Missionary District
of the
Philippine Islands
1918.
THE JOURNAL

OF THE

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVOCATION

OF THE

MISSIONARY DISTRICT

OF THE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Held in the Cathedral Church of S. Mary and S. John

Wednesday, August 3, 1910.

MANILA
PUBLISHED BY THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE
1910
MISSIONARY DISTRICT OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

COMPRISING THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO TOGETHER WITH GUAM AND WAKE ISLANDS

Population 7,635,426; area 115,026 square miles.

Present Missionary Bishop, the Right Reverend Charles Henry Brent, D. D. (1901), residence Bishop's House, 253 Calle Nozaleda, Manila.

OTHER CLERGY
The Reverend Walter C. Clapp, appointed 1901.
The Reverend John A. Staunton, Jr., appointed 1901.
The Reverend Hobart E. Studley, appointed 1902.
The Reverend George C. Bartter, appointed 1906.
The Reverend A. E. Sibley, appointed 1907.
The Reverend Myron B. Marshall, appointed 1908.
The Reverend Robb White, Jr., appointed 1908.
The Reverend F. C. Meredith, appointed 1908.
The Reverend Remsen B. Ogilby, appointed by the Bishop, 1909.
The Reverend H. S. Smith, Chaplain U. S. A.
The Reverend D. L. Fleming, Chaplain U. S. A.

OTHER MISSIONARIES
Margaret P. Waterman, appointed 1902.
Charles Radcliffe Johnson, M. D., appointed 1903.
Deaconess Margaret Routledge, appointed 1904.
Ellen T. Hicks, appointed 1905.
Anne Hargreaves, appointed 1906.
Jaime Masferreré, appointed 1906.
Clara A. Mears, appointed 1907.
Eleanor J. Pond, appointed 1907.
Rebecca S. Atkinson, appointed 1908.
Eliza Whitcombe, appointed 1908.
Zaida A. Freese, appointed 1908.
Frances C. Buffington, appointed 1908.
Elizabeth Gibson, appointed 1909.
Ben Ga Pay, appointed 1909.
Macario Lardizabal, appointed 1909.
Clement Irving Fukong, appointed 1909.
Enfresia Averin, appointed 1909.
Narciso Cariño, appointed 1909.
Pablo Lunar, appointed 1909.
Roberto Desierto, appointed 1910.
Guy Ayrault (voluntary worker).
Frances W. Sibley (voluntary worker).
Lillian Owen, appointed 1910.

COUNCIL OF ADVICE
Clerical—The Very Reverend Murray Bartlett, D. D., the Reverend H. E. Studley.
Lay—Mr. George A. Main, Colonel W. C. Rivers.

SECRETARY OF CONVOCATION
The Reverend George C. Bartter.

TREASURER
Mr. H. H. Bayne, P. O. Box 589, Manila.

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS
The Very Reverend Murray Bartlett, D. D., the Reverend H. E. Studley, the Reverend W. K. Lloyd, D. D., LL. D.

STATISTICS
Clergy 13; Parishes and Missions (including outstations) 18; Lay Readers 4; Candidates for Holy Orders 2; Baptisms 216; Confirmed 152; Communicants 709; Communicants last reported 620; Increase of Communicants 89; Marriages 51; Burials 33.

INSTITUTIONS
Church Settlement House, Manila—Deaconess Margaret Routledge; Miss F. C. Buffington.

House of the Holy Child, Trozo, Manila—Miss F. C. Buffington.

University Hospital and Dispensary of Luke the Beloved Physician—Miss Ellen T. Hicks, Superintendent; Dr. N. M. Saleeby, Dr. Eleanor J. Pond, Physicians.

Training School for Filipina Nurses—Miss E. T. Hicks, Superintendent.

St. Stephen's Mission School (Chinese), Manila—The Reverend H. E. Studley, Principal.

Easter School (Igorot), Baguio—Mrs. Anne Hargreaves, Matron.


Woman's Auxiliary—Mrs G. A. Main, President; Mrs. G. P. Ahern, Treasurer; Mrs. T. L. Ames, Secretary.

Columbia Club, Manila—The Honorable Charles B. Elliott, President.

**Parishes, Missions and Clergy**

*(Figures give the number of communicants)*

Agaña, Guam (12), the Bishop.

Baguio, outstation of Sagada.

