

TABLE TALKS

Clare Andrews

To paraphrase the title of an old song, "Any Time's Cookie Time"—at least it is in most households. So here, without further ado, are some cookie recipes well worth trying.

SALTED PEANUT COOKIES
1½ cups all-purpose flour or cake flour, sifted
¼ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon soda
1½ teaspoon salt
1½ cup shortening
1½ cup brown sugar (firmly packed)
1 egg, unbeaten
¼ cup milk
1½ c Grape-Nuts, Raisin Bran, or Bran Flakes
¼ cup salted peanuts, chopped

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder, soda, and salt and mix together. Add sugar gradually and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg and beat well. Add flour alternately with milk, mixing well after each addition. Add Flakes and peanuts and blend.

Drop from teaspoon onto greased baking sheet; flatten slightly with fork. Bake in moderate oven (375° F.) 8 minutes, or until done. Make about 5 dozen small cookies.

CHOCOLATE CHIP PEANUT COOKIES
Omit cereal flakes in cookies. Add semi-sweet chocolate chips and vanilla with the peanuts. Use 1 package chips, 1 teaspoon vanilla for home recipe; or 4 packages chips, 4 teaspoons vanilla for party recipe. Bake 10 to 12 minutes.

CHOCOLATE MARBLE COOKIES
2 cups sifted cake flour or all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
½ cup shortening
½ cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
1 tablespoon milk
1 square unswartened chocolate, melted

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg, cream and milk and beat well. Add flour, a small amount at a time, mixing well after each addition. Divide dough in two parts. One part, add chocolate and blend. Shape chocolate and plain doughs into separate rolls, place rolls together and twist, give marble effect. Roll in waxed paper.

MERRY MENAGERIE



"Pop—how would I look with a beard?"

and chill overnight, or until firm enough to slice. Cut in ¼ in. slices. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 minutes or until done. Makes about 5 dozen small cookies.

CHOCOLATE PINWHEELS
Mix dough for Chocolate Marble Cookies. If necessary, chill chocolate and plain doughs until firm enough for rolling. Then roll each on floured waxed paper into rectangular sheet, ¼ in. thick.

Turn plain sheet over chocolate sheet; remove waxed paper. Roll as for jelly roll. Chill until firm. Cut in ¼ in. slices. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in moderate oven (375° F.) 10 minutes, or until done. Makes about 5 dozen pinwheels.

PARTY BUTTER COOKIES
2 cups sifted cake flour
¼ cup butter
¼ cup sugar
1 egg yolk, unbeaten
½ teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once and measure. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, and cream together until light and fluffy. Add egg yolk and beat well. Add flour, a small amount at a time, mixing thoroughly after each addition. Add vanilla and blend. Divide dough into two parts. One part, add chocolate and blend. Shape chocolate and plain doughs into separate rolls, place rolls together and twist, give marble effect. Roll in waxed paper.

ALMOND STICKS
Mix dough for Party Butter Cookies and chill. Pinch off pieces of dough and roll into sticks, 1½ inches long and ¼ inch in diameter. Then roll sticks in finely sliced blanched almonds. Bake on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven (400° F.) 3 to 4 minutes. Sprinkle with confectioner's sugar. Makes about 5 dozen almond sticks.

FAVORITE KEBAB COOKIES
2 cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon baking powder
½ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
1 egg, unbeaten
1 cup shredded coconut
1 tablespoon milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Sift flour once, measure, add baking powder and salt, and sift again. Cream shortening, add sugar gradually, and cream together thoroughly. Add egg, coconut, milk and vanilla and beat well. Add flour gradually, mixing well after each addition. Divide dough into two parts; shape each in roll, 1½ inches in diameter, and roll in waxed butter or cookie cartons. Chill overnight, or until firm enough to slice.

Cut in ¼ in. slices and bake on ungreased baking sheet in hot oven (425° F.) five minutes or until done. Makes about 5 dozen cookies.

Reflective — Dr. Albert Einstein, originator of the theory of relativity, relaxes in his Princeton, N. J., study. The world-famous scientist celebrated his 75th birthday on March 14.



Hello, Sweetheart — Eric Trobren greets Miss Charlotte Studt, the girl he's been trying to marry for the past 40 years, as she arrives in Anchorage, Alaska. Two world wars, lost addresses and unemployment prevented the childhood sweethearts from climaxing their romance that started in Germany. Both are looking forward to an "early" marriage.



