

# CHURCHES

## FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST

316 South Fourth street, across from grammar school is a branch of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass. Meets every Sunday at 11 a.m., and Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Christian Science reading room 112 North Third street, open week days, except holidays, from 1:15 p.m. until 4:15 p.m. Evenings, except Wednesdays, from 7 until 9 o'clock.

"Everlasting Punishment" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all churches of Christ, Scientist, Sunday May 1st, 1938.

The Golden Text is from Ezekiel 18:23, "Have I any pleasures at all

that the wicked should die? saith the Lord God: and not that that he should return from his ways, and live?"

The Lesson-Sermon includes the Bible passage, "For what is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul? (Matt. 12:26)

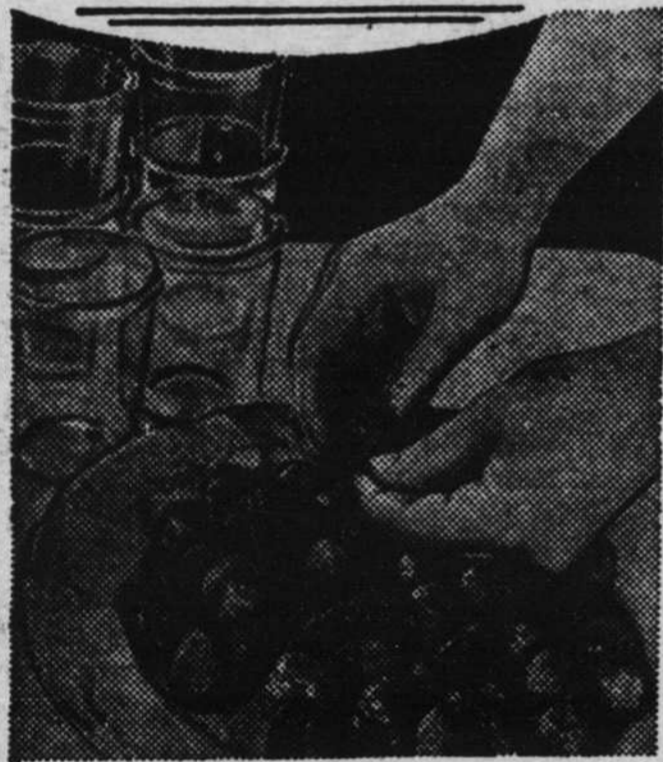
Also the correlative from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, "Immortal man demonstrates the government of God, good, in which is no power to sin" (p. 405).

### MARTIN'S DAUGHTER HERE

Mrs. Richard Donnelly arrived from Wichita, Kansas by plane last Sunday and will spend part of the summer with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Martin.

## Homemade Strawberry Spreads With the Ripe Fruit Flavor

**G**ATHER ye strawberries while ye may from gardens, fruit stalls, market places—and turn



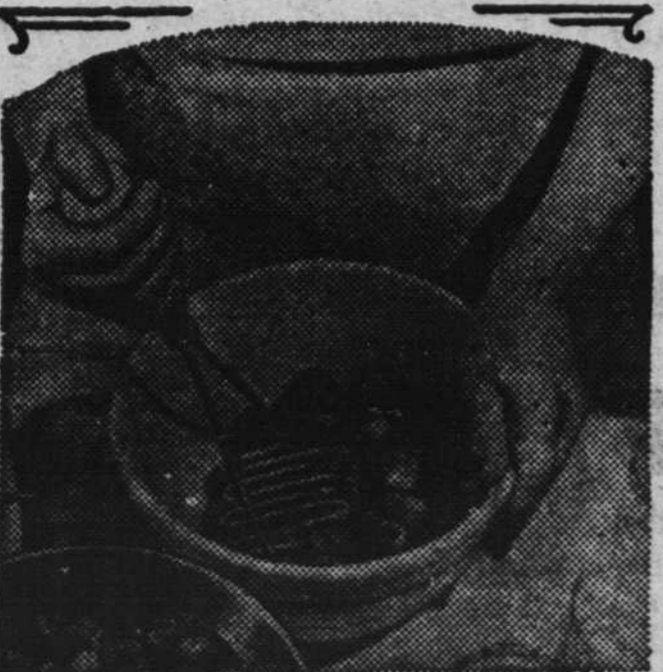
them into jelly! These short-boil recipes give you a spread that tastes exactly like sun-ripened fruit... follow directions exactly for a perfect product every time:

### Ripe Strawberry Jelly

- 4 cups (2 lbs.) strawberry juice
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 8 cups (3 1/2 lbs.) sugar
- 1 bottle fruit pectin.

