

Here's that Fast "Phillips" Way To Alkalize Stomach Quickly



On all sides, people are learning that the way to gain almost incredibly quick relief, from stomach condition arising from overacidity, is to alkalize the stomach quickly with Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.

You take either two teaspoons of the liquid Phillips' after meals; or two Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Almost instantly "acid indigestion" goes, gas from hyperacidity, "acid-headaches"—from over-indulgence in food or smoking—and nausea are relieved.

Try this Phillips' way if you have any acid stomach upsets. You will be surprised at results. Get either the liquid "Phillips" or the remarkable, new Phillips' Milk of Magnesia Tablets. Only 25¢ for a big box of tablets at drug stores.

ALSO IN TABLET FORM: Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a teaspoon of the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia.



PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

NOTICE OF SALE

To Frank L. Thomas of the Parish of Douglas in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick and James R. Thomas of the same place and Annie A. Thomas his wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a mortgage bearing date the first day of April A.D. 1931, registered in Book 214 of the York County Records at pages 264-268 as Number 83475 made between James R. Thomas and Annie A. Thomas his wife and Frank L. Thomas as mortgagors and Bertha McMullin, wife of Roy McMullin, as mortgagee, there will, for the purpose of realizing the monies secured by the said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction in front of the post-office in the City of Fredericton on the 31st day of July A.D. 1937, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all the lands and premises described in the said mortgage as follows:

FIRST: ALL those lands and premises conveyed by Gustave Grandame to the said James R. Thomas under the name of James Thomas by indenture bearing date the twentieth day of September, 1916, registered in Book 164 of the York County Records at pages 23 and 24 as Number 67054 and therein bounded and described as follows: All that certain part or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas and County of York, Province of New Brunswick and known as parts of lots number ten, eleven, twelve, being on the east side of the Cardigan Highway Road, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the east side of the said highway road at the centre of lot number twelve (the upper or north side of said lot twelve being owned by William Davidson) thence east along said line of lot number twelve one hundred and forty-seven rods to a cedar post, thence southerly at right angles to a cedar fence, (said fence being the centre line of lot number ten and the southern side being owned by David L. Evans) thence west along said fence to the highway road, thence north along the highway road to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. Being the same lands and premises deeded by William S. Ray and wife to the said Grantors by deed registered in Book A-7, pages 497 and 498.

Saving and Excepting thereout and therefrom that portion of the above described lands conveyed by the said James R. Thomas et ux to Kenneth G. Bird by indenture bearing date the third day of July, 1919, registered in Book 173 of the said Records at pages 18 and 19 as Number 70635, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the dividing line between land owned by the late David L. Evans and the aforesaid James Thomas, intersects the aforesaid Cardigan Highway Road and running along said line easterly one hundred and forty-seven rods to a cedar post, thence northerly at right angles forty rods to a stake thence westerly and parallel with the first named line one hundred and forty-seven rods to the aforesaid road, thence southerly along the said road to the place of beginning forty rods.

SECOND: All those lands and premises conveyed by Kenneth G. Bird et ux to the said Frank L. Thomas by deed bearing date the thirteenth day of May, 1927, registered in Book 202 of the York County Records at Pages 542 to 544 as Number 70810 and therein bounded and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas, County of York, Province of New Brunswick, situated in the Parish of Douglas, County of York, Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: Beginning at the said Cardigan Road where the upper line of land formerly owned by Thomas E. Griffiths, now occupied by Merinda Monteith, strikes the said Road and running in a westerly direction along said line to a stake, thence in a northerly direction 80 rods to a stake on the lower line of land formerly owned by Dr. Jacobs, now owned by Thomas Evans, thence along said line in an easterly direction till it strikes the said Cardigan Road, thence along said Road to the place of beginning, the same being part of number eleven being the Daniel Davis lot, containing one hundred acres more or less, being part of the same lands and premises conveyed by deed from William James Monteith and wife to the said Kenneth G. Bird and registered in York County Records in Book 175, pages 386 and 387 under official number 71517 bearing date the 29th day of May, A.D. 1920.

Together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights and appurtenances to the said lands and premises belonging or in any way appertaining.

Dated this 26th day of June A.D. 1937.
(Sgd.) BERTHA McMULLIN,
WINSLOW & McNAIR,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

ALASKAN REEFS NAMED AFTER WRECKED VESSELS

Pinnacle Rocks, Rising From Floor of Ocean to Level of Sea, Must Be Touched to Be Discovered -- Russians Built First Lighthouse

(By Frederic J. Haskin)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29 — The coasts of Alaska and the cold wide seas off shore, in season thick with seal, are dotted with reefs, many of which are named after the manner of their discovery. That manner was conclusive if not happy. Ships, plunging upon them, have gone to the bottom, and when the crews have escaped in the boats and won their way to shore or have been picked up, the reef struck has been named after the lost vessel. Doubtless there have been some cases in which vessels have gone down with all hands and without a trace. The reef has to be struck again to be known and named.

