

# THE FIELDS



VOL. 1, NO. 2

"... Look on the fields; for they are  
white already to harvest" (John 4:35).

MARCH, 1938



Street in Peiping, China

**REINFORCEMENTS NEEDED**

**CONDITIONS IN CHINA**

**CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN**

**NEXT MONTH: "INDIA"**

# The Fields

A MONTHLY Magazine devoted to the spread of the gospel in the "regions beyond," particularly to the work of missionaries who have gone forth commended by Christian Assemblies in the United States and Canada. It is hoped that *The Fields* will be blessed as an instrumentality for increasing interest in and fellowship with such.

*The Fields* desires merely to supplement the work of others. Before publication our plans were laid before our esteemed brethren Messrs. Vine, Lewis, and Cooper of 1 Widcombe Crescent, Bath, England. We are happy to work in full fellowship and cooperation with them. Their unsolicited commendation of our effort is printed below. As Editors and Treasurers they issue monthly *Echoes of Service*, a very comprehensive missionary information Magazine, now in its sixty-seventh year of publication. This con-

tains each year a list of workers from British and Colonial as well as from American Assemblies. *Voices from the Vineyard*, another channel of missionary information, is issued from 80 William St., New York. Mr. Richard J. McLachlan, who has conducted this work for many years, is active also in helping missionaries on their way and serving them as opportunity offers. Capt. John Barlow, Pier 54, North River, New York, is in frequent contact with missionaries, especially those coming and going through this Port. Some missionary facts known to him are published monthly in *Help and Food*.

Those responsible for the work feel the need of and earnestly solicit the fellowship and cooperation of all believers. Prayer, suggestions, articles, or notes that will exercise Christians as to their responsibilities, letters from missionaries or facts concerning them, their work, and their movements—all will be gratefully welcomed.

CHRISTIAN WIDOWS IN BATH LANE.  
**Echoes of Service.**  
A Record of Labour in the Lord's Name.  
Editors | W. E. VINE, H.A.  
and | W. E. LEWIS.  
Treasurers | R. ROYD COOPER.

1, WIDCOMBE CRESCENT,

BATH, England.

Telegrams—ECHOES, BATH.  
Telephone—363 BATH.

October 7th, 1937.

Having had a consultation with our brethren Messrs C. Bellinger and E. J. Hurni, who have kindly paid us a visit, informing us of their desire to further interest in, and fellowship with, the work of the Lord in America and in other lands, we are glad to express our full sympathy with them in the project which they believe the Lord would have them undertake in conjunction with other brethren, and in the publication of a magazine, as the organ representing their work on behalf of assemblies of the Lord's people. We pray that God's blessing may rest upon them in this service.

W. E. Vine

W. E. Lewis

R. Royd Cooper.

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# THE FIELDS



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PUBLISHER: LLOYD WALTERICK, Fort Dodge, Iowa

# Editorial

**R**EPORTS from the field bear to us the insistent cry for more workers.

During recent years the ranks have been thinned by death—the Lord has called home some of the older workers, those who pioneered that the missionary wedge might be driven into the heart of heathendom. Others have been forced to retire from active service through sickness. Every one lost to the front line of the Gospel advance, adds to the burden of those left to carry on.

The shame is that these gaps are not filled by new recruits. Instead the ranks must be closed by those already on the field, and this means either taking on a staggering load or else contracting the sphere of operations to meet the emergency.

Remember that as the years pass the awful need to be met does not decrease despite the faithful labors of the missionary army. The fact is that the ratio of need to missionary work increases rather than diminishes. The proportion grows the greater when the number of workers becomes less—less, because there are not sufficient replacements, and this when every outlook upon the fields demands not simply the status quo but *reinforcements* to carry the fight forward according to our Lord's command.

**HE COMMANDS** — “unto the uttermost part of the earth.”

**MANY HAVE GONE**—gone in self-denial, to toil and suffer, to labor under the scorching tropic sun or in bitter cold, some in disease-infested jungles, some among desert tribes, to live where crime

and squalor and suffering are seen on every hand, where food is scarce and comfort unknown—gone that the light and liberty of the Gospel might come to some at least of earth's sin-benighted, Satan enslaved millions, still such even where an age-long civilization, as men speak, holds sway as in China, Japan, India.

**THEY CALL** — call to us in these homelands to hold the lines firm, to steadily maintain the supply by three ways:

### Praying

for them, that all grace may abound to them, and that we may be moved to *give*, to *go* if called, and so *get* souls for the kingdom;

### Working

with them, as communicators of our substance in the same spirit of self-denial that they have shown;

### Adding

to their number that depleted ranks may be filled, and the roster be increased.

**Who will first give themselves unto the Lord, and then unto them by the will of God? Who!**

And, all the time, the pressure of the enemy increases in many lands. Through many agencies—pagan, political, religious—freedom is being curtailed, limitations imposed, obstacles set up that the course of the Gospel may be hindered.

Shall these conditions hold us back? Shall we give ground before them, or rather press forward knowing under Whose banner we fight in the conflict of the Gospel?

No conditions faced today are worse

than those of the First Century. Indeed, there are features of striking resemblance between that First and this Twentieth Century.

Listen then to the master missionary of the Church who faced them all, and who says to us: "Be my imitators."