To prepare juice, grind or crush thoroughly about 8 quarts fully ripe berries. Place fruit in jelly cloth or bag and squeeze out juice. Squeeze and strain juice from 1 medium lemon.

Measure sugar and fruit juices into large saucepan and mix. Bring to a boil over hottest fire and at once add bottled fruit pectin, stirring constantly. Then bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard 1/2 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jelly at



once. Makes about 12 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

### Ripe Strawberry Jam

- 4 cups (2 lbs.) prepared fruit
- 6 1/2 cups (2 3/4 lbs.) sugar
- 1 box powdered fruit pectin

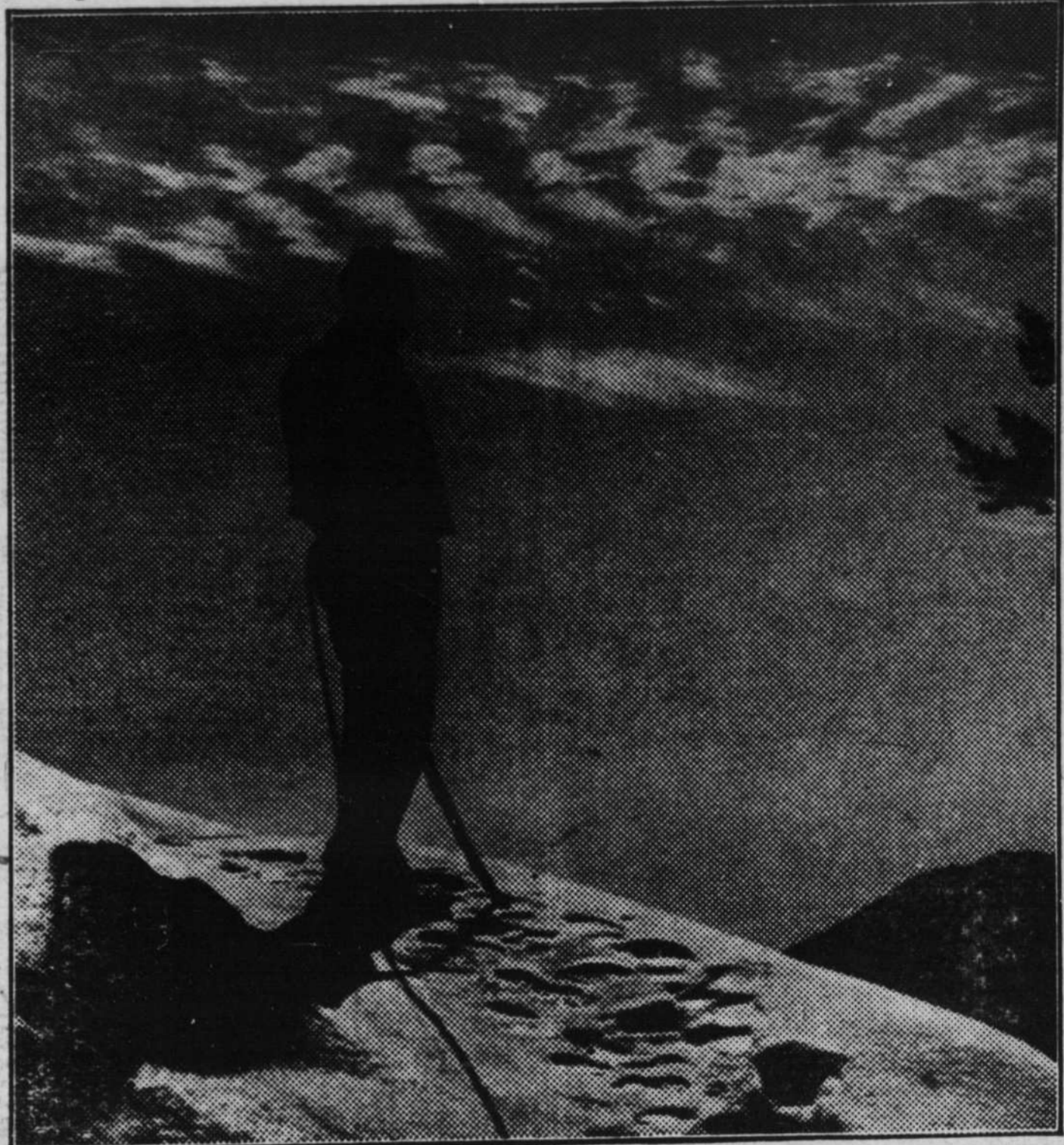
To prepare fruit, grind about 2 quarts fully ripe berries, or crush completely one layer at a time so that each berry is reduced to a pulp.

