

# THE FIELDS



VOL. 1, NO. 9

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

OCTOBER, 1938

## A Home in Central America



This House Cost \$6.00 to Build

(Compare Nehemiah 8:14, 15)

STEWARDSHIP—OF THE NEW TESTAMENT TEACHING  
SURVEY OF CENTRAL AMERICA

THE MISSION CRISIS IN ANGOLA

NEXT MONTH: NORTH AFRICA, SOUTH AFRICA

# 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.

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.

## Remittances to the Field

In most cases the safest and most satisfactory medium is a Bank Draft on a New York Bank with international facilities. Currency should never be sent. Money Orders are often uncertain, and at best they are troublesome, being difficult to negotiate; in many territories they are unsafe and sometimes uncollectible.

Gifts of money intrusted to our care will be forwarded promptly by the Treasurers without any deductions, to workers specifically designated by the donors; or, if not thus earmarked, to workers from the Assemblies according to their needs and opportunities as disclosed by the latest information obtainable. Make checks and money orders payable to **The Fields**.

**The Fields** is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Gifts made to or through the Magazine are therefore deductible as "Contributions" under both Federal and State Income Tax Laws. This freedom from taxation does not apply to gifts made to individuals.

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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1 Copy per year.....	\$ 1.00	10 Copies per year to One Address.....	8.50
5 Copies per year to One Address.....	4.50	20 Copies per year to One Address.....	16.00

Printed in U. S. A. by Walterick Printing Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa

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Such messages as the following received in the same week from writers 4,000 miles apart should encourage and stimulate the Lord's stewards:

This gift truly cheered my heart, and helped us greatly. We were moving and with extra expenses, were seeking God's deliverance. The Word of God came to me so forcibly—He hath delivered, He doth deliver, He shall yet deliver you. When the children and I arose from our knees I could feel God's delivering hand upon us, and my fears were gone. That noon your very hearty gift came and we did praise God and do thank you all so very much in His precious Name.  
September 30, 1938

Your kind letter was recently received with a check of \$10.00. My heart is filled with gratitude to the Lord, as I see how He exercises one here and another there to supply the needs of the Work. Great is His faithfulness. I thank you for it. When it came I had only four cents, but blessed be His Name, He is very good. Sept. 4, 1938

And the next week brought the following appreciation from another part of the world:

This time I feel that I cannot send only the formal acknowledgement of your gift, but must let you know how opportunely it arrived. I had just returned from . . . and had but \$2.50 left when your cheque came. Such an experience brought the Lord very near. September 24, 1938

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Sea Cliff, N. Y.

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Yeadon, Pa.

# THE FIELDS



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Maplewood, N. J.

W. HERBERT MARSHALL  
Boston, Mass.

WALTER J. MUNRO  
Scarsdale, N. Y.

Box 242, G. P. O., New York, N. Y.

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PUBLISHER: LLOYD WALTERICK, Fort Dodge, Iowa

## Stewardship

Some aspects of truth relative to the gathering together of God's people.

**T**HE stewardship of service as carried on under the headship and direction of Christ requires us ever to keep in mind the double objective of going forth with the Gospel to win precious souls for Him, and then to gather them together to His Name as assemblies of God according to the New Testament pattern, for the enjoyment of that fellowship of saints in worship and service.

In our September issue we emphasized the importance of keeping these features in proper relation to each other as the work of evangelization is pushed forward.

In this connection there are aspects of truth which need to be affirmed and stressed continually. For in Christendom, under the profession of Christ's name, there is much opposed to their practical recognition, and hence, in reality, opposed to Christ as Lord.

Let us summarize these aspects of truth:

1. Christ is the one and only Head (Ephesians 1 and 4). This excludes the right or title in any sense of any man or group of men to recognition on earth as a spiritual head to the assembly or assemblies.

2. There is one body. In this, and of this alone, membership is spoken of. This excludes any other form of membership, local or otherwise, in any humanly devised religious organization (1 Corinthians 12; Romans 12:1-8; 1 Corinthians 6:15; Colossians 3:15; Ephesians 4:15).

3. The Holy Spirit is the one Power,

under the headship of Christ, to enable for and to direct the service and worship of believers, both individually and collectively. This excludes the right or title of any man, however gifted, wise, and great, to assume control and direction of the spiritual activities of his fellow-believers. Nevertheless such an one, when under the control and direction of the Spirit, may be of great blessing to his fellow-believers.

4. The observance of the Lord's Supper in its scriptural character as a

### Remembrance of Himself.

This provides the occasion for worship and ministry as the Spirit may lead, in the simplicity indicated in the New Testament, quite apart from officialism, prearrangement, or a ritual of human devising. Further, the Supper is the outward symbol of the essential unity of all believers in the body of Christ (1 Corinthians 10:16, 17).

5. The common priesthood of all believers (1 Peter 2:5). This excludes the idea of a "clergy" or special and separated class distinguished from the "laity."

6. The recognition and material support of those evidencing gift from Christ. These must commend themselves by manner of life and service to the increase and edification of His body. This includes the work of evangelization, pastoral care, and teaching.

7. The recognition and maintenance of God's order, as set up in creation, in human, and spiritual relationships, all as

taught in His Word (1 Corinthians 7; 11:1-16; Ephesians 5:22; 6:9; 1 Corinthians 4:15-17; 9:11; 16:15, 16; 2 Corinthians 8:22-24; Philippians 2:29, 30; 1 Thessalonians 5:12, 13; Hebrews 13:7, 17; 1 Timothy 5:17, 18; 6:1-3. This is essential, for the company gathered to the Name in the New Testament sense is God's temple, God's house, God's habitation, God's assembly. Hence, we read of "the assemblies of God," which, of course, are identical with those called "assemblies of Christ," and "assemblies of the saints." These appellations help to indicate what is characteristic of gathering to the Name.

God's order for those who so gather requires the exercise of discipline in its various phases; the work of oversight by those spiritually qualified for it; ministry, in various ways, to the needs of the saints—such as a Phoebe might perform for the assembly, or the house of Stephanas, or the seven men of Acts 6. All of this is quite apart from any official or technical sense such as is commonly attached to the terms bishop, deacon, minister. In God's order for those gathered to the Name there is no central authority of human kind. The method of ordination and appointment as practiced in the sects of Christendom is unscriptural and equally so the idea of rule by majority or the expedient of voting.

In Scripture the assembly is ever to give recognition to Christ as Head, Who

through the Holy Spirit works in and through His own to the accomplishment of His work in all its phases. Here is the ever abiding, though unseen, central authority. The assembly is called to act in the light of this truth in all that concerns its life and testimony. It is the habitation of God through the Spirit, Who also indwells every believer. As we thus act in dependence and faith, apart from sight (we are to walk by faith) and refuse the intrusion of human will and device, the Spirit of God indicates His mind through whatever channel He may choose. If we judge of the flesh, to which the Spirit gives no place, He can and will lead to discernment and action according to the Word. He never does and never could lead contrary to that Word.

Though, seemingly, we are so near the end of this dispensation, and though so much has come in which is not only contrary to but openly opposed to these principles, let us remember that the Spirit and the Word remain with us as from the very beginning, and let us rely upon the Lord's promise to those who gather together in His Name.

May the Lord's words, as a principle, govern us "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." Let us not give up but rather renew emphasis upon these special matters. We are responsible, at any cost, to propagate, maintain, and practice the truth we know.

The Fields has a record of 239 workers in the foreign fields, commended by Assemblies in the United States and Canada, distributed as follows:

Asia .....	49
Africa .....	66
Europe .....	12
North America (57 in the West Indies) .....	66
South America .....	46
	239

Is each of us doing all he can to support these, our representatives, in prayer, fellowship, and gifts? We will be glad to furnish information to Missionary Study Classes, Prayer Groups, or individuals.



A recent traveler through these parts says that one visiting only the capitals and port towns of these republics will be unfavorably impressed with the smallness of the effort, but if he visits the smaller cities and towns he will be appalled at the dreary lack of gospel activity.

According to statistics secured by a committee formed to secure information about Central America, American missions support only one hospital and four schools in all of Central America.

In two of the five republics there is no organized work being carried on, presenting virgin soil for missionary effort.

In many places large numbers of the native Indians and Negro ex-slave descendants are pagan, in some places without any touch whatever with Christianity and no sustained effort made to reach them.

**"Facts are the fuel that feed the missionary flame."**

If that be true, here is fuel enough to kindle into a blaze all our latent energies and interests, stirring us up into action. Let us not rest until we see wherein lies our individual responsibility and we are down on our knees before our God in earnest pleadings that our blessed Lord's prayer of Matthew 9:38 may be fulfilled.

**T**HESSE regions were all conquered by Spain and held for many centuries. Spanish ideals and civilization as well as language dominate these lands.

