

A CHILD DOESN'T LAUGH AND PLAY IF CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! Is tongue coated, breath feverish and stomach sour?

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels.



A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour.

Look at the little mother! If constipated, or your child is restless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restlessness, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat, or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation, poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is a times all that is necessary. It should be given as a first treatment given in any sickness. Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children, all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully at the seal that is made by the California Fig Syrup Company.

PRINCE OF WALES JOINS THE MASONS

London, April 24.—(Reuters' Ottawa Agency)—The Prince of Wales has been initiated as a Free Mason.

Alkali In Shampoos Bad For The Hair

If you want to keep your hair looking its best, be careful what you wash it with. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains too much alkali. This dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle, and ruins it. The best thing for steady use is just ordinary mild coconut oil, which is pure and greaseless, and is better than anything else you can use.

One or two teaspoonfuls will cleanse the hair and scalp thoroughly simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which washes out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt, dandruff and excessive oil. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and it leaves the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, lustrous, fluffy and easy to manage.

You can get mild coconut oil at any pharmacy, it's very cheap, and few women will supply every member of the family for months.



Small Pill
Small Dose
Small Price

**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER PILLS**
For Constipation
Carter's Little
Liver Pills
will set you right
over night.
Purely Vegetable

DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN

Go after it with Sloan's Liniment before it gets dangerous

Apply a little, don't rub, let it penetrate, and—goodbye! Same for external aches, pains, strains, stiffness of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises. Instant relief without messiness or soiled clothing. Reliable—the biggest selling liniment year after year. Economical by reason of enormous sales. Keep a big bottle ready at all times. Made in Canada. Ask your druggist for Sloan's Liniment.

**Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain**
80c, 60c, \$1.20.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

By Walter W. Seton, M. A., D. Litt.,
Fellow of University College,
London.

(Furnished by the British Ministry of Information through the Department of Public Information, Ottawa.) London is one of the largest student centres of the world. The number of its Colleges and Technical or Professional Schools of all kinds, the eminence of its teachers, the unrivalled materials for clinical study, for historical or literary research which it possesses and its metropolitan position—all these factors have combined to draw to London students both men and women from all over the Continent of Europe and indeed from all over the civilized world. But perhaps the chief reason why students come from all over the world to London is the spirit manifested by the motto which hangs in the hall of the University of London: "The University of London is open to all." The University of London is open to all in the sense that it is open to students from all over the world, and it is open to all in the sense that it is open to students of all ages and of all professions. The University of London is open to all in the sense that it is open to students of all ages and of all professions. The University of London is open to all in the sense that it is open to students of all ages and of all professions.

The University of London includes a great number of different Colleges or "schools" of varied purposes and rank. In this article it is proposed to give a more detailed account of the three largest Colleges, viz. University College, King's College and the Imperial College of Science and Technology. To describe in detail all the Colleges of University rank in London would demand several articles or indeed a small treatise. But before passing on to the detailed description of these three, it may be said that the University also includes two Colleges exclusively for women, Bedford College and Royal Holloway College; ten medical schools, the majority of which are now open to women as well as to men; other smaller Colleges in several Faculties such as East London College, a group of Theological Colleges, a group of Music Colleges, and so on.

University College, London, the largest and oldest of the London Colleges and indeed the germ from which the whole University developed, occupies a large site in Gower street not far from the important railway termini of Euston and St. Pancras. It was founded in 1826 and opened in 1828 and was the outcome of a movement led by the poet Thomas Campbell and of Henry Lord Brougham to

KEEP URIC ACID OUT OF JOINTS

Tells Rheumatism Sufferers to
Eat Less Meat and Take
Salts.

Rheumatism is easier to avoid than to cure, states a well-known authority. We are advised to dress warmly; keep the feet dry; avoid exposure; eat less meat, but drink plenty of good water. Rheumatism is a direct result of eating too much meat and other rich foods that produce uric acid which is absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine; the pores of the skin also act as a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly cold weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate the uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and causing rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink which helps overcome uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities. Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. Here you have a pleasant, effervescent lithia-water drink which helps overcome uric acid and is beneficial to your kidneys as well.

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Keep the Bowels Regular And You Won't Be Sick

If the bowels do not move regularly, they will, sooner or later, become constipated, and constipation is productive of more ill-health than almost any other trouble.

The sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active, you may be sure that headache, piles, heartburn, biliousness, indigestion, flatulency, specks before the eyes, and many other troubles will follow the wrong action of this one of the most important organs of the body. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the bowels so that you will have a free and easy motion every day, and cure a night for thirty days will cure the worst cases of constipation.

They do this by acting directly on the liver and making the bile pass through the bowels instead of allowing it to get into the blood, thus causing many stomach and bowel troubles.

Mrs. Jos. Labrec, Louise Apts., Calcutta, writes:—"I have been troubled with constipation for the last two years. I have tried numerous treatments, but have never been relieved by anything until I used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills which are helping me wonderfully."

We do not claim that Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are a "cure-all," but we do claim that there is nothing better for a sluggish liver.