Measure sugar into dry dish and set aside until needed. Measure prepared fruit into a 5- to 6-quart kettle, filling up last cup or fraction of cup with water if necessary; place over hottest fire. Add powdered fruit pectin, mix well, and continue stirring until mixture comes to a hard boil. At once pour in sugar, stirring constantly. (To reduce foaming, 1/4 teaspoon butter may be added.) Continue stirring, bring to a full rolling boil, and boil hard 1 minute. Remove from fire, skim, pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 10 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).



# The SNAPSHOT GUILD

## AGAINST THE LIGHT



This scene was snapped against the light, so shadows come toward the camera. Ordinary exposure gives the silhouette effect. A lens shade must be used—if direct sun rays strike the glass, they spoil the picture.

**H**AVE you ever tried taking pictures "against the light"—that is, with sun or photo lights beyond the subject so that the shadows point toward you instead of away from you?

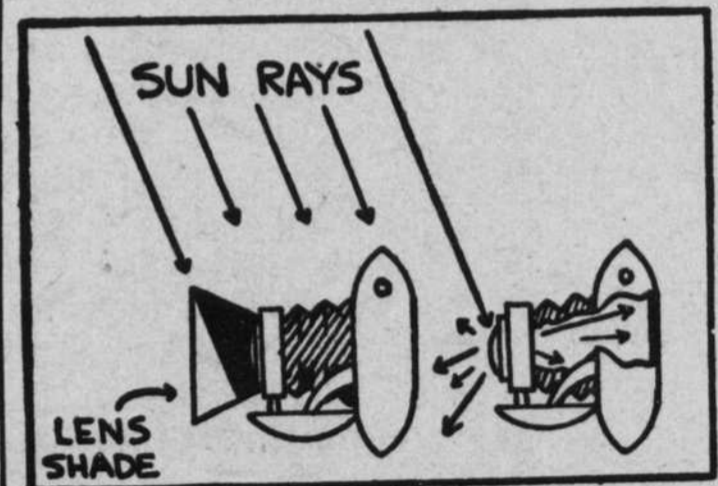
This lighting is a source of many interesting pictures. Striking silhouettes of trees and persons can be obtained. Sunlight, coming from above and slightly behind the subject in an informal portrait, gives appealing highlights on hair and shoulders. Numerous "different" effects are possible.

When you take such pictures, your lens must be shaded so direct rays of sunlight or artificial light do not strike it. An inexpensive lens hood or sun shade (see diagram) is very useful, and slips on easily. Indeed, it is an advantage to use such a shade for many pictures. It cuts out stray sidelights and reflections, gives brighter, "snappier" pictures.

Of course, when the sun is low in the sky—almost on a line with your lens, the hood may not help, but frequently you can find a position where the sun will be hidden behind a tree trunk. Then the shadow of the tree will serve to shade your lens.

In "against the light" pictures,

where the light is intense, give the ordinary exposure if you want a silhouette effect. To get details in the



Note how lens shade (at left) protects glass from direct glare. Stray reflections are cut out, pictures are clearer, brighter.

shadow side, use an exposure two or three times as long.

For informal portrait studies, with the sun back of your subject, arrange a sheet of white cardboard or cloth so that it reflects light on the subject's face. And when the sky is the background of your picture, use a sky filter on the lens. This darkens the sky a bit and makes sunlit subjects stand out. It slips on the lens just as the sun shade does.

John van Guilder

### HARMONS VISIT VEGAS

Mr. and Mrs. Harley A. Harmon of Carson City spent the past week in Las Vegas as guests of Mrs. Ella Wengert. They planned to leave today for their Carson City home accompanied by Mrs. Harmon's mother, Mrs. Wengert, who will spend the summer with them.

### EPISCOPAL GUILD PLANS LAWN FESTIVAL

The Guild of St. Agnes of Christ Church will entertain with an ice cream and home-made cake festival on the church lawn next Saturday evening, May 7. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend.