

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the Australian Citizen Radio Monitors. S.A. Inc. COMMUNICATOR

AGM 25th february.



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Editorial for the Communicator must reach the Editor on or before the second Thursday of the month for inclusion in that month's issue. Any and all articles are welcome, however the editors reserve the right to choose content suitability for publication.

To submit articles, items for publication, letters to the editor or to ask questions of our technical writers, please address all correspondence to The Editor at the address shown on the front cover or via email to phil.48@bigpond.com. If you know of anyone who wants to advertise in the Communicator, space and charges are available on request, speak to a committee member for more information.

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Meeting dates.

ACRM SA Inc. Meetings are on the FOURTH TUESDAY of each month.

There is no meeting in December.

First OCM for 2020, January the 28th.

ACRM SA Inc. Meetings are held at 3A Redmond Rd. Collinswood. SA.

PRESSIE'S PRATTLE; Phil 48:

The committee met on the 5th January to finalise all the bits and pieces that were left dangling from the 2019 year. Stuff that is usually considered mundane but necessary, like working out who, if any, is due for a service certificate and see if anyone has been nominated for Life membership.

Lastly, on a long list of items on the agenda, we sort out nominations for the committee, which brings me to my first apology for '20, which is to say sorry for getting the nomination and application for a postal vote forms out a month late. Not something that is insurmountable though, in fact, any member wishing to partake in a postal vote may still do so but get your application in as soon as possible so your vote form can get back to the receiving officer before the meeting on the 25th Feb. Failing that, come to the AGM and vote personally.

We had two weekends to choose from for the special meeting but the weather forecast finally chose the date for us and for the first time ever, the Sunday turned out to be a fine, cool day, perfect for a meeting and follow-up barbeque.

TREASURE TROVE; Chris 49

Over the years that we have lived here apart from the fence jumpers who were fleeing from the police we have also had various forms of fauna in our yard. Several different cats that delight in using our yard as their personal toilet and one cat that has had 2 litters of her kittens either in our garage or behind our tool shed. We were about to leave for a weekend away for an event when we almost locked a stray dog in Phil 48's workshop. Another dog walked inside when the back door was being held open so that we could bring in the shopping. Several blue tongue lizards have come to visit and we have even had a brown snake in the front yard. Recently the lady next door let us know that we had an echidna trying to burrow through from her garden to ours and when I checked it had dug under the fence in 5 different places, I wish that I had seen it and not just the piles of dirt. Lastly, a sizable and noticeably pregnant Possum that hung out in one of the Pine trees that has since been removed. I wonder what will turn up next?

From the Webmaster, Adrian 423 (Northern Area Coordinator).

In the October Communicator, Bill 78 mentioned in his article about "Working with Children".

I have obtained some information about it and included a link on the Home Page in the NEW section on the ACRM (SA) Inc. website that will take you direct to the Department of Human Services if you want to apply for the Certificate.

TO's TWEET;Bill 78:

To restate my stance and statement on this subject, it is not, nor may it ever be compulsory to obtain the working with children certificate, thus, for the present, it is purely by choice, your choice, however over the next few months I intend to find out as much as I can to bring you a more informed view of the situation.

TUCK'S TALES;Graham 144:

Vale Dick Lang

On Friday I attended the funeral service for "Desert Dick" Lang, who perished along with his son Clayton in the Kangaroo Island bushfires.

I first met Dick when he purchased a Traeger transceiver from me at Elders. And in discussion afterwards I agreed to do the odd "Sked" when he was away on tours. Not being very wise to the R.I.'s activity, I admitted one night to operating from my home at Modbury! Next morning I was called into the boss's office after he had taken the call from the RI. After that if I was asked then I was "Up in the North East"

I got to know Dick and Helen very well, and Jenny and I with Jenny's sister and brother in law did a trip with him up to the Dig Tree and out into the Simpson desert. He was a good bloke and a very safe pilot.



Farewell Desert Dick!

LAST MONTH'S
CROSSWORD ANSWERS



Birthday greetings.

Birthday greetings for February are extended to: Eric 38 for the 15th and Nat 45 for the 27th. Congratulations and best wishes from all of us

Phil 48's flashback-Par Deux.