Case Of The Missing Wheel — Four-year-old Ronnie Nickels is having mechanical troubles. A wheel kept coming off his toy truck and suddenly it disappeared. While making repairs recently, Ronnie put the hub cap in his mouth, and then reported it missing. He's pointing to its position in his stomach, as shown on the X-ray.

Timber Too Costly So They Live In Caves

When a stranger visits a home in Coober Pedy he knocks on the chimney pot. It's the quick-set way of attracting attention because in Coober Pedy — one of Australia's richest opal fields — everybody lives in caves and only the iron chimneys stick above the earth. The name Coober Pedy is aboriginal and means "white men in the holes."

At Coober Pedy, on the fringe of Australia's "dead heart," there is no standing timber to build homes. To bring it to the hundreds of bare desert miles is too costly, so the miners have gone into the earth to make their homes and found they have the perfect residence for the climate. Their cave-homes are cool in summer, when temperatures go up to 120 degrees, and warm in winter when night temperatures drop well below freezing point.

With pick and shovel, they have hewed much of their furniture, beds, seats, tables, and chairs out of the sandstone. The post office which serves the thirty households, the savings bank, and the store are all underground. So are the streets! These have been developed from disused galleries and tunnels made by the opal miners over the thirty years since men first mined opal at Coober Pedy.

In 1915, a gold prospector called Hutcheon and his young son camped near present-day Coober Pedy. They sank many one morning and as they broke camp the boy picked up a stone to throw at a centipede. It flashed in the sunlight, and the boy showed it to his father. Hutcheon took it to an expert, who said it was opal but of very poor quality. The first big discovery of opal at Coober Pedy came some years later when prospectors with supplies for five months rode out into the desert. They sank many and then, when their supplies were nearly exhausted and their camels had strayed, they sold their claim to Jim and Dick O'Neill for a car and two camels the brothers owned.

The O'Neills lived on rabbits and although a fleshy shrub for seven months. Then they struck

of the light in the way that a prism does. The opal gouger's task is to find the layers or bands of opal in the earth. He digs shafts down seventy feet or more. It's tough work and often wasted, because there is little on the surface to indicate to a gouger where opal might be found. Some finds have been of great interest to scientists. At White Cliffs in New South Wales, gougers uncovered the almost perfect opalized skeleton of a plesiosaur, an extinct sea-reptile. This skeleton of the Loch Ness monster roamed the seas of Central Australia in prehistoric times and then died. The bones (with the exception of the head) have turned to flashing opal and are now in the British Museum. At White Cliffs, miners unearthed the three-foot long skeleton of a dog shark and the opalized shapes of shellfish, and sea lilies.

Opal fields abound in good stories of chance-found riches. At one field a down-on-his-luck miner was contemplating throwing himself into an old shaft. He watched a kingfisher pecking at the sides of the shaft. As the clay fell away from the bird's beak, something flashed joyously in the sunlight. The miner reached out and scooped up a gem worth \$200.

At another field a collie pup scratched out \$2500 worth of opal. He was pecking at a claim.

At one field, Yowah, in Queensland, a prospector, in Queenstown, died. He kept his mates buried him in his own mine. Many years later, some of his mates went to work the mine again and soon found rich opal. They worked round the clock, but the dead man, who is now propped up by poles and encased in his rich opal-bearing oblong of soil.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE BIBLE SOCIETY

(From the London "Times" of March 8, 1954.)

A message from the Queen congratulating the British and Foreign Bible Society on their third jubilee was read at a commemorative meeting in Melbourne yesterday. The Queen, who is a patron of the society, spoke of the completion of 150 years of "vigorous and constructive work." "My family have always taken a deep interest in the work of the society," she went on, "and I pray that in Australia and throughout the world your labours in fostering a wider and deeper knowledge of the Scriptures may meet with continuing success."

The anniversary was remembered yesterday by the auxiliaries of the Bible Society in England and Wales and in other parts of the world. At the Festival Hall, London, on Saturday, 3,000 children attended a meeting at which was cut a birthday cake, weighing 950 lb., a present from well-wishers in Australia.

