



QUESTION - Carol Martin, Stevens, would like a recipe for a pastry like the Pop Tarts or Tostettes you can buy at the store.

QUESTION - Mrs. Harold Senseng would like a recipe for peanut butter gems, a candy recipe that calls for peanut butter, graham cracker crumbs, butter, confectioner's sugar and has a chocolate topping.

ANSWER - Charlotte Stratton, Chambersburg, requested a recipe for punch to serve to a large group. Thanks go to Mrs. Elmer Glick, Smoketown, and to Mrs. Timothy Newswanger, Danville, for sharing their recipes.

Punch

- 2 packaged Kool-Aide
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 2 quarts water
- 1 46-ounce can unsweetened pineapple juice
- 1 quart gingerale
- 1 quart sherbet

Combine first four ingredients. Chill. When ready to serve add gingerale and stir in the sherbet. Makes 50 1/2-cup servings.

Use raspberry or cherry Kool-Aide and raspberry sherbet for a red punch. Use lemon-lime Kool-Aide and lime sherbet for a green punch.

Punch

- 6 packages cherry Kool-Aide
- 2 packages lemon Kool-Aide or frozen lemon juice
- 12 cups sugar
- 2 cans unsweetened pineapple juice
- 2 cans unsweetened apricot juice
- 1 can unsweetened orange juice
- 2 to 3 quarts gingerale, add just before serving.

Makes about 10 gallons.

QUESTION - Mrs. W. Edwin Waugh, Glenville, would still like to have a recipe for preserving a hot vegetable mix.

QUESTION - Charlotte Oberholtzer, Mount Joy, is still looking for a recipe for crazy dough pizza.



Green leaves and colorful flowers poking through that last bit of snow means one thing — spring! Plant bulbs this fall and you'll be sure not to miss this early show, advises extension agent, Jeff Jabco. Spring-flowering bulbs need a cold period to flower, and fall planting provides this. Planting in the fall also enables bulbs to produce the roots they need to properly nourish the leaves and flowers.

Where can you plant bulbs? Anywhere the soil is well-drained. If the soil isn't well-drained, the

bulbs can rot. If your soil is high in sand or clay, add some peat or other well-rotted organic material and work it in to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Add some bonemeal or a general-purpose fertilizer to the soil and work it in to give your bulbs a boost for future years.

When you are ready to plant, you can choose from two methods. One is to dig an area large enough to place a cluster of bulbs, the other is to dig individual holes for each bulb. Either way, large bulbs like tulips, hyacinths, and daffodils are planted 6 to 8 inches deep. The

smaller bulbs — crocus, grape hyacinth, and Scilla — are planted two to four inches deep. Set the bulbs, pointed side up — the flat side is where the roots form — firmly into the soil. Then cover with soil and water thoroughly. The watering helps the bulbs start forming roots right away. After this, normal rain and snow should provide adequate moisture. If dry periods do occur, though, you'll need to water.

Covering your planted areas with a mulch such as hay, bark, leaves, or evergreen boughs will help prevent the freezing and thawing which can heave the bulbs out of the ground. Remove the mulch in spring when the shoots are about 1 or 2 inches tall. As you plan your bulb planting scheme, remember that bulbs look best when clumped together for waves of color. Plan to use the total variety of bulbs available so you'll have bulbs flowering from late February to May, and more flowering from September through late fall.

Some very early bulbs include Eranthis (Winter Aconite), Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow), Scilla, and grape hyacinth. Crocus, too, flower early, but somewhat later than these others. Later blooming spring bulbs include tulip, daffodil, and hyacinth. Fall-flowering bulbs include Sternbergia, Colchicum and Autumn corcus.

Bulbs such as daffodils, crocus, and Scilla give an added benefit. Once planted, they will naturalize (meaning they multiply quite a bit) so that their flowering display will increase in years to come — with little effort on your part. A visit to a garden center will acquaint you with these and other bulbs available. For the small amount of effort needed, nothing you plant will give you more pleasure than bulbs, and remember, fall is for planting!

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Warm a bowl of soup

(Continued from Page B6)

GOLD COAST STEW

- 2 green peppers, cut into rings
- 1 medium onion, sliced and separated into rings
- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1 6-ounce can tomato paste
- 3/4 cup peanut butter
- 3 cups chicken broth
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon chili powder
- 1 teaspoon sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
- 4 cups cut-up cooked chicken
- 6 cups hot cooked rice

Accompaniments (below)

In large skillet, cook and stir

peppers and onion in shortening until onion is tender. Drain off fat. In medium bowl, blend tomato paste and peanut butter; stir in broth and seasonings.

Add broth mixture and chicken to skillet. Cook and stir over low heat until heated through. (If stew is too thick, stir in additional chicken broth.) Serve over rice; pass your choice of accompaniments. Serves 8.

Accompaniments: Chopped green pepper, shredded coconut, coarsely ground or chopped peanuts, sauteed bananas, onion, tomato and eggplant slices, pineapple cubes.

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