As most know, Chris 49 has the unenviable job of trying to correct my and other's spelling mistakes in this mag before it's finalised and this time she not only had to worry about the ABC's but took delight in telling me my Flashback was incorrect. It seems the occasion occurred as I explained but it wasn't the 24- Hour Trial that saw the first event on a repeater, we were evidently in a forest and not at a bike trial, thus if anyone remembers the event, enlighten me please.

What did ADL-01 mean to us? Apart from the obvious, heartache comes to mind. Once we were licenced to use the CB repeater channels, the norm was to notify ACMA (or DOTAC, whichever it was then) and request a channel for use at an event, by providing the location the trial was in or around, ACMA then allocated a channel to us for use over a few days and once we setup the repeater on the allocated channel, we waited to see how long it would take for the locals to find it and start using it as theirs, as though it had been there forever. How CB'ers found a repeater channel in their area so fast, when there has never been one before, mystified me but they did, and within minutes. Unfortunately, legally, we couldn't kick them off, because by the definition of a CB repeater, it is maintained for use of all citizens. All we could do was explain who we were and why the repeater was in the area,

then apologise for the inconvenience and tell them we would be out of the area as soon as the trial finishes. Generally people were polite and allowed us to continue, however there were plenty, who were not so obliging and took delight in getting as much use of the repeater that they could while it was in the area.

The final straw though was how rude these people could get. Main, like now, has always had a strong female presence. Over the years some of the names have included Maria 50, Ann 17, Bernice 47 & Chris 49. There was also the odd casual, like Julia 64 and Carol, who was 322 at the time. It's laughable now but it wasn't at the time when the girls were being told to shove their microphones in some very private places. Mind you we are referring to a bunch of people who hoped to intimidate us enough to leave the repeater free for their own use. It didn't work obviously, because when we left the repeater went with us.

Some of the men, those who could be spared, went on bucket-mouth hunts in search of the idiots, however the time that could be spared meant most hunts were called off early, except on one occasion, when the voice of a local property owner was recognised, not only as one of the bucket mouths but as one of the property owners, whose land part of the trial crossed. After calling him by name and again asking for cooperation, he went surprisingly quiet. If only the other dozen or so could have been located too?

If you reckon some of today's CB'ers are rude, arrogant and uncouth, believe me, the Wayne Kers we had to put up with were the role-models for today's idiots.

A very favourable talk with DOTAC (which still had a department in South Australia at the time) became the instigation for us getting our private channels and as they say, the rest is history. Event communications in SA was, yet again, revolutionised.

Member's Contributions To Our delinquency

Excommunicated

A married Irishman went into the confessional and said to his priest, 'I almost had an affair with another woman.'

The priest said, 'What do you mean, almost?'

The Irishman said, 'Well, we got undressed and rubbed together, but then I stopped.'

The priest said, 'Rubbing together is the same as putting it in. You're not to see that woman again. For your penance, say five Hail Mary's and put £50 in the poor box.'

The Irishman left the confessional, said his prayers, and then walked over to the poor box.

He paused for a moment and then started to leave.

The priest, who was watching, quickly ran over to him saying, 'I saw that. You didn't put any money in the poor box!'

The Irishman replied, 'Yeah, but I rubbed the £50 on the box, and according to you, that's the same as putting it in!'

Tech Tips; Phil 48:

Somewhere along the line I mentioned impedance and before we can continue, it's something that needs understanding. That bit of wire I jokingly mentioned if connected to an antenna base can be an antenna but not necessarily a good one.

If you think about it and jokes aside, that bit of wire is probably resonant at some frequency and thus, could probably be an antenna, however, just not at the frequency you need.