The early Spanish explorers were always accompanied by the Spanish missionaries. In the zeal and haste of these early missionaries to "christianize" the new world, they simply grafted some of their ordinances on to the heathen ceremonies of the natives. The result is a religion far more pagan than Christian. It is paganized Christianity, a religion of fear, of superstition, of idolatry. Ignorance, superstition, and poverty have left the people in a deplorable condition. There is so

little sense of sin and little desire for Christ. Here then on our very door steps are these our neighbors, degraded, illiterate, and hungry. Does not the Master's voice ring in our ears, "Give ye them to eat"?

### Mexico

Mexico is our nearest southern neighbor. Our joint boundary runs 1,810 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. It has a population of 16,553,000, and an area of about 767,000 square miles.

"For at least two centuries before the conquest the Aztecs were groping in the lurid light of the fires of their teocallis. Not less than 20,000 bleeding hearts were annually torn from human beings and thrown on the altars to make those

fires effective. There was centered the hope of the multitudes who believed that the favor of the terrible Huitzilopotchli could be obtained only in exchange for human heart's blood. Four centuries have passed since the Spaniards came, saw, and conquered. They put out the fires on the tecallis, and the only light they gave the poor Indian to guide him, or rather force him, from one cult to another was that of the more terrible fires of the Inquisition."

In 1810 Mexico threw off the yoke of Spain, but Rome still held her conscience. In 1914 during the celebration of the centenary of independence revolution broke out, which meant the closing of four-fifths of the Roman Catholic Churches and the expulsion of thousands of priests and nuns. Heads of long venerated saints rolled in the gutters and confessional boxes were burned in the streets.

Yet in spite of these difficulties a missionary touring Mexico recently traveled a distance of 6,000 miles in about a month. He spoke to large meetings held in some of the most important towns, in some cases as many as 1,500 people attending the services.

Mr. Eglon Harris began work in Mexico in 1891 and his two sons, his daughter, and his daughter-in-law are continuing the work at Orizaba. A testimony for God has been raised in twelve towns and a monthly paper called *El Sembrador* (The Sower), monthly circulation 100,000, has been the means of great blessing (see letters in February and July issues of *The Fields*). There are six Gospel Halls in Orizaba and fifty meetings within a radius of 150 miles.

Only known workers in Mexico in fellowship with the Assemblies: Mr. and Mrs. E. John Harris, Mr. W. H. Harris, and Miss N. K. Harris, Apartado 28, Orizaba.

There are states in Mexico with the population of as many as a million, where no missionary works. For this reason every door of missionary activity that is open in Mexico, should be entered at once and every opportunity utilized for the speedy evangelization of these people.

"Genuine idolatry is so prevalent in Mexico that converts to evangelical Christianity bring the objects of their former worship to be destroyed."

## Guatemala

is the most populous of the Central American republics lying just below Mexico, with an area of 48,250 square miles and a population of over 2,000,000. The temperature varies from extreme tropical heat in the coastal regions to what a *National Geographic* magazine writer called the "bone-shaking coldness" of the highland sections. There are only two seasons—the wet and the dry. During the rainy season, torrential downpours flood the rivers and cause much damage to the highways. In the towns bridges are thrown across streets that become veritable little rivers when the water rushes down the mountains. Traveling is naturally difficult during this season, since most trips have to be made by motor truck or bus. The roads, although still quite primitive in many places, are being improved continually; and the railroad comes to within thirty miles of Quezaltenango, headquarters of our work.

Sixty per cent. of the people are pure Indians, the remainder classed as "Latins" (i. e., Spaniards in speech and mode of life) include a large majority of half-castes and civilized Indians and a smaller population of whites. About one-half of the births among the Indians and one-third among the whites are illegitimate.

What about the pure Indian stock?

"They still exist as a racial entity. They have survived the slavery to which they were subjected and the peonage system which grew out of this slavery. The more recent laws obliging all Indian children to attend school and learn the Spanish language are largely without effect. The land of the Indians has been taken from them again and again, but some how or other they have always managed to buy it back. They have taken over many of the arts and trades of their conquerors and have adopted the domestic animals the latter brought them. They have even taken over outwardly the religion of their conquerors and yet their civilization is still as distinctly their own as on the day the Spaniards landed in Vera Cruz.

"Let us look a little more closely at the religious status of the Indian. The Catholic Church claims these people for herself. There are at least 1,000,000 Indians who do not speak Spanish as their native tongue. Most of them do not speak it at all and the rest have only a bare smattering of it. And yet there are very few

Catholic priests in the republic of Guatemala who speak the Indian language.

"Most of the Indian villages are visited only once a year by the priest. His presence is the occasion for a drunken orgy in which men, women, and children join. He sings mass in a language unknown to the Indians and if he preaches (which he rarely does) his sermons are in Spanish and he is understood by very few of his audience. He baptises the last crop of children, gathers his fees, and then leaves the village strictly alone for the rest of the year. And during his absence the indigenous religion which, since the freedom from Spain, has enjoyed a certain liberty holds full sway."

**"There is only one power that can change the idolatrous Indian into a worshiper of God, make a liar true, the sot sober, and the immoral man pure, and that power is—THE GOSPEL."**

Work in fellowship with the Assemblies was begun many years ago by Dr. and Mrs. Secord of Omaha, Nebraska, who labored chiefly among the *Quiche* Indians. We have no details except that, after some years, because of local political turmoil and, perhaps, partly because of forgetfulness of those in the homeland, they were compelled to leave the work. (We would appreciate particulars from any that remember the efforts of these pioneers in this field.) After some missionary experience in Venezuela, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kramer entered the country in 1924 and on page 172 give an account of the work centering in Quezaltenango.

Only known workers from the Assemblies: Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kramer, Detroit, Mich., (Mrs. Kramer *absent*)

Miss Grace Greaves (Toronto, Ont.) (*absent*)

Miss Melinda Brubacher (Kitchener, Ont.)

Miss Ruby Paul (Guelph, Ont.) (*absent*)

All at Apartado 61, Quezaltenango.

### Honduras

Population (1930) 859,761. Bananas, chief export. Religious liberty guaranteed, Government attitude friendly, although Roman Church is dominant religion. Large percentage of population is Indian; on the north coast a considerable proportion of Negroes. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hockings from Britain have been working since 1911 and are now located at *San Pedro Sula*. After working among the Mexicans in Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. John Ruddock were in 1926 commended

for the regions beyond and spent two years at Quezaltenango and two years at San Felipe, both in Guatemala. In 1932 they joined Mr. and Mrs. Hockings and are now living at Trujillo. From the List of Missionaries published by Mr. Roy Rapsch of Chicago we quote, "In this State of Colón where we live, there is no missionary from any of the sects or missions. There are thousands of Caribs who have never heard the Gospel, besides the Spanish-speaking people, and in the Mosquita district there are Indians, too, who have not yet heard the story of God's free gift." Early in 1938 they were joined by Mr. and Mrs. James Scollon who also had served in Guatemala in 1933 and 1934.

Workers from United States—

Mr. and Mrs. John Ruddock (Los Angeles, Calif.), Trujillo.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scollon (Detroit, Mich.), Trujillo.

### Nicaragua

Of the Central American States, Nicaragua is territorially the largest, being slightly larger than Guatemala. It has an area of 49,500 square miles which includes however the great Nicaraguan lakes. Of its population of 750,000, 400,000 are whites and Mestizos, the balance Indians and Negroes.

After original pagan ignorance, its conversion to Romanism gave the people some knowledge of God, but degenerated into gross superstition and corruption. Political upheaval and emancipation from papal and Spanish rule opened the door to religious liberty and made possible the entry of missionaries with an open Bible and the Gospel.

The scenery of the interior of Nicaragua is of surpassing beauty. Vast plains, which are extremely fertile, lie unexplored and undeveloped.

Here, as elsewhere, little if anything, is being done for the Indians.

No workers from the Assemblies.

### Costa Rica

(population 600,000) is the most progressive and prosperous of Central America's countries. The majority of the population

is white with no trace of Indian or Negro blood. Climate varies from tropical on the Coast to almost temperate in the higher altitudes; the flora varies from tropical to alpine. Bananas 70%, coffee 20%, cocoa 10% and a variety of other products are exported. There is an orderly efficient government and fine railroads. The State religion is Roman Catholic but religious liberty is guaranteed and evangelical activity fully protected.

No workers from the Assemblies.

### El Salvador

is the smallest of the Central American republics but one of the most densely populated countries of the world; area 7,225

square miles, population 1,800,000. The majority are Indians or mixed blood. The low coast lands are hot and malarial but



INDIAN WOMAN GRINDING  
— CORN —

the interior uplands have an agreeable and healthful climate. Coffee growing is the principal occupation; gold, silver, indigo, sugar, and rubber are exported. By law education is free and compulsory and religious liberty is guaranteed.

No workers from the Assemblies.