**"God has not given us the spirit of fear; but of power, and of love, and of a sound mind. Be not thou therefore ashamed of the testimony of our Lord, nor of me His prisoner: but be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel according to the power of God" (2 Timothy 1:7, 8).**

**"Stand fast in one spirit, with one mind striving together for the faith of the gospel . . . in nothing terrified by your adversaries: for unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ, not only to believe on Him, but also to suffer for His sake; having the same conflict which ye saw in me, and now hear to be in me" (Phil. 1:27-30).**

**"We . . . bear all things, that we may cause no hindrance to the gospel of Christ.**

**. . . I do all things for the gospel's sake, that I may be a joint partaker thereof" (1 Corinthians 9:12, 23, R. V.).**

**"But even after that we had suffered before, and were shamefully entreated; as ye know, at Philippi, we were bold in our God to speak unto you the gospel of God with much contention" (1 Thess. 2:2).**

Whatever similarity we may trace between our days and that early time should powerfully goad us forward after the example of him who fought the good fight of faith while enduring every form of suffering and meeting every possible form of opposition.

Let not the shame of stagnation and inevitable retreat be laid at our door. We must not only hear but answer the call.

**"Rise, sleeper;**

**Rise from among the dead,**

**And Christ will shed light upon you.**

**Buy up your opportunities,**

**For these are evil days."**

(Ephesians 5:14-17, Weymouth)

## China

**T**HE Chinese are the largest homogeneous mass in the world's history. China is a land of amazing superlatives. It has the greatest population, the greatest virility, and the oldest existent national civilization. Its culture has dominated Asia for twenty centuries. This great nation has witnessed the fall of all the ancient world powers, has outlived twenty-four dynasties throughout forty centuries of civilization, and now numbers one-quarter of the human race. It is yet to have a great future. The Chinese have never been swallowed up. They have absorbed others. Wherever they go they preserve their own characteristics. In spite of the defeat of China by Japan today, reading the future in light of the past we can readily envision a vast Chinese Empire of between five hundred to seven hundred millions of people.

The Chinese are among the most in-

dustrious, intelligent, and honest in the world. They are gifted with mechanical instinct and stamina that make them superbly competent for commercial rivalry. The Republic of China covered an area of 4,278,352 square miles and had a population of about 475,000,000. With an area one and a half time that of the United States of America, its population is four times as great. Eighty per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture, and live in small towns, villages, and innumerable farmsteads.

China has, with the possible exception of Africa, the largest undeveloped natural resources in the world. There is hard and soft coal in every province estimated at ten thousand million tons which are just beginning to be mined. There is a sufficient supply of all useful metals. Then China's magnificent rivers have never been utilized for motive power. The unused waters of the Yangste Kiang would



do what the Mississippi and all the rivers on the Atlantic seaboard do for the mills of the United States. With all these possibilities, under proper leadership China would be like a great ship bringing plenty to the world.

### China's Religions

It is generally said that China has "three religions," viz., Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, though strictly speaking, Confucianism is not a religion, the teachings of the sage having to do exclusively with this life, and largely dealing with duty towards one's fellowmen. The attitude of Confucius toward other world matters was distinctly agnostic. A disciple once asked him questions as to what happens after death, and also concerning serving the gods, to both questions he only received evasive, non-committal replies. And now the worship paid by scholars to Confucius is more akin to reverence offered to a patron saint than to worship rendered to a god. Ancestral worship also, so universal in China and closely connected with Confucianism, partakes of the same characteristics. The living worship the dead, not as those who have become gods, but rather as those who, from their position in the unseen world, are possibly able to bestow some benefit upon the living suppliants.



Nor has Taoism a much stronger claim to be reckoned as a "religion." The founder of it, one Lao Tsz, who flourished contemporaneously with Confucius, about whom not much is known, seems to have taught, in his own original, striking fashion, doctrines regarding the right "way" of conduct, the word "Tao" (pronounced by the way, much like "dow" in the word "endow") meaning a road, or a way. Since Lao Tsz's day his professed followers have twisted his teaching beyond all recognition, so that now demonism and idolatry are the chief stock-in-trade of the Taoist priest.

Buddhism, unlike its two companions, is not indigenous to the country, but was introduced from India in A. D. 67. This religion, with its promises of present and

future bliss to be easily obtained, and containing absolutely nothing to disturb the sinner's peace as he runs his course of sins, quickly became very popular with the people.

In addition to the above three generally recognized "religions," Mohammedanism also obtains throughout the land, having a large following especially in the northwest. It was introduced into Canton about A. D. 628, and immigration from the northwest commenced about a hundred years later. It is estimated that there are now from five to ten millions of Moslems in China.



### History of China's Missions

Nestorianism was introduced into China early in the Sixth Century, and after a period of considerable success, died away in the Fourteenth Century, all that is now left of it being the noted Nestorian Tablet, which erected in the T'ang Dynasty, A. D. 780, still stands in the Si-an plain, Sheni, inscribed with an interesting record of the tenets of this early sect of Christianity.

Roman Catholicism was first brought to China by one Friar John, of Carpini, in A. D. 1247. Some three hundred years later the Jesuits arrived, and during the reign of the sagacious Emperor Kangshi (1661-1722) made great advances, being thought much of by the Emperor on account of the services they skillfully rendered as envoys, geographers, doctors and astronomers. Later on they fell into disfavor and have never really recovered their lost ground.

In 1814, when Robert Morrison baptized his first convert he prayed, "May he be the first fruits of a great harvest." That prayer is being abundantly answered today, for after the first century of missionary efforts, the number of church communicants numbered more than 175,000. Today it exceeds over 488,000 with possibly 7,000 missionaries at work in over 1,000 cities and villages.