Baguio, Church of the Resurrection (12), the Reverend Robb White.

Besao, outstation of Sagada.

Bontok, All Saints, (95), the Reverend Walter C. Clapp, the Reverend A. E. Sibley.

Camp Stotsenberg (12), Cathedral mission.

Cavite (20), Cathedral mission.

Cebu (11), the Bishop.

Iloilo (29), the Bishop.

Jolo (14), the Reverend H. S. Smith, Chaplain 3rd. Infantry.
Manila, Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John (175), the Bishop, the Dean, the Reverend George C. Bartter.

Manila, St. Luke's, Trozo, (31), the Reverend George C. Bartter.

Manila, Bilibid Prison (7), the Reverend George C. Bartter.

Manila, St. Stephen's (Chinese) (43), the Reverend H. E. Studley, Ben Ga Pay (lay reader).

Sagada, St. Mary the Virgin (178), the Reverend John A. Staunton, Jr., the Reverend F. C. Meredith.

San Fernando, Pampanga, (5) Cathedral mission.

Tukukan, outstation of Bontok.


Scattered (50).

NON-PAROCHIAL


The Reverend H. S. Smith, Chaplain 3rd Inf., Jolo.

The Reverend D. L. Fleming, Chaplain 2nd. Cavalry, Camp Overton.

The Reverend Remsen, B. Ogilby, Headmaster Baguio School, Baguio, Benguet.

LAY READERS.

Dr. C. Radcliffe Johnson.
Jaime Masferré.
Ben Ga Pay.
Silvino Lardizabal.

CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS

Ben Ga Pay.
Lewis Bliss Whittemore.
The Seventh Convocation of the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands convened in the Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John in the city of Manila, P. I., August 3, 1910.

The Holy Communion was celebrated at 7 a.m. by the Dean.

On nomination of the Reverend G. C. Bartter the Dean was elected Chairman.

As there was no quorum the chairman gave notice that the Convocation would adjourn till 5 p.m.

At 5 p.m. Evening Prayer was said by the Reverend H. E. Studley, and a quorum being present, the chairman declared the Convocation opened.

The Reverend G. C. Bartter was chosen Secretary on nomination of the Reverend H. E. Studley.

The minutes of the last Convocation were ratified as read.

On motion by the Reverend Mr. Studley and seconded by the Reverend Doctor Lloyd it was decided that the reading of all reports should be dispensed with and that the reports be turned over to the Council of Advice and by them given to the Printing Committee.

The Chairman then appointed the following gentlemen on the Printing Committee: The Reverend H. E. Studley, the Reverend G. C. Bartter, Mr. H. Lawrence Noble.

It was moved by Mr. H. L. Noble and seconded by Mr. D. Leroy Topping that the Secretary make a certified copy of the report of the Committee on the Name of the Church as adopted by the Convocation of 1909 and that the same be presented as a memorial to the General Convention of 1910 by the deputies to this Convention. Carried unanimously.

The Convocation then proceeded to the election of deputies to the General Convention of 1910 with the following result:
Deputies: The Reverend J. A. Staunton, Jr., Mr. J. W. Hausserman.

Alternates: The Reverend H. E. Studley, Major Willcox.

On motion of Mr. Noble and seconded by Colonel Rivers the Treasurer was requested to make his report up to August 31, 1910.

On motion of Colonel Rivers the Convocation adjourned sine die.

The Missionary District of the Philippine Islands includes the Archipelago bearing that name, together with Guam and Wake Islands. It has an area of 115,026 square miles, and a population of 7,635,426, of whom 6,687,686 are civilized and 647,740 are wild.

The district within its present bounds was established by the General Convention in the year 1901. Its bishop is the Right Reverend Charles Henry Brent, D.D., consecrated in the year 1901.

The amount of the appropriation from the Board of Missions to the district is $53,610.95, divided as follows:

1. For the support, rent of house and travelling expenses of the bishop ................................................................................................ $ 4,500.00
2. For work among white people ................................................................ $3,200.00
3. For work among natives ....................................................................... 42,490.95
4. For work among Chinese ......................................................................... 3,420.00

The Special gifts received during the year from outside the district, in addition to the appropriation of the Board of Missions, have not been reported.

