

Home and Youth

(Formerly OUR HOME)

A CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

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THE HOME AND YOUTH PUBLISHING CO.,

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Remittances may be made by money or postage stamps.

Money for renewals should be sent by each subscriber directly to the office of publication. We do not authorize agents to collect money for renewals of subscriptions.

Notify the publishers promptly if you should change your address. Always send your old address as well as the new.

If you do not receive HOME AND YOUTH regularly write to the publishers, and the matter will be looked into at once.

Write names and addresses so plainly that no mistake can possibly be made.

If subscribers do not wish to lose any number of HOME AND YOUTH they should send in their renewal subscriptions before they receive the last number of the term already subscribed for. When this magazine comes enclosed in a BLUE WRAPPER it is an intimation that the subscription has expired.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application. Advertisements at all times to be subject to editorial approval.

All new advertisements must be sent in by the 25th of each month, and changes of advertisements by the 20th of the month, in order to insure insertion in the succeeding number of HOME AND YOUTH.

Address all communications to

HOME AND YOUTH PUBLISHING CO.,
Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1897.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want reliable, energetic agents in every town and city in Canada and the United States to obtain new subscribers for HOME AND YOUTH. We offer very liberal compensation to persons who will undertake the work. Why not, by putting forth a little effort among your friends and neighbors, add to your income? Others are taking advantage of this offer, why not you? Write immediately for full particulars to the Home and Youth Publishing Co., Toronto, Canada.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

There is a difference between the moral basis on which Greek antiquity rests, and our modes of life and thought in modern times. We men of to-day can hardly even conceive how the Greeks, the most intellectual race the world has ever seen, could make their highest national festivity a gymnastic one, far less can we sympathize with or imagine ourselves taking actual part in this truly Bacchic enthusiasm for the Olympic victor. We have lost all living and immediate sympathetic relation to the Olympic games, because gymnastics with us no longer occupy that position which they held in so eminent a degree among the Greeks. It is not by any means mere bodily strength and agility which forms the basis of the Olympic games. The coarser, merely mechanical and one-sided species of gymnastics which aims solely at an athletic development of the corporeal frame, and was in later times so greatly in vogue among the Romans, was, in the Greek estimation, contemptible; they looked upon it as "banausic," that is, unworthy of a freeman. Gymnastics among the Greeks had a highly ideal basis. They were the source of central interest in the Olympic festival, simply because they were in reality the focus in which all the rays of the moral, artistic and political life of the Greeks converged. The Greeks were so thoroughly artists by nature that they could not think of beauty of soul except as co-existent with beauty of body. Aristocracy of mind was with them at the same time essentially an aristocracy of personal beauty. Even an Aristotle could give utterance to the famous sentiment that it was a faulty arrangement in nature to bestow, as she frequently does, on slaves the beauty of freedom, and that if there existed men surpassing all others in beauty, as much as the statues of the gods surpass mortals, all men would of necessity and of right be subject to them.