The 150th anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was observed throughout Canada in churches from coast to coast on Sunday, March 7. The annual meeting of the Upper Canada Bible Society, held in Convocation Hall on Monday evening, was part of the observance. Words had just been received from Montreal that a great service of Thanksgiving was held there on Sunday afternoon in the Salvation Army Citadel, at which members of all the Protestant churches were present. In Quebec city there was an ex-temple well attended service of Thanksgiving in the Anglican Cathedral at which the preacher was the Rev. J. S. Thomson, M.A., D.D., L.L.D., Dean of the Divinity Faculty of McGill University, Montreal.

The General Board of the Society in Canada will meet in Toronto on March 17. Particular reference will be made to the 150 years of service and the guest speaker at the luncheon will be the Rev. Dr. William Manson of Edinburgh, guest lecturer at Knox College, Toronto.

THE FARM FRONT

by John Russell

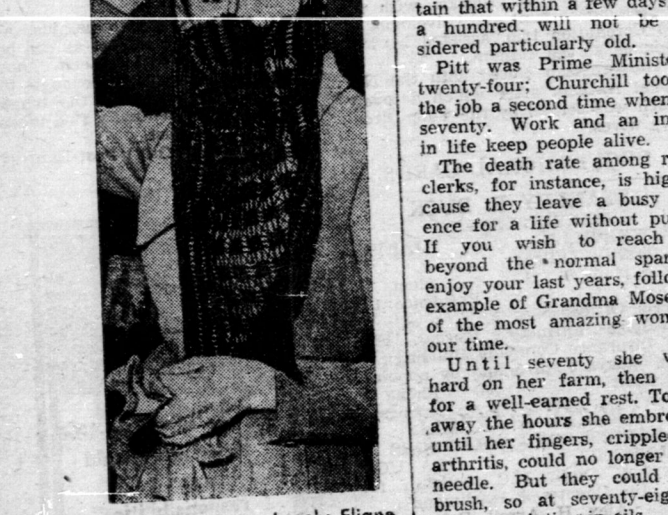
You folks who go in for poultry will probably be floored in hearing about a man named Streit, who lives out in Montana, and who, for the past 20 years has made a flock of around 200 Leghorns pay him back \$5.50 apiece!

He pours the feed to his birds while the ordinary hen eats down seventy feet or more. It's tough work and often wasted, because there is little on the surface to indicate to a gouger where opal might be found. Some finds have been of great interest to scientists. At White Cliffs in New South Wales, gougers uncovered the almost perfect opalized skeleton of a plesiosaur, an extinct sea-reptile. This skeleton of the Loch Ness monster roamed the seas of Central Australia in prehistoric times and then died. The bones (with the exception of the head) have turned to flashing opal and are now in the British Museum. At White Cliffs, miners unearthed the three-foot long skeleton of a dog shark and the opalized shapes of shellfish, and sea lilies.

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Hidden Beauty — Lovely Elinor Gribaud, recently elected "Miss Cotton" of the year, hides behind a ritual veil of mystery. She is a native of the Al-Mouski district of Cairo, Egypt.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS: 1. Disease caused by bacteria. 2. Japanese name of a city. 3. Ocean south of Africa. 4. Egyptian god. 5. Decree. 6. Name of a city. 7. Name of a city. 8. Name of a city. 9. Name of a city. 10. Name of a city. 11. Name of a city. 12. Name of a city. 13. Name of a city. 14. Name of a city. 15. Name of a city. 16. Name of a city. 17. Name of a city. 18. Name of a city. 19. Name of a city. 20. Name of a city. 21. Name of a city. 22. Name of a city. 23. Name of a city. 24. Name of a city. 25. Name of a city. 26. Name of a city. 27. Name of a city. 28. Name of a city. 29. Name of a city. 30. Name of a city. 31. Name of a city. 32. Name of a city. 33. Name of a city. 34. Name of a city. 35. Name of a city. 36. Name of a city. 37. Name of a city. 38. Name of a city. 39. Name of a city. 40. Name of a city. 41. Name of a city. 42. Name of a city. 43. Name of a city. 44. Name of a city. 45. Name of a city. 46. Name of a city. 47. Name of a city. 48. Name of a city. 49. Name of a city. 50. Name of a city. 51. Name of a city. 52. Name of a city. 53. Name of a city. 54. Name of a city. 55. Name of a city. 56. Name of a city. 57. Name of a city. 58. Name of a city. 59. Name of a city. 60. Name of a city. 61. Name of a city. 62. Name of a city. 63. Name of a city. 64. Name of a city. 65. Name of a city. 66. Name of a city. 67. Name of a city. 68. Name of a city. 69. Name of a city. 70. Name of a city. 71. Name of a city. 72. Name of a city. 73. Name of a city. 74. Name of a city. 75. Name of a city. 76. Name of a city. 77. Name of a city. 78. Name of a city. 79. Name of a city. 80. Name of a city. 81. Name of a city. 82. Name of a city. 83. Name of a city. 84. Name of a city. 85. Name of a city. 86. Name of a city. 87. Name of a city. 88. Name of a city. 89. Name of a city. 90. Name of a city. 91. Name of a city. 92. Name of a city. 93. Name of a city. 94. Name of a city. 95. Name of a city. 96. Name of a city. 97. Name of a city. 98. Name of a city. 99. Name of a city. 100. Name of a city.