It is natural to begin my report with developments at the Cathedral, which it is hoped will more and more become the centre of Church life in the district. The Cathedral has been incorporated under the laws of the Philippine Islands, and a self-perpetuating chapter appointed. It is planned to include in the Cathedral organization, and in time to put under its administration, all missions, philanthropies and other institutions in Manila for which the Church has made or may make herself responsible.

The Cathedral parish under the charter has the use of the building for all purposes connected with parochial work.

The situation of the Cathedral is particularly fortunate. Across the street is the chosen site, recently purchased, of the Philippine University, and but a short distance beyond is the Normal School. Adjacent to the Cathedral property is land which ought to be purchased so that we might have the entire block on which to build a hostel or dormitory for students. If we are to gain that sort of influence over Filipino life which is most desirable, it must be by means of hostels in Manila and other centres of education. There are not a few who would be glad to avail themselves of our spiritual guidance and moral training during their school and university course had we necessary facilities. The Presbyterian Church for some years has had an institution of this kind in Manila from which they have reaped great benefit. It is estimated that we could make a good beginning with $10,000, exclusive of the cost of the additional land needed.

Side by side with the training of men must go that of women. The establishment of a hostel for the former would necessitate one for the latter, unless, as in the judgment of those who have given special attention to the matter seems preferable, an independent school for girls were established. Plans have been sketched for the latter proposition. The expense of school buildings would, of course, be greater than if a dormitory were erected. I do not think we ought to have less than $25,000, as experience teaches us the economy of using reinforced concrete in a country where serious earthquakes are always possible, and

† Since reported—$13,468.19

* $1,600 met locally.
the ravages of white ants a constant menace.

In a country where the educational system is wholly secular there can be no room for doubt that the Church should supplement the intellectual training with some wisely conceived plan of spiritual influence over child life. This is peculiarly true of the Philippine Islands, where the sudden change from a system of Church schools to that which now obtains is bound to cause reaction against religion among the young. It may be pertinent, while I am on the subject of schools, to add that the experiment of sending Orientals to Western lands for education has been tried in the balance and found wanting. Children should always receive their main education at school and university in their native country. On this account it is of first importance that we should aid the schools in the Philippines to reach a high degree of efficiency in every way, supplementing their work as we may along such lines as I have intimated.

If we are ever to do more than sporadic religious work among the Filipinos, it will have to be by the establishment in connection with such hostels or supplementary educational institutions as I have outlined, of training-schools for native workers. The physical, political and religious conditions of the country, the diversity of tongues, the aspirations of the people require that they should be reached through their own prophets. Moreover, our own communion is of a sort that does not lend itself as readily to the plan of scattering numerous evangelists and teachers through a territory like that under consideration, as of making a few strong centres in which to gather picked characters and train them with painstaking thoroughness. Manila would be the natural place to select for the purpose. Though each province has its capital, Manila is the metropolis to which the Filipino people look for light and leading.

The University Hospital has just reopened, after being enlarged so as to give more accommodation. The dispensary, until now, has occupied part of the Settlement House, greatly to the disadvantage of both institutions. The funds in hand, though falling short of the sum aimed at, enabled us to provide a roomy and well-planned dispensary in the basement of the hospital, as well as to add a maternity and a children's ward for private patients.

The training-school for Filipino nurses, under the efficient administration of Miss E. T. Hicks, has been a marked success. Both in character and ability the Filipino nurses stand high.

Dr. Saleeby has labored in the interests of the hospital with unflagging zeal. He and the efficient corps of nurses who have backed him in his work have brought the hospital far toward what its supporters would wish it to be. Beginning on September 1st, Miss Hicks becomes superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Saleeby continuing as physician-in-charge.

The orphanage (the House of the Holy Child), which was started in place of the school for girls originally planned for the Settlement, has developed hopefully under Miss Buffington. Every description of native, from a Negrito to a Moro, is represented within its walls. Hard by is the one native congregation which we have, thus far, gathered from among the Christianized Filipinos. Here services are held in Tagalog. The Communion Office and other parts of the Prayer Book have been translated by the Rev. C. G. Bartter, who is in charge of the work.

The work among the Chinese moves slowly but steadily. The congregation of the chapel in Manila have a fund of $2,186.35 toward a church building, most of which has been subscribed locally.

In Baguio, efforts have been made to extend our native work. Easter School has its full quota of Igorot children, and the missionary in charge of Baguio, the Rev. Robb White, has been visiting the barrios and exercising considerable influence among the natives.