Pinnacle Rocks

The mariners have been wise enough to take hasty bearings when they have discovered these reefs in this informal manner, so that a survey ship may locate exactly the position of the hazard and mark it upon the charts.

These reefs belong to the class known as pinnacle rocks, for the most part. These are actually pinnacles which rise from the ocean floor to a level close to but not above the surface of the sea. Some are so close that, in a seaway, a ragged line of spurs might be visible in the deep trough between the waves, but most of them are never seen. They have to be touched to be discovered. Of recent years, charting work has been carried on so assiduously by vessels equipped for the work that some reefs have been discovered and marked without loss of ship and lives, but many a reef in those bitter seas is a sort of memorial.

Obviously, navigation in such waters is a hazardous matter, and so the task, not only of the sea surveyors but of the United States lighthouse service, is a heavy one. The maintenance of lighthouses, of lighted buoys and of many other aids to navigation is of the first importance where dangers are so multiplied. Disabling of a ship in Alaskan waters can well be more serious than in other American waters. Distances are so vast and facilities so scattered that aid to a helpless vessel usually is long in coming no matter how forced the draught of the rescuing vessels.

Baranof's Light

As two or three generations have matured in the United States who think of Alaska, as a matter of course, as American territory, its former ownership is often forgotten; indeed the fact of a former ownership likely is unknown to more than half the population. The tale of Seward's folly, the purchase of Alaska from Russia, is a tale which is emphasized, in this connection, by the fact that the first lighthouse in Alaska was built, not by the United States but by the Russians. Unless one stumbles on some old atlas or deliberately goes researching, the map of North America as it once was is an unfamiliar thing. The old map with Russia's color over all Alaska and with a Russian settlement guarded with a fortress, where San Francisco stands now, seems startling.

When that historical situation is remembered, however, it does not seem so surprising to read that the first lighthouse in Alaska was a Russian one. In fact, it was the first lighthouse established on the entire Pacific coast of North America. Baranof was the Russian governor of Alaska and, in 1804, he erected a lighthouse at Sitka. The Russian governor had built himself a castle there and, knowing the dangers of navigation, raised a turret above the castle and made it a lighthouse. Compared with modern 5,000,000 candle power beacons, Baranof's light seems a pitiful thing but, unquestionably, it was far better than no light at all. The light consisted of four small copper cups. Oil or the seal filled these cups with fibre wicks inserted. Back of the feeble illumination was placed a reflector of primitive pattern. The whole structure was destroyed by fire in 1894 but, throughout the long Russian regime and during the first years of the American, the four little copper cups gave forth their seal-oil light.

Although Alaska became United States territory in 1867, it was not until 1884 that the first aids to navigation were established by the United States lighthouse service. These were a few unlighted buoys. The first lighthouse with keepers was not placed in commission until 1902, just two years short of a century after the Russians had built their first light. The first American light was at Sentinel Island in Lynn canal.

The same year another light was commissioned at Southeast Five Finger Island in Frederick sound.

Service Difficult

Extension of the work continued slowly, being retarded by the great distances and the difficulties of construction. In 1910 a lighthouse district headquarters was established at Ketchikan and the development proceeded more rapidly. There was one lighthouse tender which, incidentally, went the way of so many ships in Alaskan waters. In 1912 it struck one of those uncharted reefs near Cape Hinchinbroke and went down. There was no cessation of the work. With the development of Alaska as a commercial and industrial empire in addition to being a field of gold, navigation increased, and the necessity for aids increased with it. Now there are 900 aids to navigation of all sorts distributed along the 2,500 miles of coastline which needs protection. These include 14 lighthouses manned by keepers and 340 unwatched lights. There are all kinds of fog sirens and bells, and there are seven radio beacons, the first having been installed in 1926.

It is an arduous service. The lighthouses are built lower than most because of hanging fogs. A low light which can be seen is regarded as preferable to a tall one with its light so high in the fog wreaths as to be invisible. The serving of many of these lights is a difficult task. Seas run high and there are strange treacherous tides and currents in Alaskan waters. So often is it impossible to land supplies at a dock in an ordinary manner that special cranes and derricks are used. At some stations, light railway tracks are run down a pier to receive supplies, hoisted from a tender and, after the tender is gone, the rails are taken up, because no one can tell when piers and everything will be swept away. The policy of later years has been to build everything of concrete but even concrete does not always stand proof against Alaskan seas.