Price 25c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto.

provide in London at a moderate cost an efficient university education free from religious texts. Its foundation was not an obvious and necessary need and gave the impetus to the foundation of the modern Universities of England and Wales. It would be impossible in an article to give any adequate account of the history of University College, nor would it be the purpose of this article, which is rather to show these three Colleges as they are, and to show the University of London providing instruction in all Faculties except Theology and Music, that is to say in Arts, Laws, Science, Engineering and Medicine. While all these Faculties and their constituent Departments are active and thoroughly alive, it should be said that during the past few years or so the trend of the College has been very particularly in the direction of the physical sciences and the development of its scientific and technological resources. This is what might be anticipated, for University College was the pioneer in the establishment of the modern scientific laboratory and of the teaching of engineering, and during the past fifteen years its progress has been made in reconstructing and re-equipping its principal scientific Departments. New laboratories have been built for the teaching of Chemistry at a cost of over £100,000. They were planned after a careful investigation of the chief Chemical Laboratories erected in recent years both in Great Britain and on the Continent; so far as size and design are concerned these new Chemical Laboratories at University College, London, are certainly the largest in the British Isles and with the possible exception of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute in Berlin, the largest in the world. The research tradition so markedly exemplified by Sir William Ramsay, who while Professor at University College discovered several new elements in the atmosphere, is being thoroughly maintained in these new Laboratories; during the war they have been largely occupied with research on war problems. Another development of recent years has been the erection of the Institution of Physiology and Pharmacology, to which within a few years it is hoped to add a new Institute of Anatomy. Under the direction of Professor Karl Pearson, Eugenics has taken its place as a subject in the University curriculum; it has been provided with laboratory accommodation of the most modern kind in a building erected just before the outbreak of war, which up to the present has been used as a Military Hospital. The Engineering Laboratories, which were the first of their kind to be erected in this country, will shortly be increased, reconstructed and re-equipped; and in all probability a new Laboratory of Chemical Engineering will be added to them as a Memorial to the late Professor Sir William Ramsay. While all branches of Engineering are taught at University College, with particular reference to Wireless Telegraphy, and for Heating and Ventilating Engineering.

Though stress has thus been laid upon the scientific and technological strength of University College, it must not be supposed that the other Faculties of the College are inactive. It is impossible to comment on all Departments of Study; but as an illustration of the work of the Faculty of Arts it should be mentioned that there is a particularly strong school of History under the direction of Professors Polard and Montague; while the teaching of language and literature, English, French, Italian and German, is second

to none. A more recent and a unique development has been the formation of a School of Scandinavian Studies while steps are being taken jointly with Bedford College for promoting the teaching of Dutch.

University College Hospital which is opposite the College affords clinical facilities for the medical students both men and women.

Provision is made for the residence of students who are not living in their own homes; for men—at University College Hall, Haling, close to the College Athletic Ground; for women—at College Hall, Hyge Place, within five minutes of the College.

The social life of the students at the College is organized by the two Union Societies, while there are Tennis Courts, a Racquet Court, Pines Court and a Gymnasium in the College Buildings.

King's College.

King's College, was founded in 1829 and was to a large extent the outcome of the same influences as those which led to the foundation of University College; but while University College was free from all religious tests and was founded for men and women, King's College was originally founded "for the purpose of giving instruction in the various branches of literature, science and the doctrines and duties of Christianity as the same are inculcated by the United Church of England and Ireland." In recent years however these tests have ceased to be compulsory, while the original objects of the College are still maintained by the provision of services in the

College Chapel and by voluntary lectures in Theology. King's College occupies a site in the Strand forming part of Somerset House; its buildings, which were designed by Mr. Robert Smirke, are very fine, though somewhat crowded. The views from the Terrace at the back upon the Thames is one of very great beauty.

King's College provides teaching in Arts, Laws, Theology, Science, Engineering and Medical Sciences. The Theological Department which prepares students for Holy Orders in the Church of England is to some extent separate in organization but is under the government of the College Council.

The Women's Department, known as King's College for Women, was for some years a separate institution in Kensington, but its Arts and Science Departments are now combined with King's College in new buildings recently erected on Camden Hill.

During the past few years King's College has made very marked advances in the Faculty of Arts. It has created or developed from small beginnings flourishing Departments of Modern Greek and generally in various branches of the Slav Peoples and to the history of the Slav Peoples and their Literatures. In this work King's College has broken fresh ground and done pioneer work of a particularly valuable character. The establishment of the Cervantes Chair of Spanish, which is held by Professor J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, has given to Spanish Language and Literature the place which it has long deserved in

the University curriculum.

In Science the work of some of the Professors has brought distinction to the College as well as to themselves; in this connection reference might fittingly be made to the work of Sir Herbert Jackson in Optical Research and to that of Professor Bottomley in Botany with relation to intensive cultivation.

King's College possesses two Halls of Residence, one for Theological Students in Vincent Square, Westminster, the other for Medical and Engineering Students at Denmark Hill.

The Imperial College of Science and Technology.

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The Royal School of Mines which is a somewhat different form dates back to and even owes its origin to the Great Exhibition of 1851, exists for the purpose of providing complete courses of training in Mining, Metallurgy and in the Technology of oil. Its course extends over four years. The Imperial College of Science and Technology possesses a fine Imperial College Union—a building which provides for the social needs of the students, including a dining hall, smoking room, library, gymnasium and concert room.

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istry, Botany, Zoology and Geology which may be regarded as complete in themselves or as a preliminary to more advanced work in the application of these sciences to industrial problems, with the idea of preparing a student for the profession of chemist, economic botanist, etc.

The City and Guilds (Engineering) College, frequently known as the Central Technical College was founded in 1878 by the Livery Companies of the City of London and the City Corporation, and provides complete instruction in all branches of Engineering for students desiring to enter the engineering profession. It is at the front rank of schools of Engineering in this country and possesses most equipment.

The Royal School of Mines which is a somewhat different form dates back to and even owes its origin to the Great