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## Priddis Brotners.

## Do People Eat Too Much?

Day Discussed.

Question With Local

Does the Stomach Need a Rest?-A Subject Which Concerns Every body Who Eats-Thoughtful Opinions of Men Who Know Whereof They Speak.

a day, and, what many will they go without. Some of those who have practiced it, say that it not only

Advertiser representatives have spoken on the subject to a number of city physicians, and the interviews show that the majority of them have pronounced opinions.

DR. McCALLUM. Dr. McCallum told some curious facts relating to the subject. "Some people," said he, "have a mania for trying every new cure of this kind, and they laud it to the skies. They have tried the Hall treatment, the faith, the hot-water, the bran-mash cure, etc., and in every case claim to do without the doctor. They turn their backs on their so-called friends with as little compunction as they turn away from their physicians. Two cases of people who had been following the plan of doing without breakfast, and eating only at noon and evening, had come before the doctor's notice, and both of the persons had lost weight, one losing seventeen pounds and the other eleven pounds. For people who want to lose weight, it may possibly be a good method," said he. "There are people who suffer from gastric and biliary troubles, and do not digest the morning meal well. For them, and for those who do not breakfast till 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, a very light meal is advisable, but there is no cast-iron rule for everybody. The babe requires to be fed every three hours. No babe living could make headway on three meals a day. I don't think anybody can gain weight by going without breakfast. Any method of treatment that a patient takes up is full of suggestions to the patient-suggestions bringing the mind to influence the body. The unreasonable part of this that our ancestors lived on three means a day since the beginning of time, and a nutritious habit like that be abolished without a serious disturbance of the system any more than doing without sleep."

The question has recently been a have stomachs dilated to over twice good deal discussed, Do people generstomach. It is a fad, and there is no ficial to take some five meals a day ally eat too much? In connection with | doubt a great many people will resort to the practice, with serious harm. A person with consumptive fendencies | p.m. would be jeopardizing himself by losing think strange, it is breakfast that three or four meals a day, with rour or five hours between them. Recent physiological experiments show that mastication of the solid diet elements s one of the most necessary things to stimulate a healthy secretion in the stomach. People don't eat dry enough meals. A dry meal would compel them to masticate more properly, but instead they substitute fluids for saliva to assist in swallowing. In the past few months, Pawlow, a Russian scientist, who experimented on dogs, made an opening in the gullet in the neck of the dog, so that the food chewed would be discharged through the opening onto the ground. Another opening was made in the dog's stomach for the purpose of inspection, and it was found on feeding the dog that the fictitious meal, although not entering the stomach, brought about a free flow of gastric juice, after several minutes, thus establishing what was ong held as an empiric law by physiologists, that the want of mastication or chewing was one of the great sources of imperfect digestion. These Russian experiments show that the swallowing of fluids such as milk, soup and water, which do not involve mastication, do not bring about a secretion of gastric juice. This does not, of course, exclude the fact that the introduction of milk and soup into the stomach might stimulate such se-cretion. I really believe there is less overeating than some of my col consider. Canadians and Americans do eat too much meat, though, and beef is the most harmful in its widespread effects of any of the meat diets. Lighter meat is less harmful."

DR. GARDINER. Believers in the efficacy of the "twomeal-a-day" practice did not become such on the strength of Dr. Gardiner's said he. "is about what man wants as long as he doesn't make them too square. Breakfast should be taken one hour after rising. If a person is not doing manual labor he is in no requires some support. The amount of food to be eaten is a question of degree of work. The human frame is like a machine, and food is like fuel to Some people eat too furnace. much food, and others too little food. but there is always the golden mean.'

Dr. Neu said: "A great many people the stomach will be abnormally disease many people at too much. They should eat less said. "There is no reason why everyone should follow a general rule. However, and the morning." continued the doctor. "A tribe of at each meal, but I would not say one should follow a general rule. However, most people eat too heartly. Some can digest a good deal more than only one meal a day were found to beneficial. What would suit one would some can digest a good deal more than only one meals a day were found to beneficial. What would suit one would some can digest a good deal more than one most people, "but if von are hungry, ness when applied externally, as well at any time, if it is at 4 o'clock in the back; with a smile. "Everybody needs various people, "but if von are hungry, one should follow a general rule. However, most people eat too heartly. With a smile. "Everybody needs various people, "but if von are hungry, one should follow a general rule. However, most people eat at any time, if it is at 4 o'clock in the back; with a smile. "Everybody needs various people eat too heartly. But two meals a day were found to beneficial. What would suit one woul

DR. NEU.

a very light breakfast might be best. Content to do with less for the aver-Overwork of the digestive organs is age meal. The cooking is better, too.

think that the average growing person should undertake to do a half-day's work before taking a meal, as some counsel. There is only one class of individuals who might refrain from taking breakfast with some advantage-those who may have been up late at night, and have had a late supper. If they get out of bed late, they may wait with positive good effects that should be eaten depended on the for an early dinner as the first meal employment of the indiv of the day. Of course, all persons are most people ate too much. not constituted alike. I find it beneof one description or another—begin-ning at 7 a.m., and ending at 10:30 An impression has prevailed with some that eating before sleep is weight. Reasonable eating is to take prejudicial to health; but I settled that point, in my own experience, while a student. At first I ate nothing after 6 p.m., but I found that I could not sleep, and I tried a cup of milk and a biscuit just before going to bed. from that time until now I have never been without a light meal just before retiring for the night."

