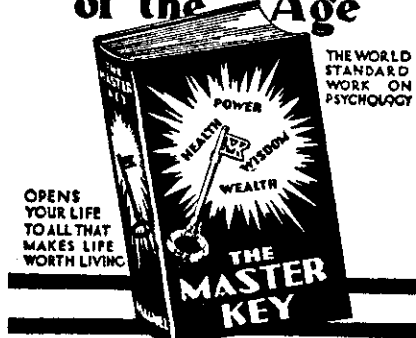


New Power for Good

The Greatest Book of the Age



Let Loose on the World!

Here's welcome new knowledge that makes sad people glad, happy people richer, and rich people happier... knowledge that empowers you to cut through obstacles like butter and come out smiling on top.

This amazing new book... the greatest book of the age... tells you how to get at this natural wealth... it invites you to get it out NOW. Whereas in the past you may have doubted your ability to get on in life, where you have been undecided, "pushed around by others," frustrated, NOW you can SOLVE ANY DIFFICULTY with "The Master Key."

Don't put off the moment when you can lift yourself up from the rut of life. Do not lose time. Great things will be possible to you if you fill in the coupon below and send for your copy as others have done!

MESSRS. AUSTRALASIAN AGENCIES LTD.,
18 Palmerston Bldgs.,
47 Queen Street, AUCKLAND.

Your "Master Key" message interests me. Please send post paid your entire new edition of the "Master Key." I enclose £1/5/- in full payment. I understand that if I am not completely satisfied, I may return the book and that my £1/5/- will be refunded immediately.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____



PALMOLIVE BRINGS YOU

All-over Loveliness

The modern girl can afford to be happy because she knows that Palmolive contains a special blend of olive and palm oils to give her skin a daily beauty treatment. Palmolive cleanses her skin and keeps it "schoolgirl complexion" all over.



KEEP THAT SCHOOLGIRL COMPLEXION

HARD-WON GLORY

Exploration a Century Ago

THIS week the Brunner Old Boys' Association will spend three days celebrating the discovery of the Brunner coalfield and the achievements of the man who first made it known. In the article that follows, DR. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD asks what it was that induced men a hundred years ago to endure such hardships as Brunner faced on that famous journey.

CONSIDERING the achievements just a century ago of men like Thomas Brunner and William Colenso one might speculate what has been the incentive to the best exploration in New Zealand. Has it been chiefly the fruit of organised planning, of private enterprise, or of the zeal of the scientist or the fortune-seeker?

The map of New Zealand in 1830 was a wavering coastline, with wide empty spaces, conjectural lakes and mountains. Who filled these lacunae and made the picture to burgeon and flourish? European naval explorers, from Tasman (1642) to the American Commodore Wilkes (1839-41) paid attention solely to the coastline. Sealers and whalers from 1795 had footholds ashore but their outlook was seaward. The first inland explorer was the hard-headed missionary Samuel Marsden. He received as a Christmas gift Governor Macquarie's injunction to explore both coast and interior as widely as he could. Early in 1815 he walked across to Hokianga harbour, the longest land journey yet made by a European. In 1820 he took His Majesty's storeships to the kauri forests for spars. He travelled 600 miles in five weeks, discovered Manukau harbour and sounded Hokianga and Kaipara. From the bloodstained Hongi he heard of high plateaux in the interior, boiling lakes, volcanoes and great rivers. Hongi's wars halted till 1831 the onward march of missionary explorers.

Missionary High-water Mark

In the later twenties scientists and artists from New South Wales made interesting records of nature, life, and customs in New Zealand. When Missionary ardour again burst forth from Bay of Islands members of the C.M.S. reached Kaitia in the north (1832) and Waiapu in the east (1834). In 1834 Alfred N. Brown and Hamlin, five months afoot, visited Waikato and Kawhia and were the first to see Tongariro. They were forestalled in Waikato by the Wesleyan William White, who reached Ngaurawahia in 1825, and by Captain Kent, already well established as a trader. And they met their intrepid brother John Morgan, who had travelled 1500 miles in 13 months and slept in a tent more than 100 nights.

There was another lull, and then the fever of 1839. The New Zealand Company was threatening to colonise Port Nicholson and Henry Williams hastened to Otaki to instal Octavius Hadfield. He returned overland on foot, 300 miles to Tauranga, a very long journey, and yet not so long as that of James Buller, a Wesleyan, whom he met at Taupo. "To make such a journey once," Buller wrote, "was a sin of ignorance and must be forgiven; to attempt it a second time was a sin of presumption."

During this high-water of enterprise Thomas Chapman found his way to Taupo: in the whole of the North Island only two portions were unknown. In 1839 also, J. C. Bidwill, an adventurous scientist, found his way to Taupo and,

with a temerity which even Sir George Grey forbore to emulate, climbed Ngauruhoe against the wishes of the Maori chiefs.

The Fever of 1839

The imminence of the New Zealand Company and British sovereignty, induced a flood of adventurers from Australia anxious to acquire land in the colony. With their blank feoffments in parchment they were not concerned with exploration or surveys. At the end of 1839 the company's ship *Tory* brought surveyors, a scientist or two and artists. Exploration had now a definite object, to find land for the Company's immigrants. Robert Park in a few weeks covered 650 miles. William Deans walked with Te Puni round the coast to Cape Palliser. William Mein Smith crossed the Rimutaka into the Wairarapa and heard of the Manawatu gorge giving access to Hawke's Bay. Using this route in 1842 Charles Kettle and Alfred Wills in 32 days achieved a great feat of exploration. On the Manawatu River the Maori canoe owners demanded 10 shirts and two pairs of trousers. The explorers had to surrender their own to make up the price. After exhausting climbs up river-beds they gained an exit into the valley of the Hutt.

There was feverish activity everywhere. Daniell and party in the South Island saw from the Port hills an immense plain of rich soil. There the Nelson colony would have been placed if Hobson had not objected.

Claustrophobia in Nelson

Frederick Tuckett, the Quaker surveyor sent to explore Nelson, saw there was not enough space. At Massacre Bay he found coal. In the Waimea he contended there was only 6000 acres. The more optimistic Charles Heaphy estimated 600,000 in Motueka and Riwaka. The harbour turned the scale in favour of Nelson, Tuckett objecting. For two decades Nelson people were constantly searching for land and for easier routes to adjoining regions. The push to the Wairau was encouraging, but the outcome fatal (1843): Tuckett escaped alive but not the leader, Captain Arthur Wakefield.

For the moment attention was diverted to the south-west. In August, 1843, Thomas Brunner (1822-74), lured by a native story of plains where large birds killed their dogs, made a trial stab. Weather rebuffed him. Heaphy went down the Buller without seeing flat land. A few weeks later he got farther but was distracted by rumours of a route to Canterbury. Everywhere they went they starved.

Nelson was reduced to straits and the Resident Agent (F. D. Bell) promised to make a fresh effort. In February, 1846, Brunner, with Fox, Heaphy and Kehu, discovered Lake Rotorua but were stopped 20 miles from the sea. Natives said the land at the Buller mouth was as good as Taranaki and that the greenstone route was along the coast.

(continued on next page)