

TIPS ON TELEPHONE POLES

Some Statistics Concerning the Number in Use on Omaha Streets.

WHERE THEY COME FROM AND THEIR COST

Comparative Figures Based on Calculations as to the Various Ends These Poles Might Serve Afford Considerable Information.

Were all the telephone poles and all the electric light poles and all the telegraph poles in the corporate limits of the city of Omaha cut up into cordwood it would make in the neighborhood of 55,734 cords. It would take an ordinary boy 111,458 days, or over 305 years, to cut this into stovewood lengths, provided there was no splinter to go to when the pole was finished, and he worked Sundays. Two boys would become gray-headed before they finished the job and three boys never would get done.

If it took an ordinary boy 111,458 days to cut this wood into stovewood lengths it would take him 111,321 days to split it into 222,642 days to split it twice, and 666,924 days to get it to fit the kitchen stove, provided he worked ten hours a day. It would take him 2,009,789 days to cut it sufficiently fine for his father to start a fire on a rainy morning without swearing. It would take him over 60,000 days to split it fine enough to look like toothpicks, and 1,800,492,100 days to polish them sufficiently for a purchaser to know that they were intended for toothpicks.

When they were ready to be placed on the market people think on Omaha would have no need for toothpicks. A half-grain pill in a teaspoonful of gastric juice would mean a week's rations and no chewing would be necessary. Hence the people of that day would buy the boy a lunatic and banish him to Arkansas.

Some Additional Statistics. Were all the foliage cut from these trees, before they became poles, and the foliage taken to Missouri and made into brush piles in the early winter, more rabbits would hide under the piles than one could shake a stick at. Twenty-three thousand and forty school children would play "hooky" on account of the rabbits and brush piles, and the school would be "larned" that would not be "larned" during the time the snow was on the ground would make a president, did he know it all.

Were those poles to be placed right-end up in the Missouri river near Omaha, it would dam that mighty stream so completely that only Jehovah himself could save it. It would take a boy with a hammer as long to drive these poles in the river bottom as it would for a man to prove these figures incorrect.

Were all the electric light poles and all the telephone poles and all the telegraph poles in Omaha cut up into poles not tadpoles—were all these plants in the business part of the town, in the same condition in which they were taken from the forests, the sun would never shine upon the pavements. Planting them forty-eight to the mile, they would make a row of trees over 297 miles in length. Place them one on top of the other, they would reach higher than Gilderoy's kite. A rough estimate places the number of large poles, poles from thirty to sixty feet in length, at 14,258. The exact number is not known to any of the managers of these companies. No one manager knows how many poles his company owns, nor how many miles of wire is strung on the poles.

Home of the Poles. These poles are white cedar and are shipped here from Idaho, Wisconsin and Michigan, and from the increased number being used in the various cities of the country, it is not unlikely that at no very great distance, these poles may come to come like the famous cedars of Lebanon—only 290 will remain.

Did one person own all these poles, work for that man would be ended. They represent more than one fortune. Could a man transplant them to Hanscom park in their native state, they would be a "razor back" to him and insects, and that is all that could live in the park. Join them together and one would have a flag pole that would sweep the skies. It would not be less than 370,730 feet in height. Spillbinders could not hold them, and the people would not cease to wonder. Imagine a forest containing over 14,000 trees, and one has an idea of the number of telephone poles in the city, and what it would look like were they all in bloom. Wars they scattered along the streets, evenings would be a nuisance. These poles would build a fence around the world. They would fence a majority of the farms in the state and make good tight fences.

Some More About Poles. The manager of the Thomson-Houston Electric Light company stated that he did not know how many poles were in his possession. It is estimated roughly, however, at 3,000. The shortest of these is thirty feet and very few exceed sixty feet in length. This company gets its poles from Chicago, where they are shipped from Wisconsin and Michigan. The poles are fifteen inches at the base and seven at the top on an average.

The cost as much as anything else makes one not familiar with lumber companies wonder. Recently this company needed two poles seventy-five feet in height to carry a lead wire over an icehouse. These poles cost \$48 each. Poles of the regular size, between thirty and sixty feet in length, cost from \$12 to \$18 each. It is not the scarcity of the poles that makes the work of getting it trimmed up in shape, that makes them so expensive, but the freight. The poles from Idaho are considered the best in the market and are the most expensive. There is one objection to these, however, and that is they carry their thickness too evenly. A pole seven inches at the top would be only nine inches at the base. For that reason the electric light company uses the Michigan and Wisconsin poles.

