

and girl have gone down to death, or, worse, have been maimed for life by the thoughtless indulgence in some dangerous pastime. Every safeguard ought to be thrown around all such amusements.

There is something in the human being that craves for the sensational. To witness a race in the air is more exciting than one between two bicyclists; and between two motor cyclists than between two foot runners. The excitement and the desire to see the event increases directly with the nerve required for the achievement and the danger in the same.

It has been said that if these dangerous amusements were done away with the race would deteriorate. This is utter twaddle. There will always be plenty of occasions to call forth the heroic element, without in a deliberate and foolhardy way inviting disaster. A toboggan slide can be arranged to yield the maximum of recreation and carry with it the minimum of danger.

But nothing can be said in favor of walking on the ice bridge at Niagara. The ice bridge is formed of masses of ice that become jammed together in the river. The structure is liable at any moment to give way and carry with it its freight of human lives down into the whirlpool, where an awful death awaits them. This sort of thing does not promote the vigor of the race any more than would a tramp through snow in one of our parks.

We contend that there should be stringent regulations that would prevent people deliberately placing themselves in positions of such peril. We are informed that on a certain day recently somewhere about one thousand persons crossed on the ice bridge, and that on the day following it broke up. Had these people been on the ice at the time when this occurred, not three, but perhaps hundreds, might have perished. Let us as people take a sane view of amusements and sports. By all means let us have plenty of healthful and exhilarating pastimes; but at the same time abolish those that are perilous and bound from time to time to end in sad fatalities. This must not be left to the people themselves, who soon forget. It must be taken in hand by the law-

MODERN FAITH HEALING.

In 1784 the King of France appointed a commission consisting of Messrs. R. Franklin, Majault, LeRoy, Sallin, Bailly, D'Arcet, DeBory, Guillotin, and Lavoisier, to examine into and report upon the work of Anton Mesmer, and the treatment of disease in Paris as carried out by M. Deslon, who practised mesmerism, and claimed to cure disease by this means. According to Mesmer, animal magnetism is a fluid universally