### Panama

Area 32,380 square miles, population 471,524 consisting of Spanish, Indians, Negroes, Chinese, and East Indians. Five-eighths of the area is unoccupied being rugged, overgrown, or swampy. Climate generally warm, but in parts healthful. Good communication in the populated portion. Education compulsory, religious freedom guaranteed.

No workers from the Assemblies.

In addition to the republics are **British Honduras** (area 10,176 square miles, population 52,945) and **Canal Zone** (area 379

square miles, population 39,467) under the authority of Great Britain and the United States respectively.

No workers from the Assemblies.

## Recent Work in Guatemala

By CHARLES W. KRAMER

In June of 1924, when we began our missionary work in Guatemala, there were no assemblies in the country and no other missionaries from among those who gather simply in the Lord's name. The work was begun in the town of *Quezaltenango*, and at its inception it was, of course, very small. Mrs. Kramer and I broke bread alone for a while. But some were saved, and others who already belonged to the Lord but who were associated with the denominations, learned from the Scriptures the truths of baptism by immersion, remembering the Lord in the breaking of bread each Lord's Day, etc., and in due course separated themselves and took their places in the Assembly. Soon after the commencement of the work in *Quezaltenango*, another Assembly was formed in *Cantel*, a little Indian pueblo nearby. At this time there was bitter opposition from the Roman Catholics, some of whom plotted to kill me and to burn the house we lived in.

Throughout the years since these assemblies were formed, literally tons of tracts, Testaments, portions, and booklets have been distributed far and near from our center in *Quezaltenango*. This work has brought many invitations to other places, and, with the Lord's help, we and the fellow-laborers who have joined us, have taken advantage of as many of these opportunities as possible. As the result of the distribution of literature and the preaching of the Word, both publicly and from house to house, by the missionaries and native workers there are now in Guatemala sixteen Assemblies. All seek to maintain a position of separation from the world and from the religions around them and to do the Lord's will as revealed in His Word.

Two of the Assemblies are entirely Indian, and in these meetings Indian dialects are used rather than Spanish, which is the language of the country. Practically all of the men speak Spanish, however, and when the preaching is in Spanish they are able to translate for the benefit of those of the women who do not understand.

As individuals, the Christians in our Guatemalan assemblies are similar to believers elsewhere, that is—spiritual and useful while walking humbly in the fear of God; carnal and of little service when out of touch with God. Nevertheless, many of them, in their desire to please the Lord in practical ways, would put to shame those of us who have enjoyed great privileges that these people have never had.

God has exercised and sent to the work in Guatemala three sisters from Ontario, Canada—

Miss Ruby Paul of Guelph, Miss Grace Greaves of Toronto, and Miss Melinda Brubacher of Kitchener. (Miss Greaves and Mrs. Kramer and the children have been in Canada for a much-needed change of climate after having been seriously ill; Miss Paul has recently returned for the same reason.) Our missionary sisters distribute literature, visit sick and interested persons, hold classes for women and children, assist in the preparation and mailing of our monthly periodical, *El Contendor por la Fe*, and perform many other valuable services. My sister Magdalena has also been of great help in preparing articles for publication.

Besides these workers, there are five native brethren (all of them married men with children) spending their time wholly in the Lord's work. While they are content to depend only on God to supply their needs, we naturally feel responsible for them, as they are not known to the Christians in other lands. Two of these native brethren have served the Lord in this way for about nine years and have proved that He is able to sustain them. They often make long trips on foot to distribute tracts and to help and encourage the believers in remote places. Two of these evangelists can speak Indian dialects.

We consider the printing and distribution of *El Contendor por la Fe* (The Contendor for the Faith) a very important part of our work. Originally about 1,000 copies were printed each month. Through kind co-workers at home, God gave us a printing press, and we now turn out about 5,000 copies a month, which are distributed in Guatemala and in other Spanish-speaking countries. We constantly receive gratifying reports that God is using the little periodical. The press work for the paper usually occupies most of the time of two men.

The percentage of illiteracy in Guatemala is high, although the children of the present generation are compelled to attend school. In addition to the fact that many adult Christians cannot read or write, a number of the Assemblies are located in isolated villages. In order to enable these Christians to enjoy the fellowship and ministry of other believers, we arrange several conferences annually in different places, and these are generally held during the dry season. In Quezaltenango the yearly conference is held during Easter Week. The large Gospel tent is used for the meetings, as the room in which the regular meetings are held is much too small for the conference. In the evening we generally have an audience of 400 or 500. Three meals a day are served to all who attend, and last year this entailed the preparation of about 4,000 meals; most of the food is cooked over open fires made on the ground. Miss Paul and Miss Greaves usually assume the responsibility for this difficult undertaking and are willingly assisted by many of the native sisters. About half a ton of dried corn is used to make "tamalitos," which might very well be called the "daily bread" of these poor people. Besides these, we serve black beans,

rice, vegetables, and meat. Frequently a sheep, a pig, a turkey, or even a calf is brought along by some sisters who have been fattening it for the occasion. Many of the Christians walk as far as thirty to fifty miles under the tropical sun to reach the place where the conference is held. The road to Quezaltenango is upgrade most of the way, as the town is 8,000 feet above sea level, and a good part of the highway is very stony and rough. But all this does not dismay these eager Christians. When they arrive, they are content to sleep on a board, a cane mat, or a bed of pine needles. This is the material side of the conference; but spiritual food is also forthcoming in abundance, as there are now a number of brethren who can preach acceptably. God in His goodness has blessed our conferences both to the Christians and the unsaved.

New missionaries are not allowed to enter Guatemala; so pray that those of us who are there may be kept in such a condition of nearness to the Lord that we may be of the greatest service to Him.

The Scriptures state that, "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Will you, then, pray on behalf of the work in Guatemala?

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Mrs. Kramer who came to this country on furlough several months ago for health reasons, had recovered and was looking forward to returning to *Guatemala* within a few months. Mr. Kramer who had several years uninterrupted service had hoped last Spring to join his wife in the North but that plan has been abandoned. The way was not clear and he felt that he should not absent himself from the work at that time.

A sudden need for a serious operation upon Mrs. Kramer developed recently and the operation was performed in Detroit on October 6. The surgeons report the result satisfactory and that a permanent cure has been effected. It is hoped that her recovery will be rapid and that she will be able to sail from New York in January or February, if the Lord will.

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*Whatever imperfections were in Abraham, whatever his haltings and stumblings, he never settled down, as to his purpose, into half-hearted obedience. So if any child of God, howsoever he may fail, have a steady fixed purpose to please God, he will surely become firm in faith at last.*

—Robert C. Chapman.

Where will you find an apostle? I will explain what I mean by that term. He must be a man who has died utterly to the world; who has no ties of any sort; who can bear the intense dullness of these countries; who seeks few letters; and who can bear the thought of dying deserted. Now there are few, very few, men who can accept this post. But no half measure will do. A man must give us everything, everything, to do anything, for Christ here. Yet what a field!

Chinese Gordon.

## Notes

JAMES D. H. ANNAN (St. Vincent) reports physical improvement with gain of several pounds in weight. Has recently been taking meetings in Ontario and will respond as may be possible to any invitations to tell of the work in the West Indies.

A telegram from the American Consul General at *Hankow* reports that CONRAD R. BAEHR and his family were safe and well at *Tsingan*, Kiangsi on September 27.

A missionary conference was held in *Hartford, Conn.* on September 24 and 25. The hurricane and floods in the New England states prevented many from attending but there was a large company including visitors from Boston, Framingham, Holyoke, and Springfield, Mass., Groton, Conn., and Paterson, New Jersey. Speakers were Richard Hill of Sea Cliff, N. Y., Rowland H. C. Hill of India, Albert E. Horton of Africa, and John Smart of Canada.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES O. KAUTTO visited a few Assemblies in the New York district, are proceeding as far south as Miami, Fla., and plan to make their way to California for two or three months' rest before sailing for *China* in March or April.

MISS ANGELITA MARTINEZ (*Paraguay*) has told of the work at sisters' meetings in Toronto, Hamilton, and places in Ohio and Pennsylvania; expects to visit Philadelphia and Virginia and North Carolina in November. Time of her return to *Paraguay* is uncertain for she is still under medical treatment.

JOHN MERIDEW, of *Quilmes*, Argentina, reports (September 16) that splendid interest was shown at the opening Septem-

ber 11 of a tent campaign in *Berazategui* five or six miles away. This work is in addition to the responsibilities of the Orphanage.

MISS RUBY PAUL sailed August 17 from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, en route to Guelph, Ont. After over eight years' service her poor health requires a period of rest and recuperation.

MISS MARJORIE RIGLER, with the hearty commendation of the Assembly meeting in Elim Hall, Courtney, B. C., has given herself to the service of the Lord in *Angola*. She plans to join the work in *Chokweland* where Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. McLaren have labored for many years. The following is quoted from the Assembly's letter of September 24 to *The Fields*:

"This is not a sudden decision on her part but has been the matter of prayer and earnest desire for the past two years, and in view of this has just completed a year's course of Bible study at the Multnomah School of the Bible, Portland.