The Alaskan lighthouse service is a place for hermits. At nine of the watched lights, the keepers work three years at a stretch, not seeing, save at a distance, a soul for a year at a time. No mail, of course. The tender comes once a year. At the end of three years, each keeper, in rotation, takes accumulated leave. But the quarters are comfortable and, even in these northern, sea-isolated wastes, it is only possible to get away from the din of jazz by turning off the radio.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC HAS ALL-CANADIAN ZOO

A thousand wild creatures, representing 96 Canadian species and forming one of the most interesting zoological collections, have been gathered together in the new and picturesque Quebec Zoological Gardens at historic Charlesbourg, some seven miles from the provincial capital. One or more of almost every animal, bird or fish in Canada can be seen here, says a writer in the June issue of C-I-L Oval—from polar bears to porcupines, pelicans to cormorants, salmon to snakes. One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the director and his staff was in the proper feeding of mountain sheep and moose whose food requirements differed with the seasons. Finally a diet of marsh hay, a mixture of alfalfa and grains, and phosphated salt to prevent rickets and bone sickness was arrived at. The Quebec Zoo occupies at the present time 30 of a site of 75 acres which has been described by a Berlin zoologist as one of the finest of its kind in the world.

ROAMING AGE 11 TO 15

CLEVELAND, June 29 — Children are most likely to stray in an attempt to establish their individual ego and independence, between the ages of 11 and 15, Dr. Henry C. Schumacher, Children's Aid Society, psychiatrist, told a meeting of the society.

GUESTS ARRIVE AT PICTOU LODGE SUMMER RESORT

PICTOU, N. S., June 29—With ideal holiday weather prevailing Pictou Lodge, popular log bungalow, seaside summer resort on the south shore of the Strait of Northumberland and owned and operated by the Canadian National Railways, officially opened its doors for the season today. "Guests have already commenced to arrive," stated John O'Dowd, popular manager of the Lodge for the past few seasons, "and we are looking forward to a busy season. The grounds are in excellent shape, the rustic log bungalows are more cosy than ever and the bathing beach is the finest yet. The golf course over which guests have the privilege of playing, is in splendid conditions as are the tennis courts. The canoes and skiffs which have been in storage are again gliding over the surface of the fresh water lagoon directly in front of the Lodge. The verandah of the individual cabins all overlook the lagoon. The lagoon has been well stocked with trout and judging by the way they are going after the flies and other insects they are pretty lively. There are several trout streams within easy reach which also afford excellent fishing. The trees and other vegetation that make the many delightful drives that radiate in all directions so full of scenic splendor are in full foliage, and the countryside has never looked so well. The bathing is ideal, the salt water of the Straits being of a delightful temperature. Fog is practically unknown and the Shore is a haven for sufferers from hay fever," concluded Mr. O'Dowd.

Tea for every Taste "SALADA" TEA

FIVE MILLION WESTERN ACRES ARE CROPLESS

WINNIPEG, June 26—Indications of varied wheat production in Western Canada was given today in the third crop report of the Winnipeg Free Press. Five million acres in Southern Saskatchewan would not produce a crop, the report said.

Against this acreage the report listed 5,000,000 acres, where the yield is expected to be better than average. Of this acreage, 2,500,000 acres are in Manitoba, less than 1,000,000 acres in Saskatchewan and the rest in Southwestern Alberta.

Orioles Calling

June—and the Oriole calling,
Its loud, glad, rapturous plea,
Shouting the worlds of beauty
As seen from tall elm tree.
The sky, when the shades of dawning
Merge into bright sunrise,
Revealing snow-white blossoms,
Too chaste for earth-bound eyes.

June—still Orioles pleading
For life in open air:
"Oh, leave those dreary house-walls,
To breathe its incense, rare."
Why do I tread the humdrum,
When birds are calling me:
Calling my soul to listen,
To God, in blossoming tree.

—Ethel May Hall.

Chest Colds
Rub well over throat and chest
VICKS VAPORUB
OVER 17 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

No Further Entries in the IMPERIAL OIL ROAD TEST after June 30th

BECAUSE entries in the Imperial Oil Road Test have already far exceeded our expectations, we are obliged to announce that June 30th is the last day on which further entries in the Road Test can be accepted. If you have not already entered the Test, and still wish to do so, your Imperial Oil dealer will be glad to accept your entry up to that time. If his supply of Record Books and emblems is exhausted, phone your nearest Imperial Oil branch office.

Important to Motorists Already Entered

The closing of entries in the Imperial Oil Road Test on June 30th does not mean that you must complete your 1,000 mile test and mail in your Record Book on that date in order to be eligible for a prize. All motorists who enter on or before June 30th will be allowed until October 21st to complete their test and send in their Record Book to the Judges' Committee.

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