THEY MAY BE OLD BUT THEY'RE STILL LIVELY

The Civil Service authorities in Great Britain have recently decided to defer the retiring age, which was sixty-five, for many of the public employees. This is a move which has already done much to ease the strain on the pension fund. The new age is to be fixed at sixty-five and a half. The Civil Service authorities have decided to defer the retiring age, which was sixty-five, for many of the public employees. This is a move which has already done much to ease the strain on the pension fund. The new age is to be fixed at sixty-five and a half.

He lets no out-of-production hen loaf in his laying house. To watch him call, you'd think his only purpose was to get rid of the chickens as fast as he could. He starts culling when the chicks are just one day old—throws out the weak, puny-looking ones. And he keeps culling thereafter until the entire original flock is replaced.

Month by month, Streit pulls out any bird that isn't laying, dresses it, and sells it to private traders. Even though he keeps only Single-comb White Leghorns, customers snap them up. That's because he packages the birds in attractive plastic bags—makes them look clean and appetizing.

How many eggs do his layers put out? For the past 13 years, Streit has had a flock average of 250 eggs per hen. Only one year — when coccidiosis hit the flock — did they fall below 200. The highest was 293.7 in 1950. Here's how Streit gets hens that will lay that well.

He buys the chicks from near-by breeders who he knows have high-producing stock. He gives them good care; most of all, he keeps them clean. That keeps his death loss down to 6%.

He hedges her bet by planting in the cooler parts of the country the first actual planting. March or earlier. This is the seeding of those things that are usually started in greenhouses, hotbeds and window sills. Tomatoes, cabbages, peonies, aster, and so on are in this group.

Many people don't bother with this first seeding at all, but Streit has started plants in April or May and set out the first seeds planted directly in the ground. He has used the group of flowers and vegetables, which a bit of frost will not hurt. In this group are sweet peas, cosmos, the early carrots and beets, lettuce, spinach, radish and grass seed.

It is the semi-hardy group, which includes most of the flowers and vegetables, which a bit of frost will not hurt. In this group are sweet peas, cosmos, the early carrots and beets, lettuce, spinach, radish and grass seed.

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AT HOME SCHOOL LESSON

Jesus Faces the Cross
John 12:26-32
Memory Verse: "Who that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal." John 12:25.

"We would see Jesus." This was the desire of the Greeks who had come up to Jerusalem to the annual feast of the passover. They had heard of Jesus, and they had heard that he was going to die. They had heard that he was going to die, and they had heard that he was going to die. They had heard that he was going to die, and they had heard that he was going to die.

Most probably it was the Tuesday before the crucifixion. Jesus was facing the cross. He would die. But life would be eternal life for all who ever believe in him. He understood that fruit may follow. So it is in the spiritual life. We live in the spiritual life. We live in the spiritual life. We live in the spiritual life.

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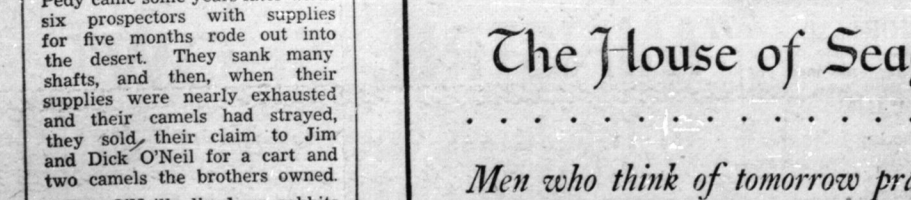
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A great soul prefers moderation

SENECA (S.B.C.-A.D.65)



The House of Seagram

Men who think of tomorrow practice moderation today