I wish that there were not the great
gap that yawns between our mission in Baguio and those in Sagada and Bontoc. The Roman Catholics have seized the opportunity which I coveted for the Church, and have planned a chain of missions through the Igorot country. Already they have more priests, seemingly men of culture and piety, in the Igorot country than we have in the Islands. Notwithstanding, I am of the opinion that we are under obligation to continue what we have begun. Sagada represents a considerable sum of money and a useful working plant, and the same holds true in a lesser degree of Bontoc. The sawmill has at last become an asset and ought in due time to repay all the capital invested. More important than this is the fact of the fidelity of the Sagada people. Two promising missions (Baguio and Besao), with church buildings, have been developed, and our opportunity is limited only by our resources. In Bontoc the situation is different, and the Roman Catholics are building a handsome and commodious church, whereas we have only the modest chapel of what some day we hope may be a worthy place of worship.

It seems to me that, great though the temptation to competition may be, there is need of little or no friction. An unprecedented opportunity is given for studying the respective merits of Catholicism and Roman Catholicism in relation to a primitive people. If we ask for facilities we do so not to compete with our sister Communion, but because they are necessary for good work anywhere.

Our most prominent need in both Sagada and Bontoc is for schools or dormitories for both girls and boys. In the former place we have a fine big building for the girls. We need another $1,500 to make it complete. But we ought to have a similar building for boys. The foundations for a mission house of kindred type, one wing for boys and another for girls, have been begun in Bontoc, where the situation is similar. The custom of the country is for children, almost as soon as they cease to be infants, to sleep in crude dormitories, the boys in one and the girls in another. Consequently, in adopting this idea and eradicating from it practices destructive of morality, we are moving along right lines. I would give an estimate of the cost if I were able. But it would be a mere guess, for experience has taught everyone who has worked in the mountains of Luzon that so many unexpected factors enter in that it is impossible to reckon with any hope of approximating the cost of a building of any size. We have never yet undertaken the work of construction without this experience. Judging from the girls’ school in Sagada, we ought to have $6,000 for a boys’ school, and a similar sum for the Mission House in Bontoc. Bontoc, I ought to state, has one outstation (Tukukan) where a church building is being erected.

In our southernmost mission (Zamboanga) the work of our one missionary is, of necessity, almost wholly confined to the white people there. We have raised locally money toward a hospital and have an admirable site. Some contributions from America have been given toward equipment. If the Mohammedan Moro is to be reached it must be through medical missions.

Though Baguio school is not under the Board, I wish to call the attention to it of readers of this report. It is for American and English boys. Fees, $400 per annum. It has an excellent staff, good equipment, and has just closed a successful first year.

During the past year I visited Guam, where the Roman Catholic Church seems to be doing good work. There is, in Agaña, a small body of Congregationalists, who appear to be pious and earnest. While there, I ministered to them as well as to the 225 Americans who are stationed in Guam. As usual, I have circulated freely through the Philippine Archipelago, ministering to the American and English residents as opportunity offered. We have seventeen missions, all told, organized or unorganized, with 715 communicants. There is but one self-
supporting parish, the Cathedral, Manila. There are twelve clergy exclusive of the bishop, two being army chaplains. There are two candidates for Holy Orders. There are resident clergy in five places. During the year one new chapel has been built (Besao) and one begun (Tukukan). Four residences for missionaries have been completed and one partially built. Two schools (including Baguio School) have been built, and one hospital enlarged.

The amount of the apportionment is $300. The full amount and $140.35 in excess had been paid on June 1st.

Official Acts

The figures of my official acts are as follows: Baptisms, 28; confirmations, 142; celebrations of Holy Communion, 54; marriages, 2; burials, 1; dedication of site for church, 1; dedication of hospital, 1; sermons and addresses, 122.

CHARLES H. BRENT,
Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

Offerings and Contributions

Received during three years from sources within the Missionary District of the Philippines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Ending 31st August.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Diocesan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Parochial purposes, including salaries, charity, church improvements and expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Diocesan Missions</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Educational purposes</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Other diocesan objects including charitable and educational institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. All Missions outside the missionary district (this includes what is given for the Apportionment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Aged and infirm clergy and widows and orphans of clergy (General Clergy Relief Fund)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. All other objects outside the missionary district</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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MANILA, August 23d, 1910.
H. H. BAYNE, Treasurer.