The telephone company, which is newer and is supposed to set the pace, uses the Idaho poles exclusively. This company does not know how many poles it has in Omaha. In Nebraska, Iowa and the Black Hills it owns 13,700 miles of wire. A third of this, it is estimated, is strung around on the streets of Omaha. It is estimated that it has not less than 8,028 poles upon which to string this wire in Omaha.

The Western Union Telegraph company is the owner of a string of poles thirty-six miles in length in the corporate limits of the city and the Postal Telegraph has about the same. This would mean about 540 miles of wire. The Postal Telegraph has a man out now trying to find out just how much wire and how many poles it does own.

RELIGIOUS.

The annual conference of Catholic colleges will be held in Chicago on July 9 and 10. The children of the Southern Presbyterian Sunday schools have raised money for a new missionary steamer on Christian Endeavor at their convention in Boston. Rev. Dr. F. E. Clarke has again been chosen president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor at their convention in Boston. In all France there are about 600,000 Protestants, and during the last ten years

Etchings of Tropic Isles

Charms of the Lesser Antilles.

Floating in the bluest waters of the seven seas, writes a correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle, lie the Antilles, dreamy, vaporous, uncertain of reach and outline, peaked like volcanoes, rimmed with villages, the hill tops fringed with palms that rock in the wind and toss their leaves like a green smoke, their beaches white and clean, the very heavens bending over them in a softer light than that of our land.

These are magic isles and when one leaves them upon their senses at night I shall dream, not so dark as those which hold to cooler zones, yet filled with color, tenderness and fragrance. Heaven knows, I would not live there, yet when I hear music and when the fragrance of flowers wafts upon my senses at night I shall dream of the West Indies.

The very approach of them is different from that of our northern ports. Sea water is to us a slaty dark that froths up into green in storms and that in the shallows is yellow and turbid. In the Caribbean it is the most wondrous blue that can be conceived. It is like nothing other than a few of those hot springs of the Yellowstone that go down and down till they boil against the heated rocks of the earth's interior. If you can imagine the lapis lazuli with its flecked of azure and imagine it transparent and shot through with light and imagine it curling at the surface into flames of sky color, that is the water of the warm seas. It is tremendously deep under your feet. If you were to wade seaward you would go down for two miles. That depth may have to do with the purity, hence with the color of the water.

Nature would seem to be partial. There are many places that could have been spared so much more easily than St. Pierre. Here was the headquarters of pirates and fortifiable towns in the Lesser Antilles. Elsewhere are towns that are neither handsome nor comfortable. They are beautifully envied, but what poor, undeveloped places they are! For the West Indies, regardless of ownership, are wretchedly poor. These islands, are owned by the English, French, Dutch and Danes, but all are alike in the poverty of the people. The white residents appear to enjoy certain of the comforts of civilization, but the blacks, who constitute 90 per cent of all the population, live in cabins of shacks, with no cane hatches, no coconuts, no mangoes, no breadfruit, with an occasional loaf as a luxury. The wages run from sixpence to two shillings a day, only mechanics aspiring to so imposing a wage as 50 cents. Nor is this meager stipend completely that only Jehovah himself could save it. It would take a boy with a hammer as long to drive these poles in the river bottom as it would for a man to prove these figures incorrect.

Still there is this advantage, that it costs little to keep in shape. Most of the food that is not produced at home are sent from this country, and when one adds freight and duty and the shopkeeper's profit, it will be seen that Delmonico dinners are infrequent among the workers. It is a sign of educational progress and development when a community begins to realize these things and to call for the inception of an edifice in accordance with them. It is the demand for enlarged and unified religious activities.

This has taken place in the Catholic community of Omaha. The growth of the city and increasing importance of its Catholic societies make the demand imperative. The result of this feeling materialized last week at the "retreat" of priests at Creighton, which was held in the residence of the projected cathedral was shown by its architect to the assembled clergy.