## Our Workers in China

### Chin Chou

Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. F. (self-supporting),  
Chaoyanghsien.

### Hopei

Foggin, Mr. and Mrs. George (from Windsor, Ont.,  
Can., 1930), Taitowying, Funingshsien.

Hunter, Donald M. (from New Bedford, Mass.,  
1933), Box 2, Peiping.

Kautto, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. (from Oakland,  
Calif., 1921), Taitowying, Funingshsien. Absent: ad-  
dress, 24 Beacon Street, Redlands, Calif.

### Jehol

Tharp, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. (from Chicago, Ill.,  
1904), Lingyuanhsien.

Tharp, Robert N. (from Toronto, Ont., Can., 1932),  
Tharp, Miss Margaret Ruth (from Toronto, Ont.,  
Can., 1932), Lingyuanhsien.

Minns, Miss Harriet F. (from Buffalo, N. Y., 1919),  
Ping Chuan.

Outgoing: McKenzie, Miss Catherine (from Van-  
couver, B. C., Can., 1937), address 3656 West 2nd Ave-  
nue, Vancouver, B. C., Can.

### Kiangsi

Barclay, Miss Flora E. (from Hartford, Conn., 1921  
and 1937), Grace Kingham Memorial School, Nanchang.  
Absent: address 166 Euclid Street, Hartford, Conn.

Baehr, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad R. (from Plainfield, N.  
J., 1933), Tsingan.

Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas (from Boston, Mass.,  
1894), c/o Mr. W. H. Lester, Kiu Kiang.

Ridley, Miss Mary (from Montreal, Que., Can., 1902),  
Shangkao.

### Shantung

Buckley, Mrs. Margaret D. (from Seattle, Wash.,  
1922), Shihtouku, Wei Hai Wei.

Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell (from Pasadena,  
Calif., 1933), Shi Tao (via Chefoo). Absent: address  
659 West Alegria Street, Sierra Madre, Calif.

LeTourneau, Miss Sarah L., Shang Pu Teo, via Wei  
Hai Wei). Absent: address 2193 North Euclid Avenue,  
Upland, Calif.

The Yearly Index, published by Echoes of Service  
in December, 1937, lists other missionaries commended  
by British and Colonial Assemblies; these number fifty  
in China, twenty-six in Manchukuo, two in Formosa,  
and one in Japan.

Our missionary activities center chief-  
ly in Hopei, Kiangsi, Shantung, and Man-  
chukuo.

Kiangsi was our earliest mission field  
in China. In 1885 Messrs. Blandford and  
Mollard began evangelistic work in Kui-  
kiang, the treaty port of this province.

Nanchang, the capital of the province,  
noted for its bitter hatred of the foreigner,  
was entered in 1894. In 1905, Mr. and  
Mrs. Kingham and little Gracie were  
martyred in a local riot. Out of that trag-  
edy has grown the commodious girls'  
boarding school known as the Gracie  
Kingham Memorial School. Other stations  
here are at Teian, Kuikiang, Shaho, Wu-  
cheng, Sengmi Ani, Tu Shan-lu, Fengsin,  
Kaoanhsien, Tsing-an-hsien, Nanchang,  
Ifeng, Shangkao, Tongku and Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Melville, Miss Rid-  
ley and Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Baehr are  
from this country.

Work in Shantung commenced in 1888  
when Mr. and Mrs. R. Stephen settled in

Shihtao. In this province work is carried  
on in Weihaiwei, Kuanhsiakia, Shangput-  
tou, Wentenghsien, Shihtao, Shihtou-  
hwoa. Nineteen missionaries are on these  
stations; Miss S. Le Tourneau, Mr. and  
Mrs. J. R. Davis, and Mrs. Buckley being  
from America.

Hopei province. Mr. Donald M. Hun-  
ter is in Peiping, Mr. and Mrs. George  
Foggin and Mr. and Mrs. Charles O.  
Kautto in Funingshsien.

The work in Manchukuo was begun in  
1897 by Mr. R. Stephen, accompanied by  
a native Christian, he pushed on north-  
wards for eighty miles beyond the great  
wall and opened work in the busy town of  
Pakou. Stations have since been opened  
in Chihfeng, Chaoyang, Lingyuen, Ping-  
chuan, Fengning, Lunghwa and Lung-  
ping. Mr. and Mrs. Grubb, Mrs. Tharp,  
Miss M. Tharp, and Miss Minns are  
now our representatives in this northerly  
province. As far as we know there is not  
a single Protestant or evangelical worker  
for God between our most northerly mis-  
sion station and the North Pole, except  
that along the Siberian Railway are one  
or two little companies of Russian believ-  
ers, who are keen and bright in Chris-  
tian life and testimony. In the near future  
something should be done to evangelize  
Mongolia from the Russian side as well as  
from the Chinese; in all the stations men-  
tioned above the work is among Chinese.

Is China evangelized? Can we with-  
draw our forces and expect that the na-  
tive church will carry on? Let the figures  
answer this question.

Shantung province with its 20,000,000  
of people is possibly the best evangelized  
of any part of China, yet only one-twenti-  
eth of its population hear the gospel and  
that only once a year. Kwantung with its  
28,000,000, has only 36,000 Christians in it.  
Dr. R. E. Speer, on a mountain pass,  
looked down into a plain on which could  
be counted 700 villages and towns with no  
gospel testimony in any of them.

