

EATWELL PUDDING

4 large apples

2 ozs. sultanas or raisins

2 ozs. butter

3.ozs. sugar

Slice apples thinly and place in a pie

dish with sultanas or raisins. Cream butter and sugar, beat in eggs one at a time, add milk gradually with हे breakfast cup milk (approx.)

3 ozs. flour

I oz. EDMONDS Cornflour Lizeaspoon EDMONDS Baking Powder (Sure-to-Rise or Acto)

sifted flour, cornflour and baking powder. Pour over apples and bake about I hour at 350°F.

APPLE BLANCMANGE PUDDING

2 tablespoons sugar 6 large apples 2 tablespoons water Few cloves or grated rind of & lemon.

BLANCMANGE:

Essence of Lemon to flavour 2 level tablespoons sugar 2 moderate tablespoons EDMONDS Cornflour I pint milk

Slice apples finely into a pie dish, add sugar, water and cloves. Cook in a hot oven until apples are half cooked. Remove from oven and cover with blancmange made as follows-

Mix cornflour and sugar to a smooth paste with a little of the milk. Heat the remainder of milk in a saucepan

and pour over the cornflour, etc. Return to the saucepan and stir until mixture thickens, then cook 4-5 minutes longer. Pour on top of the apples and sprinkle lightly with cinnamon or nutmeg. Cook 10-15 minutes in a hot oven at 425°F. N.B. Mixture must boil.

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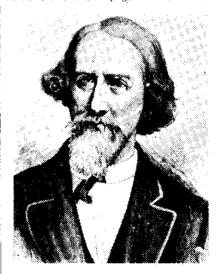
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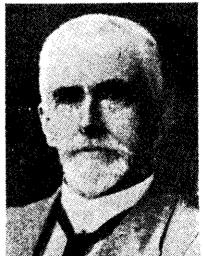
nigh inescapably, forms his opinions on the basis of the place he came from. And when the visitor comes from an old civilisation into a new one, his observations may sometimes take such shape as to be uncongenial to the land he visits. Americans of last century found this to be true of numerous visitors from England, Frances Trollope and Charles Dickens being the ones who most notoriously "insulted" America by observing too many of the wrong things. But there is less danger of such international incompatability when an American visits New Zealand, for the two countries have a common pattern of experience which becomes apparent after even a brief study. Both have grown from frontier towards metropolis in rapid fashion; both have had similar problems incident to such a growth; a native population to deal with, difficulties with land-tenure. abrupt migrations to goldfields, the provision of transport and communication over long distances and intractable terrain, the inevitable tensions between agricultural and commercial interests. The growth of New Zealand over a little more than one century appears foreshortened in comparison with the growth of the United States over somewhat more than three; but there are innumerable points from which comparisons may be drawn.

Approaching New Zealand from the depths of an ignorance which was innocent but nonetheless profound, I have been interested to find out if I could what points of contact between her experience and that of my homeland there might be. These I have sought chiefly in histories and literary works, and have begun to fit together a few pieces of a mosaic which admittedly a great deal more study must bring to anything approaching completion. The days of presettlement I find recreated in such books as Maning's Old New Zealand and Best's The Maori As He Was, not to overlook much on the Maori and the bush in numerous travel-works and narratives based (as the title-page characteristicland") by men of such varied interests and talents as Earle, Polack, Wakefield, Thomson, Taylor-to mention a few which I cannot always claim to have read from cover to cover, but have browsed in. The Utopian strain I find well illustrated in Thomas Cholmondelev's Ultima Thule, which reveals much of what young Englishmen of mid-century were expecting from the transplantation of what seemed to them a decadent "home" culture. But Cholmondeley did not linger long enough, or perhaps was too much interested in political theory, to come to grips with everyday affairs. Maning accepted the rough-andtumble of pakeha-Maori life-not only accepted, but loved it; whereas in the writings of others (more especially South Islanders, I should judge) the more trying impact of pioneering upon the cultivated Englishman is revealed. Such works as Butler's A First Year in Canterbury Settlement, and Lady Barker's Station Life in New Zealand stand in sharp contrast to Maning. The collision between Maori and pakeha I have found recorded in Maning's War in the North and in Satchell's The Greenstone Door, and am aware that more awaits me in Gorst's The Maori King.

A New Zealand frontier literature of first magnitude appears, however, to have been cut short after its tentative beginnings. Several reasons why, as part of a general explanation, may be suggested. First of all, it was only a short time before the principal land frontier was closed. And the frontiersman himself was generally a man more constitutionally disposed to obliterate the frontier than to savour it-the most notable exception being Guthrie-Smith of Tutira, who, with all his passion for the wild, was nevertheless fundamentally dedicated to changing the face of the land. Too many potential literary talents, furthermore, were pressed immediately into arduous public service: Fitzgerald, Domett, Reeves are some of

There was also a colonial longing for "home"—a frontier hunger for comfort and elegance occasionally detectable in





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ELSDON BEST IUDGE MANING "Old New Zealand" and "The Maori As He Was" recreated the days of presettlement

N.Z. LISTENER, MARCH 19, 1954.