The new cathedral is to be placed at the junction of Fortieth and Burt streets on a magnificent lot in a highly Catholic neighborhood, close by the Sacred Heart convent, the bishop's residence and the homes of some of his most prominent parishioners. The style of architecture shown in the design is Spanish renaissance, which naturally prevails in Mexico and South America and is well adapted to this part of the country. A point in favor of this style was suggested by the architect—i. e., that Spain, most deeply of Catholic countries, is also the only one whose cathedrals were all originally built for worshipers of that faith and have never been appropriated by any other. This is a point of sentiment, but such will doubtless appeal to those who are interested in the cathedral.

A short description will properly accompany the plan here shown. The building is to be of gray stone, as also the structural exterior portions. Its plans may be described as a great auditorium, the eastern end terminating in a round apse, enclosing the sanctuary. There are to be seating accommodations for about 1,800 persons with a total capacity much above this. Opposite the sanctuary under the western rose window, are the choir and organ loft, flanked on either side by massive stone towers, severely simple in the shaft and richly ornamental above.

Through the west portal one enters a spacious vestibule, or narthex, connecting at each end with the ambulatory, or surrounding way, by which one can make the tour of the church without disturbing the worshippers in its main body. Reached from this passage on north and south and surrounding the apse are grouped memorial chapels. A large winter chapel is at the left of the side entrance, where the transept of the Gothic cathedral is usually found. Above the church, in the other arm of the cross are the sacristies.

Beneath the whole is a great crypt, where services may be held for many years, pending the completion of the superstructure; and where the permanent heating and ventilation apparatus will be placed. The private chapels and ambulatory will be lighted through first story side windows; the nave and apse chiefly through clerestory windows. The main roof is in the form of a huge barrel vault, with richly moulded ribs, penetrated by arches of the clerestory windows. The whole structure will be over 350 feet in length by 175 in width, the roof of the nave rising to a height

of about 100 feet and the west towers to nearly double that height. The ambulatory and chapel roofs flank the main building on either side and with their vaulted surfaces will give it simple support, visibly as well as structurally. The roofs will be of tiles, the floors of plastic masonry and the whole fireproof.

The style may be called one of brilliant contrasts rather than harmony, the ornament being grouped lavishly at focused points and thrown into relief by simple surroundings and backgrounds. A high basement will give an added advantage of position to the structure, while the approaches will be made easy by many landings and few steps. The sanctuary will be raised above the main floor, the inner sanctuary, where are found the high altar and bishop's throne, will be more elevated still, offering to all a clear view of the altar itself. The consecrations will be placed in the thickness of the walls. The plan provides for nineteen private chapels, a inter-chapel and a baptistry, as well as for all other essential features of the great cathedral, the highest and most complete form of religious architecture.

Usually there is no guard to this road in the shape of a fence or wall, and where it winds along the sheaf of a precipice you cannot avoid the wish that the driver had kept sober. You call his attention to the risk and he responds by steering the wagon into the gutter on the other side, which is cut deep to carry the rain; and nearly bumping your spine against the cliff. There has been no engineering to speak of in the construction of this road. It is in fair order, but the grades are fierce. It would have been as easy to carry it around the bulges of the hills as over the tops of them, but the pioneers on the island never thought of that. We pass deep cooves, where arrowroot is springing broad and green, but with a queerly irregular look, for it is not planted in rows as we plant things, and we see a little Indian corn and many palms, bread fruits and mangoes.

We want to try some of these strange fruits and vegetables; but no. The English taverns give you only English food; roast beef, potatoes, preserved cutmeats and a lot of other things you get at home. You get light claret wonderfully cheap and beer that is dear at any price. All drinks are served warm, except tea. The white folks drink unparelleled quantities of rum and whisky, which ought never to be used in hot country, and the best drink there, to my mind, is iced tea with limes in it. The native fruits are squeezed of their juices, and you can drink watered syrups in the little cafes of Martinique, but they are trifling things, fitted for the French taste.

and in three seconds he is pulling himself into his boat and brandishing his arm with a grin. Between his thumb and finger he holds your coin. He will earn more in half an hour in this way than he can earn by exemplary industry on shore in two days and can keep cooler while he is about it. But imagine the quickness of a diver who has undertaken a sinking piece of mail and the sharpness of his eye as he sees it going to the bottom through water filled with the bubbling and churning of his own descent.