A simple $\frac{1}{4}$ is easy and very close. Consisting of a $\frac{1}{4}$ wavelength of heavy wire, terminated at the base with 50 ohm coax, atop a suitable ground-plane. Suitable ground-plane, opens a bag of worms too. Ask any CB'er from the 27 meg days and you generally find they had a 9 foot Shakespeare whip, either fibreglass or stainless steel on their garage roof if galvanized iron and also on the bumper of their car...and they would swear it was the best. Swear as opposed to swer (that word) were often not related in this situation. A 9 foot whip, which the above mentioned are, were a close match for a quarter wave at 27 MHz so the important bit was how the antenna was terminated and with what, meaning if the 50 ohm coax was in good condition and terminated well, even without checking the S W R (swer), you could expect good results.

There was a fine line between good (acceptable) and perfect however, with TVI (television interference) being one major problem. Why stop at television? Many audio devices suffered from badly tuned antennae or more accurately from 27 MHz itself.

Not all interference was totally to blame on CB. Remember up until Sept 1977 Australia had no CB service, sure 27MHz was around, it was an amateur band, rarely used because of the

exact problems we experienced. However, being new meant many televisions and other equipment were susceptible to break over, purely because of their design, something that changed once the problem arose.

Boy!! Did that deviate off the subject. Another common antenna is the half-wave dipole. It's impedance is around 300 ohms and is often the basis of a yagi (beam), consisting of a reflector (rear element), driven element (the half wave driven bit) and director/s (one or more shorter elements at the front). Stick the visual of a TV antenna in your mind and that mental picture is a typical half wave folded dipole, which is two $\frac{1}{4}$ wave lengths of aluminium tube held in a frame and centre fed. Anyone who can remember the old 300 ohm ribbon that hooked the TV to the antenna is already at an advantage to figuring out this next bit. With the advent of colour TV around the corner, manufacturers started converting the Telly's from 300 ohm ribbon to 75 ohm coaxial cable. Two things occurred to accommodate this, firstly TV's came out with both a 75 ohm coax connector and 300 ohm connection screws. Problem solved for new installations but what about the thousands of TV's and antennas already in service? The answer here is a matching transformer or balun. In the case of TV, 300 ohm to 75 ohm it's a simple 4 to 1 or 1 to 4 transformer. I guess some of you academics out there quickly divided 300 by 75 and came up with 4:1 too.

The same applies for CB, except we have 50 ohm coax not 75, all you clever dicks just came up with 6:1 using the same principal didn't you? Great but what is 6:1?

Enter matching transformers and baluns, although matching transformer is a close description. There is a couple of things we need to learn about matching, the first is types of transmission wires. The 300 ohm ribbon (two wires held apart at an equidistant width (usually by plastic ribbon) is known as balanced and the signal travels along both wires in both directions equally and neither wire is ground. Coax is in theory also two wires but one encases the other, separated by an insulator (dielectric) forming a centre conductor to carry the RF signal and an outer grounded shield, this is known as unbalanced and must be grounded at both ends, or the coax will become a pseudo balanced system meaning the signal in theory goes nowhere. The balun, the name of which is derived from part of both words, balanced and unbalanced is used to match both conditions. To use transformer in an electrical sense, the most common that springs to mind is in a power supply, where 240 volts is reduced to a lower voltage. There is no physical connection between the two coils so transformers work by mutual induction and only work because RF, like 240 volts is AC (Alternating current). A transformer consists of two windings of similar copper-enamelled wire wound around a former, usually made of iron or a ferrite bead. AC is continually

changing direction, unlike DC (Direct Current), a battery is DC and the current flows in one direction only. Mutual induction is caused as the voltage changes direction rapidly, inducing a current to flow between the two windings and it's the ratio of turns on each coil that determines the voltage in (primary) and out (secondary). The primary and secondary windings, in the case of a power transformer, will be different in gauge and there may be tapings along the secondary winding so different voltages can be tapped off.

Lets forget the power transformer for now and concentrate on the balun. Although similar, I don't want to give the impression they are the same, any more than in principal only.

It's also worth remembering that there are other ways to achieve the 50 ohm match, how many I get to talk about will depend on whether there is any interest in finding out.

If need be, I'll try to pick up some pictures along the way to help illustrate this better but I intended this to be fairly general information as I don't think any of you have any intentions of actually becoming budding antenna designers and/or builders.

