



told him to keep a check on

gets a good backing

'DOWN UNDER' Bowling on the Green Is One of the Favorite Sports in New Zealand.

New Zealand Is Country of Scenic Wonders and Many Odd Paradoxes

Prepared by National Geographic Society. N DECEMBER 16, 1642, Abel Tasman stood on the deck of the Heemskirk in the South Pacific and gazed out toward an unknown "great, high, bold land." At the hands of an unimaginative cartographer the new wavy lines added to the map became New Zealand, after the Netherlands Province of Zeeland, to which it bears not the least resemblance. The inappropriateness of its name, however, is not the only parad ox of this British dominion of the Far South.

THE WALLACE ENTERPRISE, WALLACE, NORTH CAROLINA

Captain James Cook, who first explored the islands a century and quarter later, took possession of them for his country only to have his claims rejected. Britain still later hoisted the Union Jack over the land to prevent French immigrants from settling in the place they cher-

ished. The country's capital bears the name Wellington, but the Iron Duke stood firm against the annexation.

Many New Zealanders who have never been away from the island's shores, and whose parents likewise were born in the Dominion, still speak of England as "home."

Here in an area approximately the size of Colorado are grouped the snow-mantled peaks of Switzer-lend, geysers of a Yellowstone, volcanic cones of Java and Japan, and the lakes of Italy; the mineral springs of Czechoslovakia, fiords of Norway, seacoasts of Maine and California, and waterfalls higher than Yosemite.

Largest and Smallest Pines. Glaciers slip down sharp mountainsides from vast snow fields into subtropical bush. A short ride through a pass in the southern Alps will take one from impenetrable evergreen forests into barren tussock-covered lands. massive kauri pines, some of which measure 22 feet in diameter and have reached hoary ages that rank them next to the sequoias. It also is the home of the smallest known representative of the pine-tree family. Giant fuchsias grow to the height of 40 feet; a white buttercup has blooms four inches in diameter; flax is produced from a lily: man has imported all of the mammals, and many of the native birds cannot fly. The Maoris were the first-known colonists of these southern islands. Guided only by the stars and a knowledge of the winds and ocean currents, they boldly piloted their slender double canoes from their homeland of "Hawaiki" (probably Tahiti and the Cook islands) to the shores of New Zealand in the Fourteenth century. Legend credits them with having followed the sailing directions of the famous Polynesian navigator, Kupe, who is said to have preceded them by 400 years. To the new land they gave the lilting, vowel - studded name, Aotea-roa, which is variously translated as "The Long White Cloud," "The Land of Long Daylight," and "The Long, Bright Land." Here they lived, increased, warred against each other, and cultivated their taro and the more important kumara, or sweet potato. which they brought with them. Then came whalers, missionaries, and traders; and colonists arrived with gunpowder, conflicting social standards, and the desire to carve out new homes.

the largest city in New Zealand. Long ago Nature's forces, not man's industry, reigned in this locality. Within a radius of ten miles there are more than 60 burnt-out volcanic cones. Stand on the top of Mount Eden, one of the bestpreserved of the craters, which rises like an observation post near the center of the city, and you see the once-fiery throats bulging or forming symmetrical cones on the landscape. From this same vantage point it

is apparent how narrowly North island escaped being divided in two. The isthmus upon which Auckland sprawls, between the Waitemata harbor, looking out toward the Pacific, and the Manukau harbor, opening westward to the Tasman sea, is only eight miles wide. River estuaries and other indentations narrow it in places to a scant mile. Veritably, water seems almost to encircle the red- and green-roofed maze of the city's business blocks and suburban residences.

Abounds in Flowers.

Business hovers close to Queen's street, which leads up from the wharves, and in its adjacent narrow, twisting thoroughfares. But if the people responsible for the city's growth have failed somewhat in town planning so far as the streets are concerned, they have more than exonerated themselves in providing broad park spaces.

The parks seem almost numberless. To them the flush of the subtropics gives perpetual freshness and color. Flowers luxuriate all the year round.

One cannot move about Auckland long without the new War Memorial museum claiming attention. It stands out boldly, a massive white Grecian building, above the wide greensward on the heights of the Domain. Here are housed treasures from many lands, but most interesting of all is the comprehensive collection of Maori objects on display-the homes, elaborately carved storehouses, war canoes, war implements, and handicrafts of that powerful native race.



OW is the time for all smart | mopolitan dash, refinement, and women to come to the aid of their wardrobes. Sew-Your-Own wants to lend a hand, Milady: hence today's trio of mid-summer pace makers.

At The Left.

A trim little reminder that careful grooming is an asset any-where, anytime, is this frock. It features simplicity. Its forte is comfort. Make one version in cotton for all purpose wear, another of sports silk for dressy occasions. You'll praise the cool cut of its short sleeves and softly rolled collar. Yes, Milady, you'll enjoy making it.

In The Center. Here you have a light and breezy ensemble that's the per-fect attire for Society. It has cos-



THIS is truly an ice cream age, I for never was ice cream more easily obtained or better than it is Good ice cream can be now. bought, and it can be made at home—in a freezer or in the freezing tray of an automatic refrigerator. As quick as a wink a package of ice cream powder can be turned into luscious dishes of many-flavored ice cream. Here is a basic recipe for

engaging charm. Once more you'll be the subject of complimentary tea table talk with your delightfully slender silhouette. Make it of sheer chiffon or more durable acetate. You'll have a hit in either.

