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T may seem crazy, but it is not too hard to make something that looks and tastes like meat. Imitation or substitute meat was already produced in China during the Han Dynasty using tofu. In China, pretend meat came about with the spread of Buddhism because followers had to be vegetarians. In Medieval Europe, many people gave



Home grown meat

IT may sound impossible, but scientists have created 'cultured meat' since 1971. Cultured meat is grown from cells in laboratories, meaning land and animals are not used to produce it. Some people think this will help preserve the planet, but others worry about the long term effects of eating meat that is not naturally created.



TOFU and wheat-gluten - sticky wheatbased dough - can be formed into any shape. Because they are almost flavourless, these materials can also absorb sauces or seasonings, making it very easy to give them a taste similar to meaty dishes.

The Chinese are not the only ones who can create fantastic veggie meals. In the Middle East (中東), it is common to serve a falafel. These balls are not meatballs, but are ground up and fried **chickpeas** and fava beans.

Meat substitutes can even be seen on menus at fast-food chains. McDonald's already has hamburger patties made of vegetables. You may have seen them before as burgers served at Cheung Chau (長洲) during the Bun Festival.

Too good to be true?

WHILE meat substitutes look and taste appealing, there are still downsides to eating them. Dishes might require very strong flavourings such as artificial flavourings or excess amounts of salt. Besides ingredients, unhealthy cooking methods like deep-frying are used to make veggies taste nicer. Imitation meat may be fun to try, but the healthiest vegetarian dishes are still simple vegetables.

