Here's a super recipe for the novice bread-baker

A certain mystique clings to the notion of bread-baking. It is mistakenly thought to be an extremely temperamental and time-con-

an extremely temperamental and this cos-suming process.

In order to put this slanderous notion to rest, I would like to submit this recipe for Whole Wheat French Bread. It's the simplest and most versatile yeast bread you will ever

encounter.

This is an ideal initiation for the novice bread-baker. It is almost impossible to go wrong with this recipe. A few considerations, however, should be kept in mind.

The first is that yeast is alive. It can even die of lod age. The individual packets of yeast sold in grocery stores are stamped with an expiration date. Take this information literally. If it is past the expiration date, assume that he yeast has expired. It is dead, and no amount of careful handling on your part will revive it. revive it.

You must also beware of killing the yeast

with too much heat. Some bread recipes even specify a temperature range for the liquid to be added. This seems impractical as well as

ASSUMING THAT you are not going to take the temperature of the water, a good rule of thumb is that any liquid being added to yeast should be warm, never hot. If you feel unsure of how to gauge the temperature, just be sure to err in the direction of too cool rather than

to hot.

Even if the liquid is only lukewarm, the worst consequence is a slow first rising.

For anyone who does a lot of yeast baking, it is less expensive to buy yeast in the bulk form available in health food stores rather than in individual packets. Just be careful not to confuse baking yeast with nutritional or brewer's yeast. They are not the same items.

The flours you will need for bread-baking available in most grocery stores. If a re-

available in most grocery stores. If a re

cipe calls for all-purpose flour, use un-bleached rather than bleached flour for better body. With the addition of whole grain flours, loaves improve in flavor, texture and nutri-tion. Try to purchase the stone ground varie-ties. Stone-grinding results in a coarser flour with a longer shelf life. Since whole grain flours contain natural oils, they are suscepti-ble to spoilage and should be kept refrigerat-ed.

ed.

ANOTHER POINT to keep in mind is that the amount of flour needed to form a stiff dough will vary from one time to the next, even using the same recipe. Just keep stirring flour into the dough until it no longer is absorbed. Turn the dough out of the bowl and begin to knead it. You will know immediately when to add more flour. If the dough sticks to your hands in goeey globs, add more flour. If

when to add more flour. If the dough sticks to your bands in goeve globs, add more flour. If the dough forms a manageable ball, it con-tains enough flour. Kneading is accomplished by partially ro-tating this ball and pushing down on it with the heels of your hands. Ten minutes of kneading are generally sufficient. Kneading, if dome with sufficient vigor, is considered to provide a therapeutic release of tensions and aggres-sions.

sions.

Once the kneading is completed, the dough is set aside to rise in a warm, draft-free place. This direction, like that involving water temperature, can be intimidating. How warm? The answer here is the same as for liquid temperatures — better too cool than too warm. Don't for example, put the dough in a warm oven. It will kill the yeast.

ON THE OTHER hand, you may wish to place the dough in the refrigerator. It can stay there, rising slowly, for several hours or even overnight. This can be a great convenience if you are interrupted in preparing bread, or if you would like to serve freshly baked bread early in the day.

One final caution — this bread will keep well for several days, but will then begin to dry out. At this point, it can be put to several good uses: made into fresh bread crumbs by spinning chunks of the dried bread in a blender (vastly superior to the packaged bread crumbs), cubed to make croutons for soups and salads, or spread with garlic butter and crusted with cheese to make the best garlic toast you will ever eat.

WHOLE WHEAT FRENCH BREAD 2 thsp. active dry yeast (or two envelopes yeast)
3/4 cups warm water
1 thsp. salt
2/5 cups whole wheat flour
5/5 cups unbleached flour
1-egg, slightly beaten (optional)
1. Sprinkle yeast into the warm water in a large mixing bowl. Stir until the yeast dissolves.

large mixing bowl. Stir until the yeast dissolves.

2. At low speed on an electric mixer, beat in the sall, whole wheat flour and two cups of the unbleached flour; beat until smooth. Gradually stir in about 3 more cups of the unbleached flour to make a soft dough.

3. Turn out onto a board which has been sprinkled with the remaining ½ cup unbleached flour. Knead until smooth and elastic, about 5 to 10 minutes, using only as much additional flour as is needed to keep the dough from sticking.

4. Place the dough in a large, greased bowl; cover with a clean, dry cloth. Let rise, in a warm, draft-free place, until doubted in bulk, about 45 minutes.

5. Punch the dough down, and knead 1 minute. Divide in half and roll each half into a rectangle, approximately 15x10 inches. Roll each up, jelly-roll fashion, starting at a long edge. Place each loaf diagonally on a large baking sheet which has been greased and sprinkled with cornmeal. (If you just grease the sheet where the bread will be placed, it will simplify cleanups).

Let the dough rise again until doubted in bulk, about 30 minutes. You may wish to place one loaf in the refrigerator during the 30 minutes to slow down the action of the yeast. This will allow you to bake the two loaves consecutively. Cooking them at the same time interfers with air circulation in the owen and may cause burning.

6. Brush both loaves with the egg for a shiny glaze. If desired. Make diagonal cutouts ½ inches deep in the loaves with a sharp knile.

7. Bake for 25 minutes in the center of a preheated 400 degree oven; quickly brush with cold water. Bake for an additional 5 to 10 minutes. Remove from the baking sheets and colon wire racks. Makes 2 loaves.

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ing more havorul and nutritions. Ity
these tricks.
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Pineapple Cake

Here is the recipe:
One package pineapple upside-down cake mix, I cup dairy sour cream, 1 egg and ¼ cup chopped nuts.
Heat oven to 350 degrees. Grease square pan, 8x8x1 inches. Beat cake mix, sour cream and egg in large bowl on low speed until moist. Beat on medium speed, scraping bowl frequently, 2 minutes. Pour batter into pan. Sprinkle upser description prime frequently, 2 minutes. Pour batter into pan. Sprinkle upser soven pineapple. Sprinkle nuts over pineapple. Bake 40 to 45 minutes, until wooden pick inserted in center of cake comes out clean. Serve warm. Refrigerate any remaining.



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