One thing I did promise was a bit about tuning an antenna, probably confined more to 27MHz than UHF, however the procedure is basically the same. The main bit to swerring in an antenna is learning to accept a word like swerring as an actually accepted word, I prefer the long version of checking the S W R (each letter is pronounced, not made into some obscure acronym).

I mentioned that most SWR meters were primarily aimed at low wattage HF (27MHz CB) and although relatively inexpensive were quite accurate. Thus, the accuracy of the adjustment came down to user error not equipment failure.

The trimming of the antenna was usually done by cutting off small increments of antenna until the desired S W R was reached. Logically, knowing when to cut or not to cut is important. It's nigh on impossible to make most antennas longer again.

Back to a bit of theory, we learnt that the higher the frequency, the shorter the wavelength, probably the most important bit to remember, because it can save a lot of heartache.

An almost unachievable but desirable SWR reading is 1:1, (1 to 1), which is an excellent reading that means one in, one out (no loss), however it's not critical to achieve that reading.

It's probably a bit of a bold statement but anything better than 2 to 1 is acceptable. One thing to remember is that your radio is transmitting on up to 80 channels UHF and 40 channels on 27 MHz so there may be a small difference from the highest to lowest channel.

The idea is to get the antenna at its lowest SWR on average over the bandwidth you use. This difference can be used to your advantage during the SWR test.

Start by checking the coax with a multimeter for continuity and or shorts between the inner and outer conductor. Spelling lesson, Yes multimeter is correct (*meter*, an instrument and *metre*, a metric measurement of length).

Sorry, did it again, back to SWR. All meters will have an antenna (out) and a radio (In) socket. Don't mix these up when connecting or the readings will be in reverse.

Although it is probably slightly more accurate to put the SWR meter between the base and the antenna, it is usually impractical in that two people are required to carry out the test. It is acceptable to put the meter between the radio and coax, thus accepting that any minor problems within the coax are not enough to affect our readings.

Okay, everything has been checked and the meter is inline the right way around. To use the wavelength to our advantage, we first put the radio on the lowest channel in AM mode, press the PTT (Push to talk) button on the microphone and take a reading according to the instructions for that meter (they may vary by brand or type). Note the reading mentally, it isn't that complicated so no need to write it down. Release the PTT button, change the radio to the highest channel, press the PTT again and note the second reading. Here is where a bit of theory helps, if the second reading on the high channel is better than that of the first reading on the lowest channel, you have found the antenna is a closer match to the high frequency, or shorter wavelength, which tells us that cutting this antenna would be fruitless as it's already too short.

However in the case of the reverse, that is the high channel has the lower reading, depending on the antenna type a small adjustment is made and both readings are repeated, continue until both the same and then select a mid channel (20 on a 40 channel radio), keep in mind, if checking a UHF radio, Ch 20 is also the middle channel on 80 channel sets too, now check that it is the same as the low and high readings. If the antenna is made well an S W R of about 1.2 to 1 should be easily reached over the entire bandwidth of the radio.

A useful tip when trimming helical whips takes a little longer but may save buying a new antenna:

Remove the little rubber or plastic tip that covers the end of the whip, then cut off a small amount of plastic sheath, usually heat-shrink-tubing and only remove a mil or two of wire, take another reading, keep cutting only wire until the desired S W R is achieved. Only once this is done do you cut the bit of fibre glass tip to suit the wire length and the little plastic cap can be put back on. The reason for this is simple. If too much wire is removed, a new piece can be soldered on because the fibre glass whip tip is still there to support it.

Another thing to remember is whip design. Some whips finished with about 50mm of plain braid at the tip and a visual inspection of this could tell that the antenna had already had a lot cut off it. From new, all antennas allow for a certain amount of trimming and if you remove the 50mm of plain braid, you can bet something is wrong connection wise and continuing to cut will totally wreck the already bad antenna. NO, you can't use that antenna for a different higher band, except maybe by fluke as the wire spacing on a tapered whip is designed into the whip for which frequency it was designed.