At The Right. The little lady who likes unusual touches in her frocks will go for this new dress and pantie set. It has the chic of mommy's dresses plus a little-girl daintiness that is more than fetching. Wrap around styling makes it easy for even the tiniest girl to get into and it's quite a time saver on ironing day. A splendid idea is to cut this pattern twice and be assured of little sister's all summer chic.

The Patterns.

Pattern 1237 is designed for sizes 34 to 46. Size 36 requires 4% yards of 35 inch material plus % yard contrasting for collar.

Pattern 1333 is designed for sizes 36 to 52. Size 38 requires 71/2 yards of 39 inch material. The dress alone requires 4¾ yards. To line the jacket requires 2¼ yards of 39 inch material.

Pattern 1322 is designed for sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 6 requires 3¼ yards of 35 inch material plus 5½ yards of ribbon for trimming as pictured. Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 247 W. Forty-third street, New York, N. Y. Price of patterns, 15 cents (in coins) each. © Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Wifey-I wonder what I saw in you to admire when I married you. Hubby-My nerve, I guess.

Principal City Thrives.

Protracted Maori wars, contested land claims, the discovery of gold, land booms, and a heavy depres sion-New Zealand passed through them all before she settled down to economic equilibrium. With its 221,300 people Auckland

today has more than twice the British population of the whole country in the early 60's of the last century. As a ship nears the end of its 6,000-mile journey from the west coast of the United States, or the 1,200-mile span from Aus-tralia, it skirts the islands that stud the cobalt waters of Hauraki gulf, enters Waitemata harbor, and finally ties up at the very foot of

the thriving city. The early colonists chose' well 'hen they staked out this harbor-de settlement that once served .e country as capital and now is

Rolling southward in January from Auckland on the ribbon of concrete and asphalt, you pass soon into smiling open country, checkered with fields. Men are haying and herds of sleek cattle and sheep graze on a hundred rolling hills and valley.

Agriculture was the task to which the New Zealand colonists first directed their efforts, but in the passing years they have come to rely more and more on pastoral enterprise. An experimental shipment of frozen meat sent to England in 1882 pointed the way out of a pinching depression that had followed the collapse of a land boom.

Historic Battle Scenes.

Today New Zealand butter and other dairy products have attained world-wide distribution. Of more than 4.300,000 cattle pasturing on the land, nearly half are dairy stock. More than 28,600,000 sheep also range North and South islands, making New Zealand the world's seventh largest sheep - producing country and the fifth largest in wool production.

Near the little town of Mercer was the old frontier between Maori and colonist. The whole region is historic ground, for here in 1863-4 the Maori warriors tested the best mettle of the British troops and long made pioneering a perilous venture. Today, instead of a battleground

the district is a peaceful, English flavored countryside. Upon a hill now stands the St. Stephens Maori Boys' college, where Maori youths are being trained for useful pursuits.

Just beyond Hamilton, the largest provincial town in Auckland province, you may run into peat fires that are smoldering and eating into the black soil in many places. The continued dry, hot summer weather causes an outbreak of many of these destructive fires.

A few miles to the west of the main road that leads to Te Kuiti are the fascinating Waitomo caves. Interest in the caves hinges on a tiny worm-an unusual carnivorous glowworm-scientifically, the Boletophela luminosa.

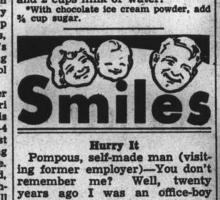
The Glowworm grotto is a magically uncanny spot. Floating along in a boat on the stillness of a subterranean stream, one looks up at myriads of these tiny creatures, with their lamps alight, that cover the roof of the cavern like a dense, greenish-blue Milky Way.

freezer ice cream-and with the addition of fresh fruits and berries or sauces, the recipe can be varied in many delicious ways. Freezer Ice Cream.

quart milk package ice cream powder (vanilla, strawberry, lemon, maple, or choco-late⁶ flavor)

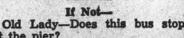
Add milk very gradually to ice cream powder, stirring until dis-Pour into freezer can; place in freezer and pack mixture of cracked ice and salt around can (use 8 parts ice to 1 part salt). Turn slowly for 3 minutes, then rapidly and continuously until frozen. Makes 1½ quarts ice cream.

Any of the following may be substituted for milk in this recipe: 1 quart rich milk or light cream, 1 cup cream and 3 cups milk, or 2 cups evaporated milk and 2 cups milk or water.



here, and you sent me out on a message.

Former Employer-Yes, yeswhere's the answer?



at the pier? The Conductor-Well, ma'am, there'll be a terrible splash if it

A correspondent says he is al-ways interested in what happens to his money after it leaves him. Our trouble is that far too many people are interested in what is going to happen to ours before we even get it.

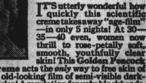
don't.

Due Someone

Arthur-I suppose you've heard umors that I'm engaged to Peg-**;y**?

Herbert-Yes. If it's true, I con ratulate you; if not, I congratu ate Peggy.

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Their Time Comes When thieves fall out, honest nen get their own.