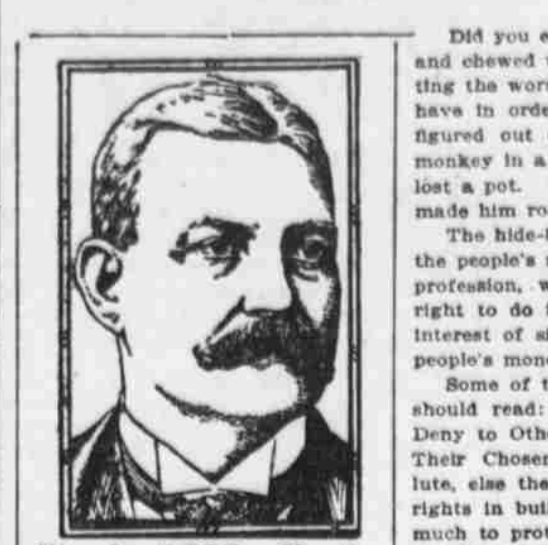
With so poor a people it is hardly to be expected that the visitor will find much to please him in respect of roads, hotels and other appliances of civilization. Excepting two or three little mule teams, one of which was destroyed by Pelee, there are no railroads and the recent torrential rains have injured miles of what they call good roads for wagons. There are surprisingly few horses and wagons, so the damage is not so great to the industries and commerce of the region. Of roads it is hard to imagine one more beautiful than that on St. Vincent, which winds along the shore from the chief port, Kingstown, Georgetown. It first ascends a steep hill, headed for a mile or more with negro cabins nesting among palms and bananas, then comes out on the heights, commanding views of Regula and other little Grenadines, sleeping on the bluest of seas, their cliffy shores purple in the distance. Just at your feet the slopes fall sharply toward the ocean, which rolls in big surges on white beaches and hurls columns of spray against towers of volcanic masonry.

Some patients with very slight Varicocele are profoundly depressed and complain greatly of reflex neuralgic pains in the back, thighs and testes, etc. The author goes on to plead guilty in the following language: "In all cases of severe Varicocele there is unquestionably a marked lack of tone of the sexual apparatus." Irritability of the vesical neck, neuralgia of the testes, dragging pains along the spermatic cord and pain in the back and thighs are among the more disagreeable symptoms produced by the disease. "Some patients with very slight Varicocele are profoundly depressed and complain greatly of reflex neuralgic pains in the back, thighs and testes, etc. The author goes on to plead guilty in the following language: "In all cases of severe Varicocele there is unquestionably a marked lack of tone of the sexual apparatus." Irritability of the vesical neck, neuralgia of the testes, dragging pains along the spermatic cord and pain in the back and thighs are among the more disagreeable symptoms produced by the disease.

Instead of scattering our forces over the entire field of medicine, which we have long studied and thoroughly mastered, we therefore treat only what we are absolutely certain we can cure. CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SLIGHT TROUBLES THAT WILL NOT READILY YIELD TO OUR SPECIAL TREATMENT.

We cure Varicocele in 5 to 10 days to stay cured forever, and do not use knife, thread, draw a drop of blood or resort to surgery. We cure Blood Poison in 20 to 30 days. Lost Manhood in 30 to 60 days, and give a legal written guarantee in every case we accept for treatment. Little Booklet Free. Write or call.