*Minutes of the Special Meeting of ACRM SA Inc, held on 5
January 2020 at Evanston Park*

Meeting Opened at 1443 Hrs
President Welcomed All
Present 141,49,48,44,78,43
Apology 120

Minutes of Meeting 418 read Moved 141 Sec 49 Carried

Correspondence: In, 20/1 – 20/04. Out, 19/03 to 19/09
Moved 49 Sec 78, correspondence received

Reports

President Received a call re missing ch 5

Secretary Sent out Xmas cards.

Treasurer Bal 7845.16 In 12.28 Out nil

Moved 141 Sec 44 Carried

Training Officer Finding it hard to supply articles. Checking out 4G radio system through Telstra

Rally Coord Absent with Apology

Social Sec Thanked 48&49 for continued help to ACRM over the years.

Resources Nil

Gen Business.

Phil to check service records before AGM

Nominations, consisting of three Executive positions

President, Phil 48

Secretary, Graham 141

Treasurer, Chris 49

and 4 committee positions

Rally Coordinator, 120 Trevor

Training Officer, Bill 78.

Social Sec, Elaine 43

Resources, Graham 44

And 1 non committee position:

Coffee and Catering, 232 John

Next Meeting #471 January 28th at Collinswood

Meeting Closed at 1525



IN THE KITCHEN WITH CHRIS 49.

CHOCOLATE SAUCE PAVLOVA

4 eggs, separated	¼ tsp salt
1 cup caster sugar	2 tblspns cornflour
2 tsp vanilla bean paste	1 tsp white vinegar (or lemon or lime juice)
1 tblspn cocoa powder sifted	300ml thickened cream, whipped, choc chips, to serve

Ganache

½ cup pouring cream
200g dark chocolate, chopped, plus extra chocolate to serve.

Method: - Preheat oven to slow, 150°C. Line two oven trays with baking paper. In a large bowl, using an electric mixer, beat egg whites and salt together until soft peaks form.

Add sugar, 1 tablespoon at a time, beating until sugar dissolves and foam is stiff and glossy. Beat in cornflour, vanilla and vinegar. Fold cocoa through.

Spoon mixture onto trays, forming 2 x 22cm rounds.

Bake for 20 minutes. Reduce oven to very slow, 120°C. Bake for 40 minutes. Cool completely in a turned off oven, with door ajar.

Ganache

In a small saucepan, heat cream on medium to boiling point. Remove from heat.

Add chocolate and set aside for 5 minutes. Stir until smooth. Cool slightly.

Place one pavlova round on a serving platter. Top with whipped cream. Pour over ganache and pile cream on top. Repeat with second pavlova on top. Finish with more ganache (or chocolate sauce of choice), chopped chocolate and a sprinkling of choc chips.

NEENISH TARTS

275g packet frozen sweet tart cases

Filling

¼ cup raspberry jam

¼ cup sweetened condensed milk

1 tblspn lemon juice

¼ cup icing sugar

50g butter, at room temperature

Icing

1½ cups icing sugar, sifted

⅓ cup warm water

2 tsp cocoa, sifted

few drops pink food colouring

Method: - Preheat oven to hot, 200°C. Arrange cases on an oven tray. Bake for 8-10 minutes, until golden. Cool. Remove foil cases and discard.

Filling

Spoon an even amount of jam into each shell. In a small bowl, combine icing sugar, condensed milk, butter and lemon juice. Beat with a wooden spoon until smooth. Divide filling evenly between tart cases. Chill for 15-20 minutes, until firm.

Icing

Divide icing sugar evenly between two bowls. Add the cocoa to one bowl and combine. Gradually add half the water until the mixture is smooth and spreadable. Repeat with second bowl, remaining water and colouring.

Spread chocolate icing over one half of each tart. Chill until set. Cover the other side of tarts with pink icing. Chill until set.

PIKELETS AND LEMON CURD

1 egg

¼ tsp bicarbonate of soda

1 tsp melted butter, plus extra, to grease

Lemon curd

4 eggs, at room temperature, lightly beaten

½ cup lemon juice

125g butter, chopped

¼ cup caster sugar ¾ cup milk

1 cup self-raising flour, sifted

¾ cup sugar

2 tsp finely grated lemon zest

Method: - In a medium bowl, beat egg and sugar together. In a jug, combine milk and soda. Whisk flour gradually into egg mixture alternatively with milk mixture, until well combined. Stir in butter.