Remittances for Missions—Domestic (including Indian and Colored) or Foreign—to George Gordon King, Treasurer, Church Missions House, 281 Fourth Ave., New York.
REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ADVICE.

Meetings have been held as follows since August 1, 1909:

August 8, 1909—At call of the Bishop. Present, the Bishop, Dean Bartlett, the Reverend W. K. Lloyd, Colonel W. C. Rivers, Mr. G. A. Main. The papers of the Reverend George Charles Bartter, Deacon, were approved and he was unanimously recommended for ordination to the Priesthood.

September 3, 1909—At call of the Bishop. Present, the Bishop, the Dean, the Reverend W. K. Lloyd, Colonel W. C. Rivers, Mr. G. A. Main. The Treasurer of the District was also present at the invitation of the Bishop. Approval was given to the Bishop’s plan for construction of the Baguio rectory and the Priest’s residence in Trozo. The Bishop was authorized to take up the question of widening Calle Nozaleda with the city authorities regarding the Deanery property. Approval was given for acceptance by the Reverend G. C. Bartter of the offer made by the Bureau of Prisons to become a special agent of the Insular Government in furthering the Iwahig Penal Colony plans, “regarding the offer of it as a high compliment to the work now being done by Mr. Bartter in the Prison.” Approval was given to the bishop to close the account in re the Cathedral chimes. Approval was also given to the readjustment of insurance on the Cathedral House.

October 1, 1909—At call of the Bishop. Present, the Bishop, the Dean, the Reverend W. K. Lloyd, Colonel W. C. Rivers. Approval was given to the sale of the cemetery property on Call Agno as proposed by the Bishop. Approval was given to the Bishop’s appointment of Mr. H. H. Bayne as Treasurer for the Missionary District and Purchasing Agent at a salary of $2400 per annum.

May 10, 1910—At call of the President. Present, the Dean the Reverend W. K. Lloyd, Mr. G. A. Main. Resolved that Mr. Lewis Bliss Whittemore be recommended to the
Bishop as a Candidate for Holy Orders as from April 27, 1910. Approval was given to the resignation of Miss Zaida Freese, nurse at the University Hospital, subject to the approval of the Board of Missions and the Treasurer of the District.

MURRAY BARTLETT,

President, Council of Advice.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE CATHEDRAL OF S. MARY AND S. JOHN

In presenting my second report as Rector of the Cathedral parish of S. Mary and S. John I must again express my hearty appreciation of the continued loyalty and sympathy with which my efforts have been met. The year has brought us closer to each other, and, save for the many farewells that are inevitable to life in the Philippines, has been a happy one. The parish life has been delightfully harmonious if not as strenuous as it might be in a more bracing climate. Still, I think it will not be considered in the light of a complaint if I make a plea for a little more strenuousness. Every time a member of the congregation comes to a public service or attends an organization meeting it is a positive contribution to the influence of Christianity and the Church in Manila and a source of great encouragement to the pastor and the other members who are trying to do their duty. It is with the sacrifice, it is with the effort, not so much for the benefit we may receive ourselves but for the good we do others and for the support we give to the best things in our social life. From the clergyman's point of view I can speak with assurance. He is human, and like every man, he needs encouragement and the more encouragement he receives the better he can do his work. Therefore if you like him, if you believe in him, encourage him, and you cannot encourage him if you come to church once in many Sundays. What is true of the clergyman is true of the officers and workers in the parish organization. The heat and the rain are always with us, but do not be influenced in church-going by the weather or your own inclination, but by your
sympathy, your friendship, and your desire to help what you believe in.

In my last report I spoke of the great help the Rev. Mr. Bartter had been to the parish and to me personally. The growing needs of the splendid work at the Settlement House, S. Luke's Chapel and Bilibid Prison have gradually withdrawn his voluntary services from the Cathedral. It is a matter of great regret to lose his presence and help and we miss him sadly, but our interest and sympathy are with him in the work which demands his time.