"Right throughout her Christian experience she has manifested a deep desire to bring the knowledge of salvation to others, and has been an indefatigable Sunday School teacher, and has had for the past few weeks a night class for girls. Her blackboard talks and colored drawings have been an effective means of presenting the Gospel through "eye-gate and ear-gate." She has a wide knowledge of the Scriptures and her zeal, energy, and enthusiasm in things of God have been a source of thanksgiving to us all.

"It is therefore with the fullest confidence that we commend her to your prayerful interest and help. We trust we can count on your hearty cooperation in the sending forth of our sister, upon whose heart God has laid the burden of souls of those dark skinned people of *Angola*."

Communications to be addressed c/o Mr. P. J. Murray, Nob Hill, Comax, B. C.

MR. AND MRS. F. WILLIAM ROGERS, of

*French Equatorial Africa*, are in Chicago and plan to visit Assemblies in the Middle West until the end of the year, early in January making New York their headquarters until their return in February to their field, if the Lord will.

MR. AND MRS. THOMAS SMITH arrived in New York October 22 on their way to Cuba. After attending Monthly Missionary Meeting expect to leave for Miami and to arrive in Havana by way of Key West about October 1.

Missionary Sewing Class of Winnipeg, Manitoba, meets on the third Wednesday of every month to make garments for the children of missionaries in British West Indies, Argentina, India, and sometimes China. They support little Rosemary in The Girls' Home, Kollegal, India. "Though we cannot 'Go Forth' ourselves, we thus can help the work in Regions Beyond."

Particulars from Jeanie (Mrs. C. J.) Evans, 819 Ashburn Street.

MR. FRANCIS A. GRUBB, MR. AND MRS. J. RUSSELL DAVIS, MISS SARAH LE TOURNEAU, and MISS CATHERINE MCKENZIE sailed for *China* from San Francisco October 9 farewelled at the dock by about seventy of the Lord's people.

#### LETTER OF COMMENDATION

Lake Ave. Gospel Hall, Pasadena, California, October 2, 1938.

Dear Brethren: It is our great joy and privilege to once more heartily commend our dear brother and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Davis, to the Lord's work in China and to the prayerful and practical care of the Lord's people.

Our brother and sister were forced to return from the field some time ago on account of his health. And now since he is fully recovered it is their desire to return to their labors in this land to which the Lord has led them. They will go forth with the fullest approval and commendations of the saints in this assembly and neighboring assemblies in this district.

Signed on behalf of the assembly here, W. H. Manchester, William Wyper, Harry C. Ertl.

Signed on behalf of Goodyear Gospel Hall, Frederick Hillis, John Stewart, Gordon Wallace.

Signed on behalf of Ave. 54 Gospel Hall, J. F. Gallagher, Frank M. Tyler, Thomas G. Millham.

How great is the difference between  
living to get from God, and living to give  
to God.  
—Robert C. Chapman.

## Addresses of American and Canadian Missionaries on Furlough and New Workers, Outgoing

Annan, Mr. and Mrs. James D. H. (St. Vincent), c/o Mr. Thomas Nelson, 2 Doel Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Barclay, Miss Flora E. (China), 282 Washington Street, Hartford, Conn.

Bygrave, Miss Kathleen (India), 15 Lakeview Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Craig, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. (Japan), 1818 74th Avenue, Oakland, California.

Deans, Mr. and Mrs. William (Belgian Congo), c/o M. Anet, 34, Rue de Stassart, Brussels, Belgium.

Edmonds, Miss Gwendolyn (Morocco), 5326 Hillen Drive, Oakland, Calif.

Fifield, Miss Mary (Belgian Congo), c/o M. Anet, 34, Rue de Stassart, Brussels, Belgium.

Gannon, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. (Angola), 143 Wemborough Road, Stanmore, Middlesex, England.

Greaves, Miss Grace (Guatemala), R. R., Barrie, Ont., Canada.

Hess, Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon R. (Northern Rhodesia), 251 Linden Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Rowland H. C., (India), 65 Summit Avenue, Sea Cliff, N. Y.

Horton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. (Angola), 357 Hudson Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kautfo, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. (N. China), 24 Beacon Street, Redlands, Calif.

Knight, Miss Cornelia (to Belgian Congo), c/o Dr. Henri Anet, 34 Rue de Stassart, Brussels, Belgium.

Kramer, Mrs. Charles W. (Guatemala), 4400 Virginia Park, Detroit, Mich.

Lape, Miss Jeanette (Philippines), 504-A Griswold Street, Glendale, Calif.

Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace (Northern Rhodesia), Box 486, Athens, N. Y.

McClelland, Miss Margretta Priscilla (to India), 1322 Funston Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.

Martinez, Miss Angelita (Paraguay), 882 Ray Avenue, Ridgefield, N. J.

McKay, Mr. and Mrs. John H. (St. Vincent), c/o Mr. Herbert Staats, 1666 Browning Rd., Merchantville, N. J.

McLaren, Mrs. Robert S. (Angola), 153 Maple Street, Simcoe, Ont.

Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lester (Colombia), 545 Central Avenue, East Orange, N. J.

Orgesby, Mr. William J. (Jamaica), 113 Wohlens Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Olford, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. S. (Angola), 9, Clifton Road, Newport, Mon., England.

Paul, Miss Ruby (Guatemala), 17 Webster Street, Guelph, Ont.

Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan M. (Dominican Republic), 1 Cavendish Place, Troon, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Rigg, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. (Chile), 1645 Delmont Avenue, East Cleveland, Ohio.

Rigler, Miss Marjorie (to Angola), c/o Mr. P. J. Murray, Nob Hill, Comox, B. C.

Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. F. William (French Equatorial Africa), c/o Mr. G. Wegener, 4214 North Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Eric (Bolivia), c/o Mr. Thomas Hill, 1393 8th Street, Oakland, Calif.

Spence, Mr. and Mrs. George M. (Jamaica), Grace Chapel, Tenafly, N. J.

Watson, Miss Eva C. (Venezuela), 23 Pinewood Avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Wills, Mr. W. H. (Venezuela), 68 Fernwood Street, Ormeau Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

## Revised Addresses of Workers on Their Fields

Buckley, Mrs. Margaret D., Loa Chi Fang, Wei Hai Wei, Shantung, China.

Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell, Chao Yang, Chin Chow Province, Manchukuo, via Japan.

Goff, Miss Fanny, El Mene de Acosta, c/de N. V. P. Apartado 4, Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

McKenzie, Miss Catherine, Chao Yang, Chin Chow Province, Manchukuo, via Japan.

# Letters

## GUATEMALA

**Quezalte-nango** CHARLES W. KRAMER—About six weeks ago we visited in *Tecpan*, where two Christian couples were legally married. Several days' meetings were held there with splendid interest. Seventeen were baptized, and together with two others, an assembly was formed. We praise God especially for several brethren very able to minister the Word and with a real heart for souls.

A few days were spent in *Acatenango*, where the assembly had been formed on the previous trip. God kept off the rain and there was a good attendance. Two more were baptized there. Meetings were also held each afternoon in *San Antonio Nejapa*, three miles away, where a former "pastor" and a good number of his "congregation" had been baptized and are in happy fellowship.

On a return trip at *Cimaltenango* two others were received into fellowship, one being a brother whom God has gifted to minister His Word.

In the town of *Comalapa* there is quite a conflict of soul on the part of a large group of Christians belonging to the sects. On the previous trip a few had heard God's Word regarding separation from the world, sin, and error, as well as the plain truths of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and had gone back to their people to seek to convince them that God expected more than they had been giving Him in the past. There was quite a difference of opinion as some felt they should adhere to the sects and systems in which they had been mistaught and confused by "false teachers," while others believed they should obey God's command to "come apart" and "be separate." Last week special meetings were held and although the religious leaders had sent special preachers to try by exhortations and threats to turn the Christians from their decision, it was of no avail and God filled the hall each meeting. We baptized thirty in a beautiful spot among the mountains where there was a

spring in the hewn rock. At the meeting held three others made their decision to obey the Lord, cost what it might, and we hope to baptize another ten or more later.

Miss Melinda Brubacher, of *San Felipe*, Reu., has her hands full with her children's classes, personal visiting and caring for not a few sick folks who seek her aid. Please continue to pray for her that she may be kept in bodily and spiritual health in order to serve the Master.

While absent from the actual field yet we ask you to remember especially my wife and children, who are at present at *Ipperwash Beach*, Ontario, Canada. God is graciously restoring them all in health for which blessing we are truly grateful.

