

Trade Notes

CLYDESDALE BREEDERS should make a note of the auction sale advertised on page 1171 by the Seaham Harbour Stud Co., Ltd., Seaham Harbour, County Durham, England. This is one of the oldest studs and is to-day the largest Clydesdale stud in the United Kingdom. Annual Public Sales are held, when stallions, colts, brood mares, fillies and foals are offered. This year there will be sold about about seventy-five head, making it by far the largest sale of recent years. At the head of the stud is Silver Cup (11184) winner of three firsts at the Highland and two firsts at the Royal Shows. He is a sire of immense size and substance, weighing close to 2500 lbs., is full of quality with the nicest kind of bone, feather and feet. He is a worthy son of his illustrious sire Baron's Pride (9122) and although only in his fourth year of service bids fair to rank with his sire as one of the most valuable stallions of modern times. Many of the young things offered will be by him and a number of the mares will be in foal to him.

Included in the sale are a number of pedigree Hackneys and Hackney ponies of the very choicest breeding and from the way the ordinary animal of this type is selling in Great Britain today, many can be imported and resold at a profit if only to be used for commercial purposes. Motors have ousted light drivers over there and with the exception of the highest class show horses these are selling very low, while with us good drivers were never scarcer nor higher-priced.

Connected with the management of the stud is Dr. W. H. B. Medd, formerly manager of the Wavertree Stock Farm, Minn., and known, no doubt, to many of our readers. The doctor writes he will be pleased to execute commissions for either Clydesdales or Hackneys that may be entrusted to him. He knows the requirements of the Canadian and United States markets and will endeavor to give every satisfaction.

Mr. Richard Hamer of Purdue University, Indiana, has recently exported four choice pony stallions purchased from the Seaham Harbour Stud, and as he has recently inspected the whole stud, can inform anyone of the character of the lots that are to be sold absolutely without reserve at this sale in the third week in September.

A JUDGE FROM WINNIPEG.—The committee of the Royal Eisteddfod, the great musical festival and patriotic celebration held this year in Swansea, has sent to Winnipeg for one of the judges of its choral competition. Mr. Rhys Thomas, a gifted musician of rare attainments and exceedingly artistic taste, has been selected, together with Dr. Cowan, the composer, Dr. Davis and Dr. Protheroe. Mr. Thomas has resided in Winnipeg for some years and has won a reputation throughout Western Canada as an enthusiast in the cause of music. It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that he is an ardent friend of the Gourlay piano. Recently the firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming received the following letter from Mr. Thomas: "When I wanted a piano some time ago for my studio, I examined a number of instruments by various manufacturers and finally selected a Gourlay, solely on its merits. Its tone is remarkably rich, the touch very responsive and the mechanism perfect. After using it for several months, I am more than ever convinced that it is the finest piano made in Canada." This is testimony worthy of attention and shows that Mr. Thomas entertains no doubts on the subject. Many other musicians in Canada are just as enthusiastic over the merits of the Gourlay as the writer of this letter.

HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, DES MOINES, IOWA, is very generally considered one of the leading schools of the West.

It is centrally located and is thoroughly equipped for giving almost every branch of education any young man or young woman would care to study.

During the past school year there have been in attendance 2122 different students; 295 students were graduated this year from the different departments of the college. There are nine large buildings used for educational purposes and over \$700,000.00 have been invested in buildings, equipment, and grounds.

The school offers not only the regular college courses, but regular courses to prepare teachers for all grades of public school work, and engineering courses covering all branches of engineering, complete commercial, shorthand, penmanship, and telegraph courses; besides, the school has one of the largest colleges of pharmacy in the United States, and also one of the largest colleges of music in the country.

An advertisement of the Highland Park College will be found on this page. Young people wishing to choose a good school in which to prepare for the active duties of life will make no mistake if they decide to take their work at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

If you are interested in school work, address O. H. Longwell, Pres., Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, and he will send you a copy of their large new catalog which gives full and complete information with regard to all departments of the school.

THE INFLUENCE OF ART IN THE HOME.

In declaring principles for so purely material a purpose as the decoration of a home, it is the underlying reason for their existence which give to such principles their interest and value.

