before the glass, madam? Customer—No, thank you, miss. It ain't for me. I wish it was.—Stray Stories.

When the ship is sunk every one knows how she might have been saved.

Help for Asthma.—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble, once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passage tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

Fasting For Health.

Thousands of years before it was practiced as a religious rite fasting was practiced as a health measure in Egypt, India and China. Contemporary to Cicero was Aesclepiades, a Greek physician, who strongly advocated this idea, and 1,000 years after his day Ibn Sina, philosopher and medical sage, argued the virtues of temporary abstinence on the ground that it came easier than constant moderation.

"That young man is out to make a name for himself."

"What's the matter? Ain't he satisfied with the one his father gave him?"—Detroit Free Press.

History Made While We Wait.

"Are you a student of history?"
"I surely am. I'm reading the newspaper faithfully every day."—Washington Star.

Prayer carries us halfway to God, fasting brings us to the door of his palace, and almsgiving procures us admission.—Koran.

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JAN. 9, 1917

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY



or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
Mr. David Verex, Sonya, Ont., writes—"I have used your Spavin Cure for fifteen years, and know it to be a good cure". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly, \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse"—or write us direct.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 110

See Our Furniture First

You need not buy because you come here to look. We are quite content to leave it to your own good taste. We are anxious however that you do not commit yourself to the purchase of furniture, until you have seen what this store is offering and you have no idea unless you have been here very lately. Let us figure on your furniture outfit. Perhaps we can save you money. It will cost you nothing to see anyway, visitors always welcome

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Chopping and Rolling Done While You Wait
PHONE 39

Guide-Advocate Want Ads. Get Quick Results

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In bulk old price
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