## ARGENTINA

**Bell Ville** A. WILLIAM COOK — Our work here is scattered over the district, and though the largest assembly is here in Bell Ville, we also seek to help in the neighboring towns of *Morrison* and *Ballesteros*. In the former we have a nice Sunday School, have had a record of a hundred, though it is down somewhat now. Then we seek to go for one evening each week for a Gospel meeting and have had the joy of seeing some souls saved of late, for which we can truly thank the Lord. Also we seek to visit two towns monthly, which are farther afield and lend a helping hand to the brethren who live there.

We are coming to the end of our winter season and shall soon be into nice weather for tent work. We hope to pitch a tent here during the month or latter part of the month of October, and in *Morrison* in November. We also are to have some special meetings for believers during September which we trust shall be a real blessing in the life of the Assembly. A very godly young Armenian is coming to us for two weeks from the city of *Córdoba*, and we long that God might work deeply in many of our hearts. Aug. 12, '38

**Santiago del Estero** ALFRED FURNISS—We found the believers rejoiced to see us again. We are much strengthened by the change, though our strength is only relative, yet it is a joy to

be here again to serve the Lord. We long to see younger workers coming forward; how needful to pray as the Lord enjoined. Pray ye the Lord of the harvest.

As we take up the burden again, the joys and sorrows, and problems and difficulties, how much we need the heavenly wisdom and grace and strength, as they come pouring into our ears. There is much more than platform work to be done. At times it gets more than we can carry and we have to lean very hard on Him. Yet what greater joy than to spend and be spent in His service. August 31, 1938

**Bernal** JOHN WILSON—The winter has been very damp and the bad weather has hindered greatly the meetings. We arranged a special effort in *Avellanada* and were rather disappointed to find that the feasts of the Patron Saint fell on the same dates. We were refused permission to have open-air meetings but went from house to house with tracts. In spite of all, we had the hall well filled and interest awakened. *Avellanada* is one of the worst sections of Buenos Aires. How does the false church deal with such conditions? On the Lord's day there were great processions carrying the "Saint" with bands and all pomp. In the afternoon the town was given over to all kinds of diversions. One street was closed to traffic, and was occupied with all kinds of side shows and a free-for-all-dance. Two women came to my door to invite me to the feast of the Virgin. I asked them "What Virgin?" and they said, "The Holy Mother of God." I asked them what was the nature of the feast and they said, "There are all classes of diversions and a public dance." I asked in surprise, "A dance in honor of the Holy Mother of God?" They said, "Oh yes, but in the forenoon there is a 'Mass' every hour in the Church. I had the opportunity to put before them what the Scriptures say in regard to the "Holy Church" and the way of salvation. The multitudes are lulled to sleep by the sanctifying of their corruptions, if only they are carried on in the name of some saint.

Preparations are being made for special efforts in the gospel with the coming

of spring, and the young people of Buenos Aires take an active part in this.

Locally we are encouraged in the work and the three Sunday Schools go on well in spite of many obstacles. There is a nice group of young men who give promise of being useful in the work of the Lord.

I have just finished a series of meetings for believers in the other side of Buenos Aires on the subject of "The Priesthood of Christ." The believers have been blessed in the meditation on this precious subject. It was two hours journey to get there, yet still in Buenos Aires. 9-1-'38

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have served twelve years uninterruptedly and would like, if it be the will of the Lord, to visit home and are looking to the Lord that the way may be opened up.

**Buenos Aires** JAMES RUSSELL—I visited the Assemblies in *Calle Medanos*, *Calle Costa Rica*, and *San Martin*, giving in each special teaching to believers. I am now having special meetings of a practical character in *Villa Luro* and in *Lanus*; at it every night of the week. Last night, in *Villa Luro*, at least one hundred and fifty persons, the majority being young folks, were present. Tonight, I continue lectures on 1 Corinthians here in *Villa Crespo*. July 22, 1938

## BRAZIL

**Parintins** JOSE PENNA—Since 1931 my wife and I have been working in this field. The Lord has blessed our ministry so that a good number of believers are spread throughout the district. Three assemblies have been formed and just now new doors have been opened to us and there are new believers and new places of meetings.

Far places are now being reached with the Gospel by the help of our motor boat and the Lord has led us to places where there are souls in a hunger for the Word of Life. We are quite glad that the Lord has so blessed the work in these last months, giving us the privilege of seeing souls converted to our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. The region is one of waters; only waterways are available but thank God He has granted us to do a little to glorify Him. August 22, 1938

## BOLIVIA

### Potosi

PERCY W. HAMILTON—Spanish work in cities has been our sphere since coming in 1931, until we were led out here to this Indian district which we now look upon as our field.

Having only commenced here some sixteen months ago, we are babes in their language and the work only at its initiation. A home had to be built and language study done while living amongst them and serving them medically. Here among the Quecha-speaking Indians it has been uphill work, as it is still only in the beginning stage. Some years ago Mr. Pullenger bought a small property, started a building, and worked hard amongst these needy people, but the Lord led him and his wife to work on the Launch on the upper Amazon in Peru. The Lord has led us to continue the work started. The people have been very indifferent to the Gospel and we truly realize only the Lord can deliver this people from Satan's firm hold.

The new building for the hall, school, and medical rooms is almost finished, so we hope to see the interest in the Word, and the number interested increase under better conditions. Meanwhile, small meetings are being carried on in our home and a Sunday School which give joy.

The medical work has been used, we believe, to open up things a bit. Thus far I have over 700 different cases on record. A fellow-worker, Dr. Brown, from England, joined us a couple of years ago and has settled twenty miles up the valley from us. August 28, 1938

Mr. Hamilton was born in New Zealand but lived as a boy and youth in Bolivia. After studying in Buenos Aires he took up medical practice there; after a few years the Lord sent him back to Bolivia in the work of the Gospel. His original desire was to be self-supporting but the Lord led him into whole-time work. Mrs. Hamilton is the former Florence Carruth, originally a worker in Argentina, commended by the 125th Street Assembly, New York City.

## PERU

### Iquitos

JOSEPH HOCKING—The Gospel meetings for a number of nights has had over a hundred in attendance. The Sunday School too has increased to an attendance of over a hun-

dred for the last few Sundays. Both saint and sinner are receiving blessing under the ministry of Brother Horne. We seek to do personal work and tract distribution. We have greatly enjoyed our stay here in Iquitos and the privilege of getting to know the Christians and in helping to whatever extent our language would allow us in the work of the assembly.

We daily look forward to moving on up river to *Pucalpa*. *Pucalpa* is becoming a very important river town in that a road is being constructed connecting this river town with the mountains and the Pacific coast. Remember us in prayer as we face the numerous problems awaiting us there. We look forward to seeing the Lord working there in the recovery of what remains of the former testimony and in the salvation of many precious souls. Aug. 8, 1938

## VENEZUELA

### Caracas

S. B. ADAMS—At the end of last year we were able to buy a new hall, larger and in every way better than the one we were in for the last twenty years. We have also a nice Bible store at the side, and the number of visitors has been extraordinary these days. Some buying Bibles and Testaments, others really seeking conversation; it has been a pleasure to us to talk to them about eternal things. At the moment, there are quite a number of new faces in our meetings and we believe some must be near the kingdom, but we need to be careful, as it is the easiest thing in the world to get professions. We have also opened a new preaching center in *La Guaira*, the first seaport of the Republic and already we believe a poor woman of the town has been truly converted.

During the six months ended May 1st, we put into the hands of the people over 25,000 copies of the Scriptures, or portions. All these were sold, or their value paid in some way, as in this way we firmly believe they are more appreciated. It is really a great joy for us to be here, to be able to preach the Gospel in this big city without let or hindrance, as well as to reach to utmost corners of the Republic by the printed page.

Our 8-year old blind son in Canada can read and write Braille very well. Only when he is in school and one of the teachers can write below what he has written us, can we get news from him direct.

August 28, 1938

**El Mene** MISS FANNY M. GOFF — I came to Venezuela last February and since then I have been teaching in the school in El Mene in the state of Falcon, with Miss Edith Gulston. There are about 95 children in the school. We bring in the benches from the Hall for them to sit on and we use planks across wooden horses for them to write on, so our furniture is quite primitive. But still there is a good deal to encourage us in the school work. Quite a number of the older children have professed to be saved, and also the school attracts the parents and gives them an interest in the Gospel.

The past five weeks we have been in *Santa Rosa* for the vacation. It is a place high in the mountains where the air is always fresh and cool at night. Mr. and Mrs. Saword and their family, Miss Gulston, Miss Scott, and I went, as well as two Venezuelan Christians. There were nine donkeys and one mule to take us but as there was a great deal of luggage including beds and bedding, only a few of us could ride at one time and the rest had to walk. We left early in the morning and didn't reach *Santa Rosa* until after midnight. But it was well worth the hard trip. We were on top of a high mountain with the valley far below us, surrounded by other high green mountains. The Christians were very kind to us in every way. *Santa Rosa* is not a village but a whole mountain side dotted with little houses. In the whole countryside for several miles around there are about 45 people saved and only about 16 unsaved besides the children. Mr. Saword had meetings each night, using his chart "From Egypt to Canaan," giving a good word for both saved and unsaved. One young man professed to accept Christ and seemed real.