Lemon curd

In a medium heatproof bowl, combine eggs and sugar. Place over a saucepan of gently simmering water, whisking constantly, 1-2 minutes, until sugar dissolves. Stir in juice, zest and butter. Whisk constantly over heat for 15-20 minutes, until smooth and mixture coats the back of a wooden spoon. Do not allow mixture to boil. Pour into warm sterilised jars and seal.

Heat a large non-stick frying pan on medium. Brush pan lightly with extra butter. Drop tablespoonfuls of batter, in batches, into pan, allowing room for spreading. Cook for 1-2 minutes, until bubbles appear and underside is golden. Turn and cook for 1 minute, until cooked through. Repeat with remaining mixture. Serve with lemon curd.

LAMINGTONS

125g butter, chopped, at room temperature ¾ cup caster sugar
2 eggs 1 tsp vanilla extract
1¾ cups self-raising flour, sifted ½ cup milk
2 cups desiccated coconut
Icing
4 cups icing sugar ½ cup cocoa powder
⅔ cup milk 20g butter, melted

Method: - Preheat oven to moderate, 180°C. Lightly grease and line an 18 x 28cm lamington pan with baking paper.

In a large bowl, using an electric mixer, beat butter and sugar together until pale and creamy.

Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Beat in vanilla.

Lightly fold flour into creamed mixture alternately with milk, beginning and ending with flour.

Spoon mixture into pan, smoothing top. Bake for 40-45 minutes, until cooked when tested. Cool in pan for 5 minutes before turning onto a wire rack to cool completely. Trim edges and cut into 15 x 5cm squares.

Icing

Sift icing sugar and cocoa together into a heatproof bowl. Stir in milk and butter. Place bowl over a saucepan of simmering water. Heat gently, stirring, until icing sugar dissolves and mixture is smooth and runny.

Spread coconut over a shallow tray. Using a fork, dip each cake piece into chocolate icing, draining off excess. Roll in coconut to coat. Place on wire rack and leave to set.

CHERRY COCONUT ICE

2 cups icing sugar, sifted

395g can sweetened condensed milk

½ cup red glace cherries, chopped

¼ tsp cream of tartar

3½ cups desiccated coconut

few drops pink food colouring

Method: - Lightly grease a 20 x 30cm slice pan. Line base and sides with baking paper.

Sift icing sugar and cream of tartar together into a large bowl. Add condensed milk then coconut, stirring well until combined.

Spoon half the mixture into a separate bowl. Add cherries and a few drops of pink colouring to remaining mixture.

Press uncoloured mixture into base of pan, levelling well with a spatula. Top with pink mixture, pressing firmly.

Chill for 3 hours or overnight until firm. Cut into small squares to serve. Store in an airtight container in the fridge.

VANILLA SLICE

2 sheets frozen puff pastry, thawed	1 cup caster sugar
1 cup cornflour	½ cup custard powder
3 cups milk	300ml carton thickened cream
60g butter, chopped	2 egg yolks
2 tsp vanilla bean paste	

Passionfruit icing

2½ cups icing sugar	20g butter, chopped
3-4 tblspns passionfruit pulp	

Method: - Preheat oven to very hot, 220°C. Lightly grease a 23cm square cake pan. Line base and sides with baking paper, allowing paper to extend 2 cm over the edge. Line 2 oven trays. Place pastry sheets on trays and bake for 10-12 minutes, until golden. Gently flatten pastry with hand. Trim pastry to fit base of cake pan. In a medium saucepan, combine sugar, cornflour and custard powder. Add a little of combined milk and cream to form a smooth paste. Blend remaining milk mixture into paste, stirring until smooth. Add butter and bring to the boil, stirring, on a medium heat. Reduce heat and simmer, stirring, for 4-5 minutes, until mixture is thick and smooth. Remove from heat. Add egg yolks and vanilla bean paste. Pour over base pastry sheet. Top with remaining trimmed pastry sheet. Chill for 1 hour.