In China, every day, between sunset  
and sunset, 33,000 sink into Christless  
graves. China has only one doctor for  
every 400,000 people.

# Christianity In Japan

THE first historical invasion of Japan in the name of Christ, was that of the Jesuits and other Catholic missionaries, Portuguese and Spanish, in the 16th and 17th Centuries. It began not long after the beginning of the Protestant Reformation in Europe. Francis Xavier was the pioneer. They gained a great many adherents, even some leaders and governors were won over to "the new religion," and some provinces seemed to turn Christian. This lasted about 100 years (1542 to 1637). But these missionary priests, having gained entrance and some power, began to force their propaganda at the point of the sword. This produced a change of sentiment, and fearing conquest the shogun turned against them, and the priests were driven out of the country, or put to death with their converts.

For the next 200 years Japan was fast closed, not only to Christianity, but also to all foreign intercourse.

In the early part of the 19th Century overtures were made to Japan by other nations to open her ports for commerce. Finally in 1857, after visits of Commodore Perry with warships, the United States succeeded in concluding a treaty with Japan. Other nations followed, and Japan came in contact with the rest of the world.

Then Protestant missionaries began work, but at the risk of their lives, for the fierce edicts against Christianity were yet standing at the crossroads all over the land. Gradually these became a dead letter, and at length, by order of the enlightened and benevolent Emperor Meiji, were destroyed. In the new Constitution which he promulgated in 1889, an article providing for religious liberty was included.

As yet the total number of those who profess Christianity is small. Out of a population of seventy million in the main part of the Empire, the number of professed Christians is only about a quarter of one per cent, or less than 200,000, both Protestants and Catholics.

However there has been a steady increase of converts among the evangelical

Protestants of Japan. And from among these Christians have arisen some mighty men of God, who have been used of the Spirit for evangelization, and for the up-building of the Church in Japan.

The work of the American and British Bible Societies, with their devoted native colporteurs, circulating the Scriptures among the Japanese everywhere, during some 60 or 70 years past, has been of incalculable benefit and a great aid to missionary effort. In line with the general missionary policy of allowing the work to pass into native hands, the two Bible Societies in 1937 merged their work under the name "Japan Bible Society."

But, alas, almost all false sects that afflict western lands, have also been busy in Japan, including Modernism with its so-called Social Gospel.

Praise the Lord! the door is still open for the gospel among the Japanese, though Satan is doing his utmost to close it. What helps the adversary in this direction, is the great change in world-conditions due to the utter breakdown of international amity, together with the futility of the League of Nations and of Disarmament Conferences with the result that several leading nations became dominated by selfish nationalism and plans for military aggrandisement. This became notably so with Japan.

Such an attitude tends to work in favor of false religion, and against Christianity. So though the door for the gospel is still open in measure in Japan, persecution has begun. Some native Christians have suffered, missionaries also, to some extent. And there are rumors of more general insistence upon Imperial ancestor worship as evidence of patriotism. If it were simply a matter of giving honor to the Emperor, to great men of Japan, or to the government, Christians would and should do that, but when it amounts to idolatry that is another matter.

Pray for Japan and China, and for the Christians in those lands in this crisis.

*E. B. Craig.*

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## Remittances to China

Arrangements have been made with the Department of State to accept from us in Washington, D. C., remittances for transmission, through official channels, to American citizens residing in China. Also efforts will be made to trace through official channels past remittances to American citizens the receipt of which has not been reported to the senders. In such cases full particulars including dates, amounts, name, and address should be furnished.

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## Facts Gleaned From Missionary Correspondence

*The Suffering in China:* Is only comparable to the suffering of Europe in the great war. Never in China's history can there have been anything like the present dislocation of population. Letters recently in tell us that over a million people had fled from the cities in the war area and were wandering aimlessly about the frozen countryside. They had left their homes and their all in the cities, nothing was being done for them by the authorities, and that it was only a matter of time when they would drop exhausted by the roadside and die. The worst of it was this number would be augmented by another million before spring came and that humanly speaking most would die within a few months.

*Wounded Soldiers:* Far from the battle area 10,000 arrived in Hankow in two weeks; 30,000 more were said to be in Hunan. Sian was described as one vast camp for wounded soldiers and war victims.

"They constituted the largest mass of suffering humanity I have ever seen. There was no groaning or complaining even from stretcher cases who were borne past me by tired boy scouts.

"Many suffered from neglect, some having been wounded three weeks before coming to us, and many of them should have had operations long ago."

*Homeless:* Many cities have been evacuated. Countless homes in city and country have been destroyed.

*Hungry:* Food supplies have been shut off in many places. Farms have been made battle areas. Fishermen have been driven from the seas. There is real danger of widespread famine. "350,000 in Shanghai are dependent on Charity for their daily food."

*Wounded Civilians:* Not only in battle areas but in all the cities and villages where there have been air raids. At one of them Shaoling: "Yesterday I was shocked by the scene I saw in a refugee camp for the disabled. Among the

poor inmates are the totally blind, deaf, armless, crippled, partly paralysed, men with limbs torn off, and the mentally deranged."

*Flood Victims:* In Shantung and North Kiangsu there has been a flood, "the most serious within living memory." 4,000,000 are affected, 200,000 are reported destitute.

*Cold:* At the beginning of winter 100 died of cold in Shanghai on a single day. In Sian it was said November 21, that most of the refugees and wounded soldiers were "still wearing thin cotton clothes. The small children looked especially pathetic."

*Destitution:* Factories in the large cities have been destroyed and the industry of a dozen cities is at a standstill. 195,000 destitute in Peiping alone.

*Sickness:* Undernourishment is leading to sickness. Cholera and other epidemics are a constant menace.

*China is doing what it can:* Never have the Chinese people done so much for their suffering countrymen. But they are carrying on a war for their very existence and the whole land is impoverished.

Chinese homes have been opened to care for the destitute and wounded. In some cities local organizations are active in relief. Many refugee camps have been established. Large numbers of Chinese doctors and nurses have volunteered; students and others have taken special training and assist in medical work. Women all over China are making bandages for the hospitals and garments for the refugee camps.

The Chinese Church is most active. Its full strength is being exerted to meet China's needs. Protestants and Roman Catholics are working side by side. The 250 mission hospitals are crowded and in many cases extended. They lack adequate support and are in want of supplies of all kinds.

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## Madame Chiang Kai Shek

Conflicting rumors concerning Madame Chiang had reached our ears but we were delighted to find, after speaking with her personally, that she is a true believer. On one occasion she said: "People say that I am always talking about the Gospel and so I am, for I want everyone to be a Christian." Another time she remarked, "I will tell you a good way to get in touch with these men. Poor fellows, they think no one has ever suffered as much as they have. You tell them of the ONE Who suffered infinitely more and all for them. Then they will become interested and ask about the Lord Jesus and will want Him to save their souls."

E. A. Hopkins.



# Notes

MR. AND MRS. RALPH J. CARTER leave Vancouver, B. C., late in March, visiting Assemblies in the States and Eastern Canada, on their way back to the Dominican Republic by way of New York.

THOMAS DRYDEN of Seattle, Wash., writes: Our daughter, MRS. MARGARET BUCKLEY, is at Wei Hai Wei. Previous to the outbreak of war at Shanghai, she went to visit her young son Harold who is at the C. I. M. School at Chefoo. Owing to war she could not get back to her station at Kiangsi. She has been doing quite a bit of village work with Miss Akers and Miss Squires for the past few months and happy in her little service there. They are both in good health.<sup>1</sup>

MISS JEAN DUNBAR, if the Lord will, hopes to leave again for Angola about April of this year.

MRS. WILLIAM GIBSON, of Jamaica, on March 9, 1938, underwent a serious surgical operation at the Bethany Deaconess Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y. She is progressing favorably and will probably remain there two or three weeks, by which time her full recovery is expected.

MRS. ROWLAND H. C. HILL, on March 16, underwent a serious operation at the Caledonian Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y. As we go to press the reports of her condition are encouraging.

ELMER JONES, who returned in poor health to Oakland, Calif., after many years service in China, has a home for Chinese boys and otherwise is doing a good work among the Chinese in Oakland and vicinity.

CHARLES W. KRAMER, of Guatemala, hopes to leave on furlough in April. Mrs. Kramer, in Guelph, Ont., is convalescing steadily from her serious illness of some months ago.

JOSEPH G. MARTINEZ, Asuncion, Paraguay, writes: Our daughter expects to go home in early Spring, if the Lord will. We would all like to go together for we need a change, but it is not possible at present, so she is going on alone as we do not feel

that it is right that she should stay on any longer. Meanwhile, we ask your prayers that the Lord may open the way for us to follow on soon. We are all feeling very worn out after six years of working here in Asuncion without one day's vacation. We feel the need of a change of climate that we may be better fitted to continue the work which the Lord has commended to us in this land.

MISS JESSIE ROBERTSON, at Aberdeen, Scotland, on February 19, 1938, departed to be with Christ. She served in China 1885-1894 and 1913-1916. Thereafter she and Miss Underwood worked amongst the Chinese in New York and vicinity until their return to Britain in 1932.

HAROLD RICHARDS, Cordova, Alaska, writes: The natives here are in utter darkness concerning God and His salvation. They do not know the simplest foundation truths that the youngest in our Sunday Schools at home know. We must begin at the very beginning. Their religion is that of the Greek Russian Orthodox, hopelessly mixed with heathenism. Their ignorance is surprising in a territory of the United States.

(As far as we know MR. AND MRS. RICHARDS are the only workers in Alaska commended by the Assemblies.)

ERICK SMITH of New Zealand, formerly a worker in Bolivia, is expected to visit Oakland, Calif., the latter part of March.

MISS ANNIE WATSON, Kadaya, India, writes: The work at Kadayanallur, 100 miles from the southern part of India, was started 24 years ago. The medical work carried on by Mrs. Revell has been the means of opening doors to the Gospel. Since September, 1927, I have been visiting the women in their homes. The work was hard at first but for some years past the women are more willing to listen; many say they have given up idol worship and only worship the Lord Jesus now.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT HOY and two daughters plan to leave New York April 30 for their field of labor in France.

MR. HAROLD F. WILDISH left Jamaica March 8 with Judge Clark for a month's visit to Haiti. They expect to hold meetings at various centers, returning to Jamaica April 5. This is an exploration visit, no workers commended by the Assemblies being in that country.

### Addresses of American and Canadian Missionaries on Furlough

Barclay, Miss Flora E. (China), 166 Euclid Street, Hartford, Conn.  
 Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril H. (Philippines), c/o Richard J. MacLachlan, 80 William Street, New York.  
 Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Colin C. (Puerto Rico), 427 Front Street, Stratford, Ont., Canada.  
 Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph J. (Dominican Republic), c/o Wm. Snowden, 998 Thurlow Street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
 Craig, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. (Japan), 45-20 Montgomery Street, Oakland, Calif.  
 Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell (N. China), 659 West Alegria Street, Sierra Madre, Calif.  
 Deans, Mr. and Mrs. William A. (Congo Belge), 606 Irving Avenue, Wheaton, Ill.  
 Dunbar, Miss Jean (Angola), 1066 West 12th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.  
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### REVISED ADDRESSES OF WORKERS ON THEIR FIELDS

Bonyun, Miss Sydney Maude (commended from Toronto, 1933), Dar Mantura, Ajami, Jaffa, Palestine.  
 Cook, Mr. and Mrs. A. William, Calle Buenos Aires 850, Bell-ville, F. C. C. A., Córdoba, Argentina.  
 Gulston, Miss Edith K., Colegio Evangélico, e/d N. U. P., El Mene, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.  
 Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Harold, Box 693, Cordova, Alaska.  
 Scollon, Mr. and Mrs. James, Trujillo, Honduras.  
 Steven, Mr. and Mrs. Robert G., 10 Rue Colaco, Tangier, Morocco.

## Letters

### KIANGSI

**Shangkao** MARY RIDLEY—Of course the civilians in all these places are evacuating, all who can, and will swell the tide of refugees of whom there must be many millions scattered over the country.

I am very grateful indeed for your offer. However, I am not yet persuaded that it is the time for me to go home. As to the days to come, we know not what will develop or if it will be manifestly better to get out. Miss Foggin expects to go in January, but her home is in England. She cannot go on with her work, which is the school in Nanchang, and is at Kuling; so it is a good opportunity for her. Miss Dawson is also at Kuling and is dug in for the winter.

Praise God He is sufficient for all circumstances and all needs. We live in changing times but He is the same yesterday and today and forever.

As I sit here I hear recruits drilling. Most days we either hear the alarm bell or air-planes flying over. Today, alarm twice, plane once. We're not nervous about their making any attack here, but it shows they are busy somewhere "on the war path." December 22, 1937.

### HOPEI

**Taitowying** FREIDA A. FOGGIN — MR. HEINRICH RUCK of *The Bible Treasury*, Peiping, came for special New Year meetings, and shared in the ministry of the Word. The other speakers included several Chinese brethren and my husband. After the conference, my father and husband visited the Christians in their homes in the outlying villages, and quite a number would gather in those little Chinese rooms for Bible study, prayer, and praise. In the evenings some children have come in regularly to hear the old, old story. Several have professed to believe in the Lord Jesus.

Since my father's return to Peiping, my husband has been continuing to visit homes. Sometimes we go together. There always seems to be an opening, and usu-

ally quite a number of neighbors come in to hear. This home visitation is a very important phase of the work.

Before the New Year we took a fortnight's trip north of the Great Wall and visited our two out-stations there, Shuangstraitze and Mutowteng. There are not very many real Christians in those parts, but we were well received and had many opportunities for spreading the gospel and teaching. We cannot open up tent work again until the weather gets warmer.

January 28, 1938

## SHANTUNG

**Shang** SARAH LE TOURNEAU writes from Upland, Calif.—I certainly wish to express my hearty appreciation of the gift just received. I am using it to help carry on the expenses of the work which I left in China about a year ago. As the Lord enables, I help with the support of two native evangelists, a Bible woman and school teacher who were left in charge of the work on the station.

The war conditions and the uncertainty of life with which the people have been especially faced, have made many realize the value of putting their faith in the Savior and of having a sure hope for the life beyond. One of the missionaries wrote me that the only ones who were getting good sleep at night were the Christians. The hope of Eternal Life surely gives peace under the most trying conditions.

The work in that district has been going on for over thirty years and there has been slow but steady progress. When my sister and I first went to that part of the field to labor, there were about twenty-five workers but so many have had to retire on account of sickness or old age, that the workers now only number about fifteen.

During the last three or four years, the natives have realized more of their own responsibility in spreading the gospel and the result has been very encouraging as the work has grown very rapidly. Tent work, heretofore thought impracticable in our district, is now carried on with great blessing.

It is very difficult to say much about the prospects of the work in the future but I believe that if the Lord tarries, and there is still allowed freedom in preaching the gospel, there will be a great ingathering of souls. I am quite well again now and only waiting until conditions may be such that I can get a passport and return to the work which is so dear to my heart.

## ANGOLA

**Vila Luso** H. LEONARD GAMMON, writing from Exeter, England—Brother FRED OLFORD and I were together most of my short time in Africa. Our families remained at home so we were only away one year and two weeks. The Lord gave much blessing in different places, especially in the area of the Diamond mines with Brother WILLIAM MAITLAND. He is a dear man and a "warrior" still, in spite of advancing years and a weak body. The small native assemblies in the mining area are going on well in spite of having no "white" brother to visit them for about two years.

A young man with me is studying Portuguese with a view to returning with me to Angola. Converted while still a member of the Church of England, now in fellowship in the meetings, he has had three years Bible and medical training.

My daughter, Joy, has been commended for the work. She has just completed four years nursing and midwifing—will probably soon be going to Portugal for the language. David is now having experience in building and construction work and would like very much to go out as a self-supporting missionary. The second boy is just finishing at the "All Nations Missionary College" where he has had an excellent Bible course.

I am praying that God may clearly guide. Men are training the youth for war—why not let our sons get trained to fight the devil in the mission fields of the world!

I greatly long to see some of you dear friends in U. S. A. once again, but it seems doubtful at present whether I can spare the time, but I "thank God on every remembrance of you." February 10, 1938

**Vila Luso** LESLIE B. BIER—During the year a great deal of traveling has been done in the car which was given us by Canadian and American friends. Calls for medical assistance have been answered and on numerous occasions we have been able to help those on distant stations who have no mechanical transport. The illness of one of our missionaries made necessary 750 miles of travel over roads far from good. During November we visited our stations in the Bie district in a combined effort to have a little holiday and to lend a "medical hand" to those who have no doctor with them. During that trip we covered over 1000 miles, but the majority of them on good gravel or hard clay roads.

The dry season, from May to October, was a busy one for all on the station. Our Meeting-room was beyond repair and too small for the numbers who come, so Mr. Griffiths undertook the responsibility of building a new one, which will seat about 800 people. It lacks the finishing touches but it is a splendid building and should accommodate even conference crowds.

Alongside of our house we have built a new visitors' house, primarily for missionaries in times of illness. We have been handicapped in not having suitable quarters for sick missionaries and we are happy that the Lord has made this building a reality.

We now have four male and two female native assistants at the Hospital, and they are kept busy with the many who come for treatment. The majority of the work can be left to them but they require constant supervision by Miss Kennan. During this year Miss Kennan will likely be going home on furlough and we hope that another nurse will be available to fill the gap.

Since our return in 1936 the number of lepers has more than doubled and we have received for them some assistance from the American Mission to Lepers. The large majority of these sufferers have professed to receive Christ as their Savior, and we trust that their lives will show

the reality of their profession during the coming years.

We are grateful to all who have made our work in Africa possible by their prayers and practical fellowship, and we trust that we may be found faithful in our stewardship to our Lord and Master. January, 1938

**Bié** ELIZABETH A. MURRAIN —  
Thank you so much for the gift that came in safely. It was very welcome and used for buying food for our boys and girls. Many a day we wonder what to do next, then the Lord provides in a most miraculous way. The day your gift arrived we had almost given up and were going to write a friend to help us as the children were without food two days. Praise the Lord with us!

We have recently lost one of our best Christian women. We miss her very much in every way but the Lord knows all things and took her home. She has been saved for thirty-two years and has always been a real, true worker. Her last trip to the villages was in October. The other women didn't want to go as it was cultivating time, but she told them that souls were worth more than food and that they were to work while they were strong and while it was day, so they went and they had three conversions. In her parting words she told the other women to work. December 27, 1937

## MOROCCO

**Tangier** MR. AND MRS. ROBERT STEVEN  
—Our Tuesday night Bible Class has grown to eighteen. It is primarily for believers, but we encourage the attendance of those who are interested.

The attendance at our other meetings is again normal, and the Lord has given us a young Christian lad, Abderrakhman, to help in the evenings. Our former full-time helper and evangelist still attends the Tuesday night Bible Class although takes no part whatever. May the Lord soon be honored in his life, so that he will be used again mightily for the salvation of these benighted people,—his own brethren in the flesh.

Those of you who know our brother

ROBERT DEANS and wife, whose field of labor is in the Belgian Congo, will be interested to know that they paid us a visit while their ship anchored on our harbor for only an hour. It was indeed a great joy to see them.

We would ask your prayers for our friend and native brother, Mehdi, who is now working at the Hospital of the North African Mission, preaching daily to the in-patients and to the great numbers who attend on "out days" clinics.

February 10, 1938

**Bell Ville** A. WILLIAM COOK — In late August Marie was so unwell in Tupiza, Bolivia, that I had to send her to lower altitudes (we were at 10,000 feet there) where she improved, but I feared to take her back. So I continued there for over three months, and had the helpful companionship of a young man recently out from New Zealand. While seeking the Lord's guidance as to what to do He brought brother Philip Tate and his wife to that field. They, too, were seeking guidance as to where to settle in Bolivia for the Lord. I invited them to consider Tupiza, and after waiting on Him about it they felt very definitely led to accept the invitation. He is there at present and is the Bolivian representative for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and is very happy in Tupiza as a center.

Before we decided to leave Tupiza, Mr. Nicolas Doorn urged us to carry on the work here during their absence in England. When we saw that Tupiza was cared for, we felt that the Lord's own hand had ordered things, and came here. There is a big field here, a nice work in this place, and in two other towns which I visit weekly. Monday I will be off for some nights in a tent with brother William Jack in Marcos Juarez. Pray that the Lord will use us here to the glory of His Name.

January 12, 1938

## WEST INDIES

**Jamaica** LEONARD AND IRENE BEWICK —The blessing at St. Thomas continues, specially at Somerset, where about twelve have confessed faith in

Christ in the past two months. Toward the end of the year we had the privilege of baptizing 31, mostly young believers, at the four centers, and the year closed with nearly 250 in fellowship, of whom two-fifths are at Somerset. Already there are over a dozen in class in preparation for the next baptismal service, which we hope to hold about Easter Sunday. The help from the Evangel Bands of the Kingston assemblies also continues, groups coming out two and three Sundays each month. We praise God for this valuable help. Some twenty of our local brethren, young and old are attending my fortnightly class for preachers, in which we are doing some definite Bible study based on the Scofield Bible.

In the Sunday School work, again, we are able to report record attendance since the first of the year. Our best attendance is during the first six months, but during January we passed all previous high records with 844 present on the 23rd, and 867 on the 30th.

The women's meetings supply a great need, and help to increase the S. S. Bible Class attendance. About 150 women attend the sewing meetings twice monthly. Then, a new departure this year is meetings for *men only* regularly twice each month, the same week as the women's meetings. These meetings are bringing in men that we were never able to reach before, and we are praying for their conversion.

On Sunday last a special series of meetings was started in the Market at Llandewey, a district about eleven miles from our home. The Chairman of the Parochial Board lives at Llandewey and has been asking us for the past seven years to hold gospel meetings there. He has furnished the boards for seats from his lumber yard near by. Four meetings have been held and four or five have professed faith in Christ. Mr. Calcroft who has lately come out from England to work with Mr. Harold Wildish is with me in this campaign. We expect to continue through next week, then probably turn it over to the Maranatha Evangel Band for a couple

weeks longer. Special meetings begin at New Monklands on the 13th with a "converted jailor," a Christian in fellowship at Maranatha Hall, as preacher. In March we hope to have William Oglesby (Buffalo) with us for a few weeks in the other centers. Font Hill is still asking for a Sunday School as is also Easington, but unless we get more help, we will have to keep them waiting until the Spences return.

The Lord has been working marvelously again this year at the Tent pitched near Maranatha Hall in Kingston. The Evangelists are HAROLD WILDISH and SYDNEY CALCROFT. Many have been won for the Lord. It was our privilege to give help two or three nights in January. We hear good reports from other work in the Island as well. February 4, 1938

**St. Vincent** JAMES D. H. ANNAN — Last week at Union Island I baptized seven believers, the first baptism of the year. Six were young people and one a man over sixty. It was good to see this man taking such a stand but one could not help but think of the wasted years spent in Satan's disappointing service. May God help us to redeem the time.

Mrs. Annan and I are now in Bequia seeking to give the small assembly here a little help. They have been a bit discouraged since Mr. and Mrs. Eustace left to live in St. Vincent in the Valley, where Doctor Lowe once labored. He is now in Barbados as a center from which he hopes to visit the needy islands to the north.

We are seeking to carry on in the absence of Mr. Huxster who, as you know, is in New York. Your prayers that we may be guided as to future movements at his return will be appreciated. Feb. 16, '38

**Virgin Islands** JACOB DE MENDEZ — Since our arrival sixteen months ago, the hand of the Lord has been with us. We are five in fellowship and have about forty children that attend Sunday School, and very good attendance at the Gospel meetings. At present there are two meetings, one in Spanish and one in English. Last week we had the pleasure of witnessing the spiritual

birth of a young man who heard the way of salvation nine months ago. He is in very poor health and may not live very long, but has the blessed assurance that Jesus is his—please pray for him and for the work here in these lands. Jan. 31, '38

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**Puerto Plata** IAN M. RATHIE—During the past two years there seems to be a new development in Roman Catholicism in this land. When Rome dominated completely the minds and hearts of the people, schools, colleges and hospitals were practically unknown.

Now however they are opening schools, colleges and hospitals everywhere. Scores of new priests have been imported from Spain, Italy and French Canada. "Catholic Action" societies are at work throughout the country to create an atmosphere of fanaticism and opposition to the Gospel. A weekly paper "Catholic Truth," full of Jesuitical arguments and subtle lies, is circulated by the thousands. They have built a radio station and broadcast the propaganda daily.

However, in spite of it all, the Lord is working. Our numbers are as large or larger than ever. On a recent Sunday 532 children were under the sound of the Word. Thirteen are ready for baptism; five others were baptized a few weeks ago. Six were baptized in the river at Montellano some time before, giving us great joy as we reaped the first fruits of years of effort there.

We do look for a year of blessing, if our Lord tarries. With Mr. Reid leaving on furlough, D. V., in March, we shall have fewer workers than ever, and it may not be possible during the year to extend to new places. However, we desire that it might be a year of intensive effort in His strength. A radio station has just opened here in Puerto Plata. We don't know yet if it is powerful enough to reach the whole Republic, but it may be the Lord's provision for reaching many who will not attend a Gospel meeting, and also for counteracting the campaign of lies and slander begun on the air by Rome.

February 4, 1938

The Editors purpose, in each issue after the first, to focus attention on some particular portion of the fields, adopting tentatively the following territorial grouping:

- Central America and Mexico
- Central and South Africa
- Philippines and East Indies
- China and Japan
- India
- Near East
- North Africa
- Europe
- South America
- West Indies

Brethren experienced and well-informed on each territory are invited to furnish historical, statistical, descriptive, and stimulating articles. Each issue will list the known workers in that field who have gone out from the American and Canadian Assemblies.

With a first issue featuring a general survey and a twelfth covering Miscellaneous Fields and Special Interests, this plan will, each year, complete the presentation of the needs, opportunities, state of the work, and the names and addresses of the workers on the world-field.

At all times information, inquiries, or suggestions will be welcomed from any reliable source. Constructive criticisms that will make the magazine more effective will be an appreciated service.

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All articles, letters, suggestions, and constructive criticisms of our Magazine should be sent to the Editors individually or to Box 242, G. P. O., New York, N. Y.; all gifts for missionaries to the Treasurers at Box 242, G. P. O., New York, N. Y.; all subscriptions to the Magazine, notices of change of address, and similar communications to Lloyd Walterick, Publisher, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

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