The conference is to be held in *Valencia* in two weeks, D. V., and we expect to wait for that before returning to El Mene.

I still find it rather difficult to under-

stand conversations in Spanish, but am able usually to follow what is said in meetings pretty well. Also, I have picked up enough "classroom Spanish" that I don't find the school work very difficult.

September 17, 1938

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

**La Vega** RALPH J. CARTER — Things are opening up in a very remarkable way in a number of country districts. Although the way has not been made clear for us to settle in *Santiago* as we had hoped we might, there is an opportunity to visit there and hold meetings in the home of a young Christian couple who have moved there from *Puerto Plata*. It may be possible for us to visit them fairly frequently, and carry on a little testimony in the Gospel until such time as there are full time workers available to go and settle there. It is only about twenty-five miles from *La Vega*.

During the time that we have been away the work here in *La Vega* has grown wonderfully. Quite a large number have been saved and added to the little assembly during that time; and numbers more are deeply interested. Two reasons weighed with us most heavily in deciding to stay on here instead of seeking to open up new work. First, that other workers may be wanting to go for furlough before Mr. and Mrs. Reid return, and in that event we would need to be available for relieving them; and second, that Mr. Jones, who was carrying on here during our absence, in view of the growth of the work, has felt that problems of teaching and guidance for the new converts have come up for which he does not feel sufficiently experienced. I would not want to imply that I feel myself sufficient for such responsibilities, but we both were of the opinion that with the presence of both of us they might be more easily and efficiently discharged. Sept. 15, 1938

**Puerto Plata** MISS MARJORIE BOLTON — Our work here in *Puerto*

*Plata* continues to go on with many encouragements. The numbers in the four Sunday Schools and at the different meetings are keeping up well. At the

beginning of the year eleven obeyed the Lord in baptism, and were received into fellowship. This gave us much joy for amongst the number were three of our young girls, who had attended the services and the Sunday School for many years, and we had prayed much that they would take a definite stand for the Lord. Please remember all these in your prayers that they may continue to go on for the Lord, and to know more of His ways. There is so much here to tempt and to lead them astray.

Since the middle of April the Lord has made it possible for us to broadcast our Sunday evening services from the Hall. In this way we are able to send the glorious Gospel to many in all parts of the Republic, and to others in our town who, fearing persecution from the priests and from their friends, do not come to the Hall.

Recently a number of our native Christian women have commenced a small Gospel meeting one afternoon each week, in one of the districts some distance from the town. They have been encouraged by having good numbers at their meetings. In another district I have been going every second Tuesday afternoon with one of our native Christian women, where we have a Gospel meeting in the home of another of our Christians. In this difficult district the majority of the people are very poor and are fanatical Roman Catholics.

We are busy preparing a "Bienvenidos" (Welcome) meeting for Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Carter, which will be held on Friday evening. Our young folks are practising special hymns and poems of welcome.

August 8, 1938

**Puerto Plata** IAN M. RATHIE — Since Mr. Reid left we have continued to see the Lord's hand in

blessing in all departments of the work as far as it is possible for us to judge by the numbers and interest. Sunday School attendance has been averaging fifty weekly above last year in the four local schools. The Gospel meetings in the hall, suburbs, and country places are better attended than ever. Women's meetings, cottage

meetings and young people's classes show increase. Thus the continual development of the work which has been uninterrupted from the beginning, goes on under His guidance. For this we are indeed thankful as we see the unprecedented efforts of the Roman Catholic priests and Catholic Action Societies in this land to recover some of the ground they have lost in the past few years.

We feel encouraged over the greater part being played by the Dominicans themselves, especially the young people, in the preaching of the Gospel. Our most promising young man recently moved to the Capital, where the modernist mission there quickly employed him in their book store and have been offering to send him to their seminary in Puerto Rico. He told them he was quite willing to go, but without any obligation on his part to serve them afterwards. So there has been no more offers, so evidently they don't like the conditions. He is not only gifted as a speaker, but also as a writer, having been a reporter for years on a local paper. We have been looking to the Lord to make a printing press available, as he is a printer by trade, and could easily earn his own living as well as publishing tracts and a Gospel paper. He would be invaluable as a helper in starting work in that needy city, the largest in the country, and also in visiting our other centers where he draws the crowds to the halls whenever he is announced as speaker. His gift and faithfulness, as well as that of other young men, give us much joy as we look to the future.

September 15, 1938

## ST. KITTS

**Basseterre** CHARLES F. BROWN — Some three months ago I felt that the Lord would have me start work in *Challengers* village, and we commenced open air meetings, which were so appreciated by the folk of that village that we decided to rent a small room for regular meetings. It was soon manifest that a permanent work could be established provided we had a hall of our own. I want you to pray for this work. It is most encouraging and it is evident that the Lord

has many of His chosen ones there, for in spite of faithfully speaking of the awfulness of sin and its penal consequences, the people crowd into the meeting and listen most attentively.

The Sunday School in this village numbers 170 on the roll and this number listen to the Gospel twice each week. Some have been saved.

I finally obtained, at a rental, a site with the prospect of purchasing or leasing. I happened to know a man who had built a hall 28 feet by 14 feet for dances, this had turned out a failure and he was in trouble. At a favorable price I arranged to take it over and to remove it the four miles to Challengers. The road is very narrow and has many curves in it, besides having many large trees overhanging the road. I spent two days with a number of helpers getting it disconnected from its concrete foundation, and placed on a four-wheeled trolley, ready to attach to a large truck. Then on the third day over the narrow curved road, with a crowd of people following, in three hours we had reached the village. All the people turned out to give us three cheers. They were simply overjoyed to have the Gospel Hall in their midst. I have since been busy building a stone foundation under and fixing such woodwork as was needed and painting inside and outside. It looks lovely and, being in the center of the village and on the main road, is admired by all. We expect to open at the end of the month and ask for your continued interest in prayer that it may be the birthplace of many souls. September 19, 1938

### TRINIDAD

**San Fernando** NORMAN L. KION — I have been ill for several months, but in His mercy am quite a little better at present. Mrs. Kion keeps fairly well for which we praise Him.

It has pleased the Lord to own His Word and cheer our hearts by granting real revival at one of our outstations. Twenty-one have recently confessed faith in Christ, chiefly through efforts of one of our local native workers from *Broadway* Assembly. A number have given real evi-

dence of possessing new life by forsaking lives of vilest sin. Three couples have separated until we make the necessary announcements for their marriage. Others (who have no children and who do not desire marriage) have separated perma-



nently on confession. This means a great deal to these people and is a real testimony to the village.

A little extension on our hall at Broadway, when completed, will provide a baptistry and 30 to 40 more sittings.

August 3, 1938

### FRANCE

**Frépillon** K. A. JOHNSON — More than forty children have been received, cared for, and instructed in the Word of God. And most of these, we are happy to say, have learned to love the Lord Jesus Christ and to acknowledge Him as their own personal Savior. And yet, how insignificant seems this little company when one hears that there are something like 100,000 children abandoned in France every year! When we look out on this vast harvest field and see how great are its opportunities and how few are the laborers, our hearts are moved to cry out unto the Master of the harvest that He would send forth more laborers into His harvest. Will you join with us in this prayer for poor, dark France?

In March last, a Christian lady in Paris arranged for Jeannette, aged 15 years, and her sister, Rucette, aged 12 (both parents of these girls are dead), to come to LaChaumiere. Both these girls have been

brightly saved. Jeannette the elder girl was the first to respond, and she was afterwards the means of leading her own sister to the Lord. September 8, 1938

## ANGOLA

Missionaries in Angola request earnest prayer that there may be a favorable outcome of the present crisis in evangelical work in that Country. Under a new law no non-Roman Catholic missionary work may be carried on unless there is employed at each station a native of Portugal to teach in that language. No teacher is acceptable without educational qualifications so exacting that compliance is practically impossible. Recently Mr. T. Ernst Wilson of Quirima and Dr. David B. Long of Malange journeyed to Vila Lusa to confer with the workers there. No solution of the problem had been found according to a letter received in New York October 20.

## Biula

EDNA (MRS. MALCOLM) MAC JANNET—We so often ask you to pray for certain things, and then perhaps forget to tell you when those prayers have been answered. So I want to tell you of one way in which prayer is being answered, and that is, in the thrusting forth of our native Christians to evangelize amongst their own people. In a village trip last month, we visited one of our out-schools where two of our native believers and their wives are proclaiming the Gospel to a large group of surrounding villages. These workers have been discouraged almost to the point of giving up. But we found a good interest in the villages, and a few who were saved and happy in the Lord. So often Satan comes in to discourage where real work is being done. After a few days in camp in another large group of villages, we moved on further and came to another group where we found two more of our native Christians with their wives. And these were not in an established "out-school," but had come and built there on their own, just for the purpose of reaching the people with the Gospel. And although they had not yet finished building their houses they already had some real con-

verts, and a keen interest had begun in the people around them. They themselves were so full of zeal and enthusiasm that it was refreshing to us to be with them. We enjoyed gathering with them around their big camp-fire at night as they met to meditate upon the Word, sing hymns, and have prayer together. And they were always ready to pilot us on village trips during the day.

This is what we have been longing for, and asking for your help in prayer. We feel that it is just a *beginning*, and Satan would frustrate. So, pray on. July 19, '38

## Clitau

JOHN E. BODALY—When we commenced to work here in 1920 a young man came to sell rice. Upon asking him whence he came, he told about a good group of villages to the east. It has been impossible to get to them till now.

After fourteen miles by car, we went on by carriers for eight days. The trip was very tiring owing to the heat and the dirty condition of the country; the fires had gone through leaving most of our camp sites like black ash heaps. We have to learn that some of our happiest experiences in the Lord's work are amongst things that are not to our liking.

We found villages aplenty. Had some times as many as three meetings a day and a big camp fire meeting in the evening. These villages had never been visited, except for a couple that were visited only once. With the desire to visit them, for eighteen years after my promise I was not able to get to some twenty-five villages. Our hearts cry out to the Lord of the harvest to send more laborers into His harvest. Now in my tenth year since having a furlough, there does seem so much to do that we are often tempted to give it up in despair. Oh, for more to help in this work is continually our cry.

In addition to this trip, my wife and the Portuguese Christian girl that we have here with us were able to spend two weeks in some of the near-by villages. There was good interest in the meetings, from 200 up most evenings. There were some conversions. Of course these villages were those nearer to us and they have heard the Gospel for years. Aug. 2, 1938

**Luma**           GEORGE WISEMAN—As we sit  
**Cassai**           and tell forth the Gospel, the  
                    natives often look in wonder.

And why not? After being bound by superstition and witchcraft for so many years and then hearing of a God of love, it is no wonder they can hardly take it in. As a general rule, the natives are not keen on hearing the "Words" and we have to invite them and almost beg them to listen. However, we spent a little time recently in the villages, and in one place it was a joy to tell forth the story, and to note the eager expression on the faces of the men. Many were old, and were hearing, perhaps for the first time. They literally drank in; if only we knew they had accepted the Lord as their Savior, but we can only leave the results with Him. At another place there was a very old man, near to death; the witch-doctor had been called and was carrying on his heathen practices—we read the Bible to the old man, and though he could not speak he just shook his head. How sad to think this is only one of many cases on the verge of death, and nothing to hope for. Our hearts yearn for these people, and we long to see many won to Him.

Poor people, sin, sickness, superstition, and witchcraft rule their lives, and only the fear of death at the end. Many live in dirty shacks, and have no blanket for the cold nights and hardly a piece of cloth for the day time. Yet, in all their filth and dirt we have come to love them because the Lord does and He died for their souls. Oh, that many may learn to trust Him before the day of mercy closes. In one village I spoke of the uselessness of an idol; a man quickly responded and said, "Oh, no, white man, that boy standing near you was cured by that idol. There was a thin little fellow standing by just recovering from an illness, and they gave the credit to an idol. In another place there was a very sick man—I doubt if he is living now—the witch doctor was present and had cupped his back, and it was covered with blood, then too, they had painted his neck in different colored muds, thinking it would cure him. He was unable to speak, and as I read he just shook his head.

This morning a believer came to the door, she had her Bible in a bag; she had come to tell us she was going to visit some relatives some distance away, and as she went she was going to read in the villages. It is encouraging to see the native interested in telling forth the Gospel to their own people, and we wish there were a greater desire.

August 17, 1938

(Received October 10, 1938)

**Quirima**       ELEANOR SUTHERLAND (MRS.  
                    DAVID B.) LONG—When we last wrote you we were on our way to Dr. Bier at *Boma* where the Lord blessed us with a little son—Patrick Brookes—born on February 28. We are very grateful for his cheery presence alone up here and pray that he may grow up to live for God. We arrived back again at Quirima on March 31. Following the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Allison for *Sarimo* early in April we have been kept busy indeed. We are so happy to have word that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are expected to arrive at *Loanda* (the coast) on the 15th of this month. Now that we are in the dry season, we are taking advantage of opportunities of getting away among the distant villages. My husband is in the *Songo* country this fortnight trekking around preaching the Gospel. We hope to spend time out there again later on, if the Lord will. It is a very needy part. Though the people have been very hard, there seems to be a softening and opening among them.

Pray for Angola, we know not how long there may be liberty given to Protestant missionaries. God is able and we pray if it be His will the Gospel may be preached among the many who know it not, ere the country is left to the sway of Rome.

July 4, 1938

(Received September 28, 1938)

#### FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

**Moissala**      MRS. MARIE GANZ—The Lord is blessing in the work; one man was saved three weeks ago and *Tomaita*, the catechist, told me he is attending regularly the daily reading classes. The two women assisting in the women's and girls' reading classes are very faithful.

A young lad was eaten by a lion while in his garden at broad daylight Saturday forenoon. The lad working with him escaped to tell the tale. When the village people went in search of the lion they found only the intestines and the lion was nowhere to be found.

Every morning we see prints of hyenas that are about at night. One ate the hide off the drum three weeks ago; but without the drum we had more people out to the 5:30 A. M. service; also we had more women at the class for reading and memorizing Scripture verses. The Lord is blessing in spite of the devil—for which we praise him. Doninga with a helper is out in the villages on an evangelization tour. We have word that Mr. and Mrs. Rogers expect, after a few months in U. S. A., to return to their work at Moissala. We all are so pleased to hear this good news. Laborers are needed as this territory has not yet been fully evangelized; there are many regions that have never heard the Gospel. September 6, 1938

## INDIA

**Banka** E. GORDON WILLIAMSON—My wife\* is engrossed in the study of Hindi, no easy task, but we rejoice that with the Lord's help and blessing on her labor, she will in due time reap the blessed reward of her industry, in being able to tell the women folk the message of the Gospel.

Some days ago, accompanied by an Indian helper, I visited a mela (religious fair) in honor of the great Hindu deity *Mahadeo*, who is regarded as Lord of the World by the Hindus. At this special festival the great "Juggernaut" car (the name means "lord of the world") is brought out, brightly decorated and drawn in procession by many of the devotees. We found the people very restless and excited and not at all disposed to listen; but apathetic towards the things of the Gospel. So we did not succeed in selling very many Gospels, though we continued our efforts until the people dispersed to go home.

Our Sunday School continues but it is difficult to increase the numbers; the chil-

dren who do come are very intelligent—most of them being high-caste—it is a joy and an interest to instruct them.

July 10, 1938

\* The former Eileen Lindsay of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Ilanji** MISS ANNIE WATSON—Numbers in our caste Sunday School have decreased somewhat, as there has been some opposition. The two meetings for the low caste children improve in attendance and in attention. We reach about 400 weekly in these three meetings. The women in the different villages give us a welcome and are generally willing to leave their work and listen to the Gospel. A high caste widow in this village gives us the use of her home for a meeting on Sunday afternoons; from 10 to 15 of her neighbors attend. I believe this woman is really trusting in the Lord Jesus and would like to obey the Lord in baptism, but is afraid. August 25, 1938

**Kollegal** MISS E. JENNIE DORLING—We are full of praise for much needed rain; the seed sown in early June after a few showers had to be plowed in. We had prayer night after night in the meeting room, nearly 100 coming out every night and now we have almost too much, except for the paddy (rice) and that is looking fine. This is a district of farmers; no rain, no work, so no wages. The price of grain had soared high and the poor could not buy, so things were looking very serious, now all are rejoicing. The heathen of course are praising their god or Great Spirit.

Generally speaking they are willing to put our Christ among their gods as equal with theirs but not as supreme. What an insult to our Lord! Only yesterday the Government lady doctor sent a note to ask if a few of the great (?) ladies of the town might call on us. We have little time for social work here, but we couldn't refuse. So after a cup of tea they will listen to a little talk on the need of a Savior (which their religion does not supply) and then we will sing Gospel hymns. They like to sing together as they tell us they have no congregational singing among them. Several among these are B. A.'s and two

in the Medical profession. Pray for them as so few of these Caste people have been won for the Lord, they are so satisfied with their own religion. Quite a number of our own girls are asking for baptism.

Miss Bird says that in all the years she had been in this Orphanage work she has only once been down to her last anna (2 cents) and then more came in when they needed more grain.

Our new Congress is going to do wonders, they say; one good thing they are trying for and that is prohibition; they have it in a few places, but oh how they hate us and our religion.

August 8, 1938

**Mihijam** MISS ROSE SPARKS — The meeting with the lepers and blind that gather each week is encouraging. Some seem very near taking the Lord as their Savior. This morning twenty-eight were present besides the children. Today also my girls were in for sewing—each time before they go we have a meeting with them. Nearly all the larger girls say they are saved; we long to see more signs of life in them. August 30, 1938

**Madras** MISS HILDUR EKMAN — We still praise the Lord for wide open doors for the Gospel here in Madras. You may recall my often repeated request for prayer: That God would raise up a band of faithful native helpers to assist us in making Christ known here, while we have these wonderful opportunities before us. God has answered earnest prayer for this, and at present we are having a series of special gospel meetings conducted by an Indian native man, who is manifestly raised up of God to give the gospel to his own people—of whom there are still millions who ardently bow and worship gods of weeds and stone, knowing nothing whatever of the true God.

This man, "Bakht Singh," comes from a high caste, wealthy Indian family, has graduated in an English University, and spent four years in Canada where he was converted from an orthodox Hindu (heathen) to Christ. He knew that his people would disown and disinherit him,

and look upon him as an outcast from human society, etc., etc. Needless to say, it caused him considerable hesitation to make a public confession of Christ. But prayer prevailed and six years ago he was baptized. It is the first time he has been in Madras since his conversion, and people are flocking from all over the city to hear him, and we can only praise the Lord that he is true to the **WHOLE WORD OF GOD**. He spends hours in prayer and fasting, and does give the Gospel in the power of the Holy Spirit. Souls are being saved daily.

I have for years been in contact with two Brahman girls, both highly educated and well to do in material things also. They both have professed to accept Christ as a personal Savior, but alas, have never come out to confess Him publicly in baptism, and are making no progress whatever spiritually at present. May I ask your help in prayer for these two bright Indian young women, that they too may be given grace to take a public stand for Christ, and become HIS witnesses among their own needy Indian women.

August 26, 1938

**Trichur** J. M. DAVIES — While we were home, there was a most interesting addition to the assembly at *Parur*. A Hindu of high caste, a man belonging to an important family in the town, had made several journeys to Hindu places of worship to attain salvation. He traveled north as far as the Himalayas, bathed in the holy (?) Ganges. In this way he spent some \$1,000. He took with him his Hindoo teacher—a Brahmin priest. For him he built a nice house, etc. Yet he found no peace or rest. A Roman Catholic gave him a Bible—rather a remarkable thing—to read, and eventually without hearing a Gospel message, or being spoken to by anyone, he was enabled to confess Christ as Lord. It was most refreshing to hear him tell his experiences and how God led him to a knowledge of the truth.

Tomorrow morning we will have a baptism. The one who wishes thus to obey the Word of God has already suffered

much, and will in all likelihood suffer much again. Some of his relatives have threatened bodily harm. However, he is very bold, and we trust we will see the Lord coming in to deliver many in his family.

Next week, the Lord willing, I go to *Bangalore* for two weeks in the Gospel.

August 30, 1938

## JEHOL

**Lingyuan** EDWIN J. THARP—In the Chinese armies of today no longer does the scholar despise the coolie-soldier, but now fights side by side with him. Hundreds of thousands of students are serving as privates in the various armies, they also get wounded by the thousands and find themselves in hospitals or temples in made-up-beds next to the coolie-soldier or the still rougher bandit-soldier. All types are visited by *ministers of light*, for in this our day both Christian young men and women are welcomed to all the hospitals (many join up as voluntary nurses) and they are having the very great joy of *ministering Christ* to the indifferently student as well as to the very ignorant soldier; many a scholar-soldier is led to Christ in company with very ignorant men. The educated man begins to work for Christ right away by teaching his illiterate brother to read the Scriptures; many of these born again men are too badly smashed up to return to the fighting lines, so when they are discharged from the hospitals they return to their own level of society (rarely to their own homes, for they are in occupied zones) and at once they also begin to *minister Christ* and thus does the physical warfare contribute greatly to the wonderful Christian spiritual warfare which is in progress. Whatever the outcome of the physical warfare, we can rest assured that the spiritual warfare will continue long after the gun, rifle, and other forms of warfare have ceased to deal out death. One very great benefit this "Incident" is conferring upon Christians in China is the realization that they can preach the Gospel and carry on a Christian warfare without the supervision of the foreign missionary.

The commendation of foreign missionaries for China and Manchukuo in the future should be a task carried out only by men of real spiritual discernment. Educated men are wanted; men who know the experimental value of the Scriptures; men who can *live the Truth* and who can *make Truth live* in the lives of those whom they will be called upon to fit as the future evangelists, teachers, and pastors who will labor out here when the foreign missionary has been invited to take a long "rest."

July 11, 1938

## KIANGSI

**Shangkao** MISS MARY RIDLEY — We have ministered to a number of sick folk, a few of whom have required a good deal of time and care. We have some opportunity for distributing literature among the troops, but I have been down myself for weeks with malaria; hope to do more of this presently as I get stronger.

The hospital for wounded soldiers was emptied over a month ago, the men who were recovered being sent back to the front, the rest removed to another town. They will probably get another batch in ere long and we shall hope to have renewed opportunity among them.

Now since Kiu Kiang has fallen to the Japanese, there is considerable nervousness in all these parts. Many people are swift to flee if danger only distantly threatens. Would they were as wise concerning the wrath to come! Anyway, Shangkao lies in the track of one of several routes that the Japanese may take in their effort to reach Hankow or the Hankow-Canton railway. At the present moment it seems more favorable that they will try a nearer route, and we may be spared.

However, the military are not behind hand in the matter of preparedness and there are thousands of soldiers here making new roads (with the forced labor of the people), and other war-like preparations. The quartering of so many soldiers in homes as well as in more public buildings is quite an inconvenience to the people. And of course they "borrow" all

kinds of necessary things to carry on with — tables, benches, boards, doors! — anything that they can use to sleep on, water-pots (large crock vessels), cooking utensils, etc. By order of the Generalissimo, Gospel Halls are exempt. But if we were not at home on the premises the place would almost surely be filled with them.

We are quite restful "under this shadow of His wings" and expect to be guided in regard to the future. August 31, 1938  
(Received October 10, 1938)

**Kuling** THOMAS MELVILLE—My wife and I and most of the workers are here on Kuling still, the road to the plains has been closed, so that no foreigners are permitted to leave the hill at present. We have had opportunities of service amongst the thousands of refugees that have been in refugee camps here on the hill, as well as amongst the soldiers. The refugees are very pitiable, there is now said to be in China 100,000,000 homeless, they have to press their way on before the invading forces, and many of them die on the roadway in their rough struggle for life. Poor China is suffering terribly and our prayer is that in the goodness of God many of its sons and daughters may be led to a definite trust in our Blessed Lord Jesus Christ. We hear continually from the Christians in Feng-Sin and Kan-Cheo. So far they have been able to carry on the regular meetings, but many were preparing to escape from the city as the trouble came nearer.

Sept. 9, 1938 (Received Oct. 13, 1938)

### **NATAL**

**Izingolweni** EDWIN F. GIBBS — Early in 1919, a young man and his bride, commended to the work of the Lord by the Austin Assembly, Chicago, boarded a ship at Staten Island to begin their missionary work. On the dock to bid them farewell were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baird and others.

When we arrived in Natal, we joined Mr. and Mrs. Pugh who had been holding the fort for seventeen years without furlough. After nine months they left us in charge while they went on their much needed furlough.

In 1919, there were 5 out stations with 2 native evangelists who were giving their full time to the work. Now, after 20 years, there are 16 outstations, with 6 native brethren in the work as evangelists among their own people. Our forces have been augmented by the coming of Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Ferguson, and Miss E. Biffen.

### **PORTUGAL**

**Estarreja** ROLF G. BINDER—Last Sunday about 600 gathered for our first convention here in Estarreja. We do praise God for the amount of grace, wisdom, and utterance He gave to the dear brethren that ministered the Word. It was also His wondrous grace that we were entirely spared from persecutions. Some of the people came from a distance of seven hours' walk each way. Two received the Lord Jesus into their hearts. May it please the Lord to call a few more laborers shortly to this so much neglected field, for truly there is a deep hunger for the truth.  
August 3, 1938

The non-Christian lands are physically afflicted. They are disease smitten countries. Immorality spreads its pitiful suffering and scars across the non-Christian world. Accidents and resulting infection are more common than with us. Native quackery and superstition add to the horror. In China and elsewhere filthy needles are plunged into the joints or abdomen to release evil spirits, which perchance are rheumatism and acute indigestion. It is the women and little children who suffer most. Taking into account undernourishment, harmful diet, overcrowding, child marriages, the inherited results of immorality, the drinking of foul water and many other causes, need we wonder that none but the very strong infants survive? And the women, how tragic is their suffering in every land where Christ has not come!

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