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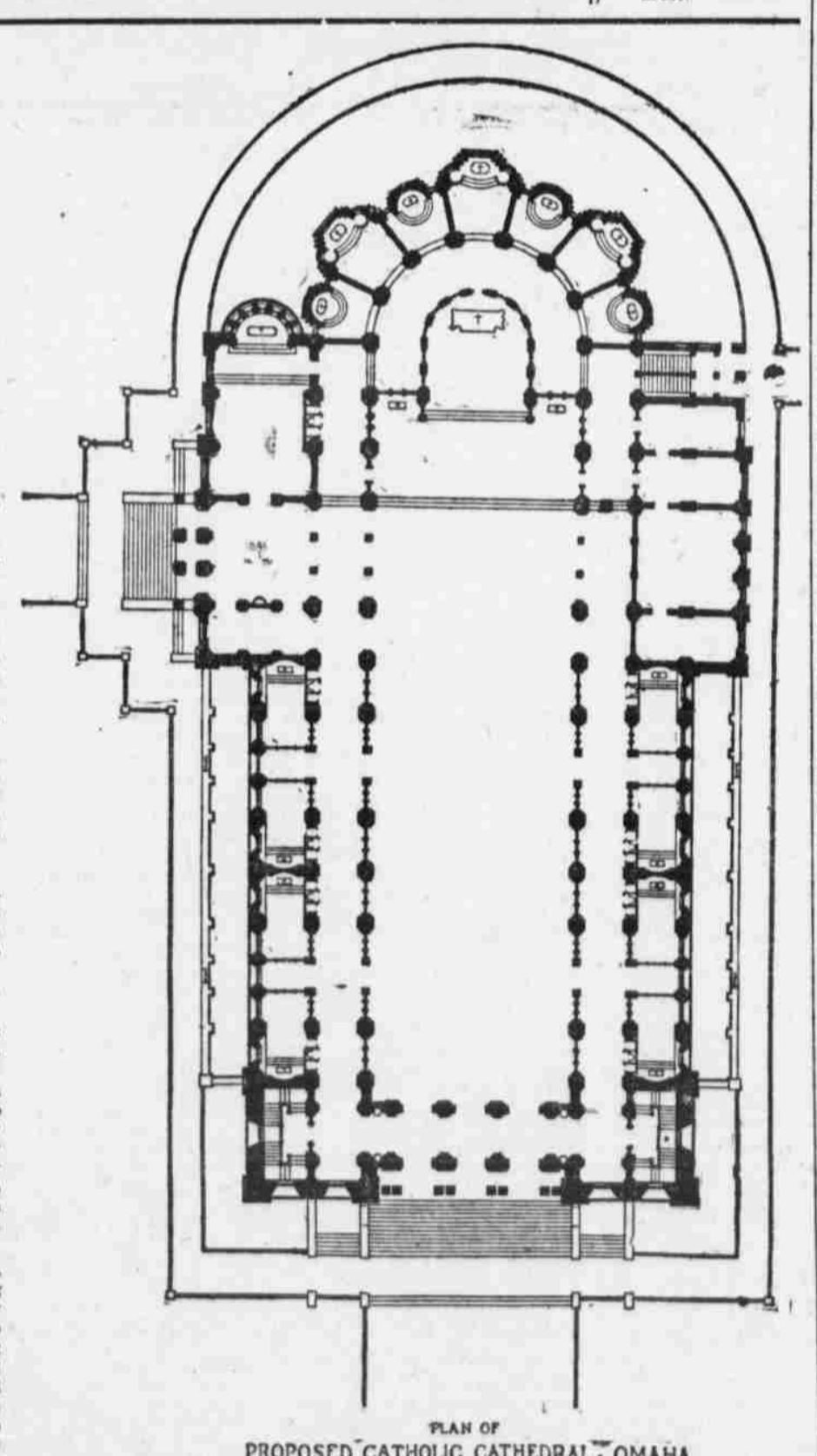
Did you ever hear the agonizing cries of a little puddle that was being shaken and chewed up by a large mastiff in the streets? Well, he yelps because he is getting the worst of it. When you see doctors neglecting what little business they have in order to annoy successful doctors as much as possible, it is very easily figured out on the above line of argument. A lion was once informed by a monkey in a game of poker that there was no use for him to roar every time he lost a pot. The lion retorted that he knew it was not, and that that was what made him roar.

The hide-bound doctors of this state a few years ago spent hundreds of dollars of the people's money to prevent an honest and worthy physician from following his profession, when a decision of the courts showed that they had no legal or moral right to do it. If they would spend a few hundred of their own money in the interest of sick and needy poor they would win more applause than by using the people's money to keep some rival from tramping on their professional toes. Some of the medical laws that read: "An Act to Protect the Public Health," should read: "An Act to Restore Certain Privileges Upon Certain Doctors and Deny to Others of Equal Learning the Right to Earn a Livelihood in This State in Their Chosen Profession." It is a good thing that legislatures are not absolute, else the courts would be powerless to prevent subversion of constitutional rights in building up a medical aristocracy in a free government. Their aim is not so much to protect the public health as to create and perpetuate a monopoly in the practice of medicine and surgery and protect the doctors instead of the public. Under many of these laws a man may have entered the army as hospital steward and by aptitude and skill in medicine and surgery there acquired, won by experience and attention to his duties, promotion to assistant surgeon, and from that to full surgeon of a regiment and had the experience of many years in diseases, unless he had a parchment from a few callow youths who knew not the difference between pills and musket balls, he must be suppressed for the good of the public health. He must take a course of a regiment and had the experience of many years in diseases, unless he had a parchment from a few callow youths who knew not the difference between pills and musket balls, he must be suppressed for the good of the public health. He must take a course of a regiment and had the experience of many years in diseases, unless he had a parchment from a few callow youths who knew not the difference between pills and musket balls, he must be suppressed for the good of the public health.

Cook Medical Company (No charge for consultation.) 110-112 South 14th St., Omaha, Neb. OVER DAILY NEWS OFFICE.

New Cathedral for Omaha

Edifice the Catholic Church Proposes to Erect.



PLAN OF PROPOSED CATHEDRAL, OMAHA. THOS. R. KIMBALL, ARCHTIT.

vantage of position to the structure, while the approaches will be made easy by many landings and few steps. The sanctuary will be raised above the main floor, the inner sanctuary, where are found the high altar and bishop's throne, will be more elevated still, offering to all a clear view of the altar itself. The consecrations will be placed in the thickness of the walls. The plan provides for nineteen private chapels, a inter-chapel and a baptistry, as well as for all other essential features of the great cathedral, the highest and most complete form of religious architecture.

the poor boy to stand beside the rich and not feel ashamed because of a rich coat. In China there are 125 walled cities. In 37 of these missions are at work. Only eighty-eight villages and unwallated towns have been built. Prof. Stearns of the University of Chicago told the students in a lecture on "Psychology and the Preachers" the other

day that a minister of the gospel "should compose his own hymns, words and music; should be a skilled art critic, have a smattering of architecture and be an expert psychologist. Rev. Edmund S. Roumanianer, who is likely to be the next pastor of St. John's, Washington, was born on the same day in the same year as President Roosevelt—October 27, 1868.

FOOD ROUTE TO HAPPINESS

How Far Selection and Good Cooking Contributes to the Joys of Life.

EXPERT REMARKS ON PROPER EATING

Reasons Why Variety of Foods at One Meal is Bad—Unwise Combinations Ruin Taste and Digestion.

Whereas, that which is watery may, as it were, flush the body as a flood will wash away filth, a dry dietary may absorb objectionable poisons and at the same time clog the system with it. The dry diet has effected innumerable cures; it must be eaten slowly—it is a physical necessity. No one can drink a hard biscuit, though some people may practically drink a plateful of porridge or an orange. In English households it is considered "ungentle" to deviate from the regular mode of procedure. How utterly stupid we are to sacrifice vitality to silly custom! The Dry Food System.

When we combine a number of foods the chances are that at least two of them will quarrel. That is the objection to great variety at a single meal. And yet we have not studied variety. Certainly no such study displays its results at big dinners. The last which I had—six years ago—cost, I think, \$7 for myself alone. Quite apart from the irritating condiments and venomous waste products, I wonder how many irreconcilable combinations of food I was the victim.

The Hindu know the art of preparing and cooking food. With them the cook is a kind of priest, and why not? As the clergyman is supposed to prepare food for our minds, so the cook actually prepares food for our bodies. The Hindu, as a rule, will not combine fruits and vegetables at a single meal, even though that meal may be a banquet of many courses. He will not go out into what foods should or should not eat with another. Does any hostess ever do this in America? It would be interesting to give a series of dinner parties based on scientific principles of food combinations and food values and see how much more the guests enjoyed it. Taste would be considered even more carefully than it is now, but health for the first time would be considered also.

Choosing One's Food. It is easy to say that each individual should choose his own food. We talk about freedom. In practice we are slaves. It is almost useless to urge persons who live in families to be a law to themselves. But, fortunately, we can say something practical. Discard whatever is indigestible to you; except on very rare occasions let nothing induce you to take that which will cause you discomfort. It is not worth while. No one has a right to make you ill, not even your own family, day after day, with the very kindest intentions. Get free from that yoke. You can get free from it if only you show that you are healthier and more agreeable (or less disagreeable) without errors of diet. Realize this: When your devoted family says to you, "You must take so-and-so, or you will die," you have only one answer that will appeal to them, and that is, "I am in better health and in better temper living in my own way." To that there is no repartee worth listening to. Directly they begin to ask you to be unhealthily physically for their sake, they might as well ask you to commit gradual self-murder. Surely it is time we realized that a man has no more right to poison himself than he has to poison himself any other way.

One hint here: The food should not be served in its orthodox order. Let the pro-

teled come early in the meal; just at the end of the meal it is a bad mistake. If the foods be wet, let dry foods be eaten at intervals. In German nature cure establishments the best type this rule is insisted upon. In English households it is considered "ungentle" to deviate from the regular mode of procedure. How utterly stupid we are to sacrifice vitality to silly custom!

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need to be attracted. If we have few foods we must take every pains to have them pleasantly and properly served. Few Foods and Few Tastes. If there is any law here it seems to be that at one meal there should be few foods and few tastes, however delightful these tastes may be. Certainly the whole taste should be preserved and increased by wholesome culinary art. Certainly the whole of most of the taste should then be extracted, by careful mastication. The question is whether we should stick to two or three kinds of food always. In favor of the idea is the fact that soon we are able to extract the greatest amount of benefit and of flavor from these few foods, as our digestive juices get into special training, and that we are unlikely to eat in gross excess, since the temptation is smaller and the sense of taste and the instinct of satiety keener. But against it is the danger of becoming a slave to a narrow regime. There are some who are simply ill if they go out of their small beaten track of diet or of life. I know of one who does not dare to wear boots; he is thus cut off from much social life. He is regarded as a crank. Probably it would be the ideal to be able to enjoy a few foods, and to be able to digest them thoroughly, but not to lose the power of digesting many other foods as well. Time for Meals. The social difficulty also stands in the way of taking meals at the times which might otherwise be chosen. Except in cases where very small meals should be taken very frequently, when there is, as it were, a perpetual nibbling of tiny mouthfuls (which is far the least social of all arrangements), the tendency seems to be toward two meals a day as the best plan. A week's trial must be given before any verdict can be passed, if only because what is called the "hunger habit," akin to the thirst of the dipsomaniac, may prevail during that time. But how can we adopt the two-meal plan without interfering with domestic and other requirements? Perhaps the evening meal is that which we can least easily give up. Let us, therefore, retain that, and let us consider the evening meal, of which the evening meal shall form the basis. The Two-Meal Plan. We may give up our breakfast or luncheon, or our very light breakfast or luncheon—for instance, a fruit breakfast or a biscuit luncheon—according to our individual needs and temperaments. Reformers underestimate the power of the household and of society. They do not calculate for domestic tranquility. They do not realize that the permission of those in authority must be obtained or else peace may be lost. Otherwise the one-meal plan might be best. The one-meal plan can be led up to gradually through the three-meal and two-meal plans. The other two meals should become lighter and lighter by degrees, easy steps being made by fruit or biscuit meals or by some other form of small refreshment. When should the one meal be? Is it possible to stay the whole day until the evening without exhaustion? One can not possibly tell till after fair trial and at once nearly everybody call out that a fair trial would not be worth the cost. Or shall we wait till midday, then eat and rest and eat nothing again till the next midday? Or shall we take breakfast early and live the whole day, from morning till the next morning without taxing our digestion? Probably most people could accommodate themselves to any system if they had the strength of mind and the patience. In view of the social life, I should decide against the one-meal plan except as a temporary means of restoring balance. For that purpose it is most excellent. I should suggest the approach toward the two-meal plan, with the second meal taken at least two hours before we retire to rest. Then there need be no heavy breakfast, but perhaps a fairly heavy meal at midday. I do not imagine that anyone would the two-meal plan has once really suited will care to go back to any other plan or absence of plan.