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Prepared by  
**J. W. NICHOLL, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 25, High St., Belfast, Ireland.**

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Be sure you get "Kearsely's."

**Dumping Undesirables.**  
**CANADA AND THE NEEDY IMMIGRANT.**

Canada is beginning to realise at last that the New Zealand policy of selecting the assisted immigrants instead of allowing a motley horde of undesirables to pour in, is the best after all. Mr. Rudyard Kipling showed his ignorance of social problems when he told the Canadians recently to "pump in the immigrants from the Old Country." The problem is not quite so easy as all that. Mr. Bruce Walker, late Canadian Emigration Agent in London, points out in a recent report that the emigrants sent to Canada by the Salvation Army and other charitable societies in London are for the most part "morally and physically quite unsuited" for colonial requirements. England for some years past has been dumping into Canada her social refuse—thousands of poor wretches who have been squeezed into poverty and destitution in the horrible struggle for existence in the Old Country. Canada has at last had enough of this process. She says that henceforth she can afford to pick and choose. She does not want England's failures, the weak, the inefficient and the wastrels. Physically they are too weak to stand the hard work of developing new territory; their mental and moral fibre is equally deficient. It is cruel to dump them down in a new country where they are no use either to themselves or to the country. If the dumping process were continued long enough, Canada would presently have on her hands a mass of poverty and degradation, reproducing all the worst features of the Old Country. Already there is congestion in Canadian cities, due to reckless and ill-advised emigration from the Motherland. Now the Canadian Government has stepped in, and from April 15 no emigrant can be shipped to Canada by the aid of charitable or public funds without the consent of the Superintendent of Immigration for Canada in London.

As in the case of New Zealand, the Canadian Government want to encourage the immigration of agricultural labourers, real navvies, and domestic servants. But the men and women that Canada is willing to receive are just those whom England can ill spare. It is a bad look-out for the Old Country if the colonies are to drain it of the best elements in its working classes, leaving behind all the idlers and inefficient to fester and breed in city slums. On the other hand it is absurd to expect any of the colonies to open their arms to receive the refuse of the Mother Country. The only logical way out of the impasse—the only humane and commonsense way—is for England to grapple with this question of poverty with courage and determination—qualities which have so far been painfully lacking in the treatment of the greatest of social problems. The colonies will be ready enough to receive Englishmen who are physically and mentally "fit." England's task is to level up her lower classes. But this she will never do until she develops a social conscience, and offers to her millions of poor not charity, but justice.

**Strike of Journalists.**  
**TRIUMPH FOR GERMAN PRESSMEN.**

An interesting little strike of Parliamentary Pressmen has just been successfully negotiated in Berlin, thanks to the solidarity with which the editors of all the papers supported their representatives in the Press Gallery. It appears that during the debate on the Colonial Estimates in the Reichstag, the other day, the Centre Deputy, Herr Erzberger, in the course of a speech, observed that "the negro was a human being with an immortal soul." This statement was received with laughter and derisive exclamations in various parts of the House, including one or other of the galleries. A prominent member of the Centre party—Herr Grober—vented his indignation at the treatment meted out to Herr Erzberger by exclaiming, "Those pigs of fellows (Saubengels) up there (indicating the galleries) are at it again." The President, Count Stolberg, thereupon warned the occupants of the galleries that he would order the galleries to be cleared if these demonstrations were repeated. The representatives of the German Press in the gallery felt aggrieved by Herr Grober's language, which was plainly directed against them, and they resolved

to suspend work until adequate reparation had been made. The Press gallery, next day, was unoccupied, except by the representatives of the semi-official telegraph agency, who, however, expressed their solidarity with the strikers. Journalists of all shades declared themselves in sympathy with the movement, and agreed not to publish any reports of the proceedings in the Reichstag until their representatives felt free to resume work. In the meantime the occupants of the Press gallery held indignation meetings, and addressed a petition to the President who promised to use his best offices with the Centre party in order to arrive at a settlement.

At first Herr Grober refused to apologise unless the Pressmen first expressed regret for the interruption that had taken place in the gallery. This the Pressmen refused to do, and so the deadlock continued. For two days the debates in the Reichstag were unreported, and were singularly lifeless in consequence. A consciousness of the futility of the proceedings seemed to weigh on those taking part in them, and it really seemed as though the orators had reserved their best points for a more auspicious occasion. Many members of the Reichstag took their names off the list of speakers, reserving their remarks until the ban should have been removed by the Pressmen. Even the Chancellor's annual speech on Germany's foreign relations, a very important pronouncement, was un-

reported in the German papers. The strikers meanwhile received messages of sympathy and encouragement from all parts of Europe, and Austria, French and Italian newspapers undertook to publish no reports of the Reichstag's proceedings until the Press Gallery had received satisfaction.

The Pressmen won. Like all politicians, the members of the Reichstag quickly found that without publicity they were helpless. To end an intolerable situation strong pressure was brought to bear on Herr Grober, and on the third day the offending deputy offered in the Reichstag a full apology for the unpardonable expression which he had been provoked into using. Thereupon a meeting of the Press Gallery reporters of the Reichstag passed the following resolution:—"The reporters of the Reichstag Press Gallery take cognisance of the apology of Deputy Grober, made under pressure from the fractions of the Reichstag. They acknowledge that the House has thereby endeavoured to atone for the offence of one of its members against journalists. In the interests of the country and Parliament we resume work from Thursday." As a fitting conclusion to this little episode, the journalists then passed the following resolution:—"The Reichstag reporters express their thanks to the German Press for its unanimous and dignified support in their struggle, and cease the boycott of Reichstag proceedings."

**Renewal of a Notable Offer.**

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill" for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper. This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent cosmetics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and cultural value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, face, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reason, and it cannot be gainsaid that "Edwards' Hair Dressing" is a real hair restorer, a real scalp corrector, a real stimulant, tonic, and preserver for the hair, whether it be affected with dandruff, baldness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidences of lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its degeneration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years Mr. Edwards' "Hair Dressing" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all outward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation continue very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignities of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Edwards' Hair Dressing" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made and which, now, by popular request, they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send an applicant a very generous supply of "Edwards' Hair Dressing" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties, and also full instructions for the use of "Edwards' Hair Dressing." It is only necessary to enclose three penny stamps for cover of postage to Edwards' "Hair Dressing" Co., 95 and 96 High Holborn, London, mentioning this paper.

Edwards' "Hair Dressing" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

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