Passionfruit icing

In a small heatproof bowl, combine icing sugar and butter. Stir in enough passionfruit pulp to make a smooth paste. Place over a saucepan of simmering water and heat gently, stirring, for 2-3 minutes, until mixture is of spreadable consistency. Spread over pastry. Chill for 30 minutes until set. Cut into squares. Store in an airtight container.

EASY FINGER BUNS

2 cups self-raising flour
¼ cup sultanas
¾ cup milk
1 tblspn just-boiled water

Icing

1 cup icing sugar
5g butter

30g butter, chopped
2 tblspns sugar
1 egg
1tblspn caster sugar

1 tblspn just boiled water
Few drops pink food colouring

Method: - Preheat oven to very hot, 220°C. Lightly grease an oven tray.

Sift flour into a large bowl. Using fingertips, rub butter in lightly until well combined. Stir in sultanas and sugar.

Make a well in the centre of dry ingredients. In a jug, whisk milk and egg together. Pour into well all at once, reserving 1 tablespoon. Using a butter knife, mix quickly to a soft, sticky dough. Do not overmix.

Turn onto a lightly floured surface. Knead lightly. Break dough into 9 even pieces. Quickly roll into an oval (finger bun) shape.

Place close together on tray. Brush with reserved milk mixture. Bake for 12-15 minutes, until buns sound hollow when tapped.

Remove from oven. In a jug, combine water and sugar and brush over buns. Cool on a wire rack.

Icing

Meanwhile, combine icing sugar, water and butter in a bowl. Add food colouring as desired. Spread a strip down the centre of each cooled finger bun. Serve with or without butter. Store in an airtight container for up to 3 days.

Crossword Puzzle, compiled by

Chris 49.

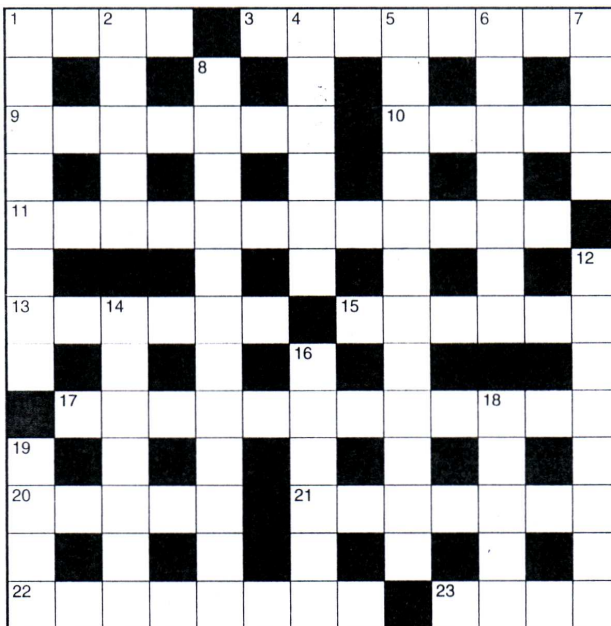
(Feb 20)

ACROSS

- 1. Portal. (4).
- 3. Flowers. (8).
- 9. Blooms. (7).
- 10. Attach (5).
- 11. Work for lodgings. (4,3'1,4).
- 13. Fashionable. (6).
- 15. Animals. (6).
- 17 Added finishing touches. (12).
- 20. Salad dressing. (5).
- 21. Flower. (7).
- 22. Type of parachute jump. (8)
- 23. changes colour. (4).

DOWN

- 1 Makes something turn aside. (8)
- 2. Smell. (5)
- 4. When to eat Hot X Buns. (6)
- 5. Small fruit. (12)
- 6. Ceiling beams.
- 7. Erotic. (4)
- 8. Unfathomable. (6,6)
- 12. Pre-owned vehicles. (4,4).
- 14. Shut in on all sides. (7).
- 16..Handy. (6).
- 18. Lively, cheeky (5)
- 19. Young cow (4).



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AIRCONDITIONING SERVICES

SL1644

04 12 857 012

24 HOURS - 7 DAY SERVICE

Licence numbers - PGE127862 & AU00025 ABN 57330709796