DR. PINGEL. Dr. Pingel considered that it would be much better for many aged people in particular if they ate only two meals a day, as the stomach lost much of its vitality in advanced years. "More harm is done by over-eating than by under-eating," said the doc-"People in a weak condition or onstitutionally unhealthy should regulate their diet accordingly. If a person accustomed to two meals a day found that his health was unimpaired and his appetitie satisfied, there was no necessity of adding another meal.

DR. McLELLAN. Dr. McLellan said that many of his cases, particularly those of women delicately constituted, arose from over-The appetite was generally a sure indicator of the quantity of food a person required, but surfeiting the stomach was dangerous. Many people were just as well off with two meals as with three, if their appetites called for no more, and if they experienced no lack of vitality.

Dr. C. A. Cline was quite familiar with the opinions of the originator of the two-meal movement. He said: "I have read Dr. Dewey's work over carefully, and it contains some advice that is good, but much more that is bad. Its indiscriminate adoption would result in more harm than good. He believed that some dyspeptics would go without breakfast and live on two meals a day when they actually needed tonic treatment to improve

DR. CL. T. CAMPBELL. Dr. Cl. T. Campbell said people but if they did, the morning and evedepends entirely on the individual," he | most people,

not suit another. There is an enormous number of different circumstances and conditions in discussing of civilization. The old Norsemen used to gorge themselves;

DR. WAUGH. that question. A man working hard the Normans, the stronger race, were wants his three square meals a day, more moderate eaters. The tendency and for some who take little exercise with civilization is that people are The Practice of Two Meals a Interesting Interviews on the spect."

as bad as overwork in any other respect."

DR F B FOCUES

age meal. The cooking is better, too.
The type of a meal used to be quantity; it is getting more to be quality now, and the standard of quality is not Dr. Eccles said: "I certainly do not expensiveness, but excellent cooking, hink that the average growing per-

DR. WEEKES. Dr. W. J. Weekes offered a compromise. He said people who ate late suppers and were not manual laborers better for eating a light break fast and a light lunch. The amount employment of the individual, but DR. ENGLISH.

Dr. English very emphatically said that doing without breakfast was unessonable-not really common sense not the least doubt that nearly all people took more than they actually replire to maintain strength, but if anyone chose to live on only two meals a day, the morning and evening meals

Dr. Flock said a great diversity of opinion existed regarding the matter. over-eating was a common error, and one responsible for a great deal more than people thought. People ate too much, from nothing more than habit. The artificial surroundings of man were much against allowing nature its own way. The majority of people ate breakfast against their will, beause they thought they might possibly become hungry before noon. If they ate heartily in the morning there was not much necessity for a heavy meal at midday, but people took it because it was a habit. After a hearty breakfast, provided a man was used to esting one, and after the morning's work he went home for the noon mea simply because he could not obtain it at any other time, and to prevent his being hungry he ate against his will. When the habit of eating three meals per day had been formed, people didn't like to break it, because there was more or less craving for it; but if that craving occurred at noon, a sods biscuit would suffice to satiate A man might have no appetite for breakfast at 7 o'clock, but he might be able to eat like a horse at 10. This, of course, would prevent his being hungry at noon, while his appetite would be keen for his evening meal, between 6 and 7. There would then be, if he ate heartily, no occasion for luncieon before bed. If that habit were cultivated instead of three meals a day, men, women and children would enjoy better health. The doctor said that a good deal depended upon the individual. A few people required three meals per day, but he was under the mpression that if people ate only The doctor was quite decided in his opinion that no one should adopt the method without first consulting a physician.

The doctor was quite decided in his oftentimes purely to satisfy their wives, who had been to the trouble of pieparing meals. To eat when one was not hungry had the same effect. a loid upon a weak horse. Age was very important factor regarding apcould get along with two meals a day, but if they did the morning and and everything, and at all times, while but if they did, the morning and evening meals would be preferable. "It Eaths at night was a bad thing for

Dr. Waugh said the whole matter was dependent upon the individual. If a man ate a heavy meal at night it was a bad thing to take breakfast.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL.

Dr. J. B. Campbell said there were

so many conditions of people that no arbitrary rule of eating could be stated, but it was quite evident that the la-boring man wanted three square meals a day and a good bed. "For those Who do not work hard," said the doctor, "three light meals would be better than two big ones. Man can accommodate himself to strange things. History tells of the English in the days of the Heptarchy, when it was either a feast or a famine. Two would at one time eat a lamb, and four men could eat a full-grown sheep. They were not able to walk for some time, and usually slept for three or four days. The stomach may be enormousdistended, and I think it a bad thing to eat a large meal and go with-out anything to eat for a long time. The plan of going without breakfast was not a new one, continued the doctor. A fellow student of his at the Normal School 30 years ago practiced it, and seemed to suffer no inconvenince, "but," added the doctor, "if he had been doing hard manual labor I think he would have required his

breakfast.' Dr. Campbell did not think over-eating a general evil. Very few people ate too much. It was a wellknown fact that in the British army the men seldom ate all their rations. "Of course," said he, "some people eat more than is necessary, and others cannot eat all they should. son of the year makes a difference in what should be eaten—fats, heat-producing foods, in the winter, and lighter food in the summer; but at all times man should eat plenty of food at regular intervals, in quantity ac-cording to his work."

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