Ideas of art are according to circumstances and individual capacity, plastic, chromatic, musical, literary, etc., and while two individuals may receive widely different impressions, from the same occurrence, or may form distinct ideas under similar circumstances, artistically speaking the circumstance or the occurrence are not of much importance, while the individual impression is the foundation of art. The first demand of the child's spiritual nature is the beautiful. Carlyle seems to have well understood this fact when he said, "The first spiritual want of a barbarous man is decoration." The aesthetic sense is the center and dominating spiritual sense in childhood, and many mature persons never rise above it. While the relations of utility and morality are yet in embryo, the aesthetic relations make their appeal to the child and find a warm and sympathetic reception.

Love is the basis of voluntary action. Love is an emotion having its basis in the sensibilities. Thus decoration is the expression of love. The child loves first and learns because of that love. Emotion is antecedent to will, and instruction must reach the intellect and the will over the bridge of interest. Nearly all children and many older persons do what they like rather than what they ought, and we all find the path of distaste the most difficult to travel. Interest then must open and lead the way: it must be considered an evolutionary germ which may be made to develop later into a truly ethical product, a choice of right conduct from the highest motives. In other words, the delight in the beautiful is the beginning of many sided interest which shall lead on through desire to the royal act of the will in choosing the right and the good for its own sake. Hence, if we would affect the life of the child in all its phases, we must find some practical method of reaching the vibrations of life, the rythm of the soul. No human methods are more direct or powerful than the use of the fine arts, such as pictures, music, beautiful and elevating furnishings. These reach the soul in the most direct way and they tend to produce harmonious, self centered, well-poised human life.

In furnishing, practice simplicity. Overcrowding home with furniture and ornamentations is bad taste and worse art. In this respect some people have absolutely false ideas of economy. This is nowhere more apparent than when buying household furniture. Everything in the house that does not add something to the convenience, happiness or education of the family, or some member of the family, is

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an extravagance. Some ladies will spend on trumpery articles an amount of money which in time would buy something worth having. To save money on little things, to spend on larger and more useful things, is real economy when a house is to be furnished. Again, take wall paper. It is frequently of such a color and pattern as to make one scream.

But the arrangement of color and of furnishings has both a psychological and an historic interest. In entering a parlor where all the furniture is disposed as to contribute to the convenience of small isolated groups of persons, you know at once something of the temperament of the person who arranged the room. That is what is meant by the psychological interest roused by household decoration; but the historical is quite a different matter, and shows rather the real culture of the householder.

If the windows are draped with immovable festoons of heavy brocade and the room is crowded with unnecessary fillers, you are at once made conscious that in that house there is no conception of the fitness of things, no knowledge of the historic purpose of either windows, draperies or ornaments. Why the windows at all if their sole purpose is rendered useless by heavy fixed hangings? Why vases at all if they are too fancy for use? Of course every home needs a vase or two for flowers, but let them be such as can be used for that purpose and not to stand on the mantelpiece to be dusted. How

often a really beautiful picture is "crowded out" by numerous cheap, unattractive prints, and a rare piece of glass unobserved owing to the fillers grouped around it. Frequently the beauty of a good piece of furniture is marred in a room crowded with commonplace rockers. If there is anything good in a room give it a chance. Do not spoil it with fillers.

So much depends on proportion that half the miseries of life would be dispelled were it better understood. In art it is one of the most valuable attributes in estimating correct spacings and lines. In the conduct of life how the want of this sense either makes or mars the man or his home! The just enough, the not too much, does it not make the success or failure of a life? The whole question of temperance is settled here; one might almost say religion and morals. Our homes, therefore, should be furnished with a view to educate the little ones through art products to a deeper and a broader culture, and help reveal their own true spiritual nature—their highest qualities, the existence of which they are not now even conscious, for whether a child is destined to be a prince or a peasant only this kind of knowledge can inspire duties to be done, can help to resist temptations and make life worth the living. Before children can aspire they must have ideals. They must know the beautiful work they cannot easily produce, and they must know of the admirable persons of high character and heroic conduct. Every child must admire something or die spiritually, and it should be the duty of every parent to lead his children to admire what they ought to admire, to love all that is lovable in noble human character, because love and respect for good and beautiful conduct in other people is the strongest motive a child can have for right thinking and right acting. Much of this can be done by providing good books, through nature, music and art. Art and outdoor nature have a reciprocal influence on each other, but in an artificial state of society beauties of nature are oftener seen through art than the reverse.

We've made so that we love First when we see them painted, things we have passed Perhaps a hundred times, nor cared to see: And so they are better painted—better to us, Which is the same thing. Art was given for that, God uses us to help each other, so Lending our minds out. —JOHN EVANS IN O. A. C. Review.