The services at the Cathedral have continued without material change. An attempt has been made to further congregational singing by the systematic use of familiar hymns and a short address has been given at the Sunday evensong. I wish this service were more generally attended. Those who come seem to appreciate it. During Lent addresses were given at the daily evensong which was well attended. This year the missionary appropriation of the parish was completed by the Christmas offering without the use of the Easter offering, as in former years. A special effort was made by personal letters to secure this result, and it was responded to most generously. In the Cathedral services I have had the welcome assistance of the Bishop, Reverend Professor Hayes of the General Theological Seminary, Chaplains Lloyd and Smith, the Reverends Hobart E. Studley, Remsen B. Ogilby and George C. Bartter.

We have suffered some severe losses in our vestry by removals during the year. Mr. J. M. Beattie left us in February. None were more interested and devoted to the parish and its work here than Mr. and Mrs. Beattie. They were never among "the missing."

Another serious loss was the resignation of Mr. O. L. Ingalls owing to his departure to the United States. For years he had been clerk of the Vestry and during the present rectorship he had never missed a meeting. As chairman of the committee on building and repairs he had showed constant interest
and care. Owing to his technical knowledge of engineering and construction he was of inestimable value to us, especially during the erection of the Cathedral building. He gave his special talent to the service of God. Would that many others would follow his example.

Major C. DeWitt Willcox left in July to take up his work as Professor in Modern Languages in West Point. For the past year he had served the parish as Junior Warden and among his many interests the Church had a commanding place. To the Rector his advice and friendship were of the greatest value, and the whole parish feels a personal loss in the removal from active membership of Major and Mrs. Willcox, for they had endeared themselves to all who knew them.

We regret, too, the resignation of Mr. F. W. Spencer who for several years has been a faithful member of the Vestry.

The following have been elected to the Vestry during the past year: The Honorable Charles B. Elliott, Major P. G. Eastwick, Colonel J. G. Harbord, Major Ernest Hinds and Colonel J. L. Chamberlain.

The Woman’s Auxiliary has met regularly and has faithfully fulfilled its obligations as in years past. It is hoped that ladies in the congregation who have not allied themselves with this organization will join it for the coming year. I wish to express my thanks to Mrs. Main, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Ahern, Mrs. Lobingier and the other officers for their untiring work and interest. It is very desirable that the Church-women sojourning in Manila should become familiar with the aims and the needs of the institutions for missionary effort in Manila, especially the Free Dispensary, the Training School for Native Nurses and the House of the Holy Child. Then they can interest others when they go back to their homes. The best way to do this is to join the Auxiliary.

The Chancel Guild has held regular meetings, taken care of the chancels and altar furnishings and replenished the altar linen, under Mrs. Strong’s faithful leadership.
Mr. Cecil Bristol succeeded Mr. Bartter as superintendent of the Sunday School. He has given constantly of his time and effort. Sessions have been held throughout the year including the hot season. We are occasionally discouraged by the seeming lack of interest on the part of parents, and the supply of children in Manila has not visibly increased. If you do not teach your children at home on Sundays, send them to the school.

The Choir in spite of frequent changes has more than held its own. In January Mr. John Howe resigned the position he held so long as organist and choir-master, owing to other demands upon his time. Mr. Howe never missed a service, and he was always willing to aid in any way the plans of the Rector. Mr. M. H. Chandler succeeded Mr. Howe and has shown great interest in the musical part of the Church service. He has given very generously of his time and means to this end and under his direction Stainer's "Crucifixion" was sung on the evening of Good Friday.

Regarding the wider mission of the Cathedral as a general institution, it should first be said that legal steps have been taken to incorporate a Cathedral Chapter with the comprehensive ideal of maintaining the Cathedral Church for "fostering missionary enterprise, promoting education, and maintaining works of Christian charity and beneficence; as an instrument for the advancement, as far as in us lies, of unity and concord among all Christian people; and, lastly, as a home for the expression of that higher patriotism in which applies the Golden Rule to international relationships while promoting our own national interests." In the articles of incorporation the rights of this parish to worship in the Cathedral permanently are acknowledged and safe-guarded.

In accordance with this idea certain services of a general nature have been held. On the Sunday next before Advent there was a service inaugurating a general observance by the American congregations in Manila of the "Week of Prayer"
instituted by the associated "Brotherhoods" throughout the United States.

On the evening of Memorial Day a patriotic service of commemoration was largely attended by veteran organizations.

On Friday, May 21st., with the cooperation of His British Majesty's Consul-General and a committee of British subjects resident in Manila, a memorial service for the lamented sovereign, King Edward VII, was held, consisting of parts of the Burial Service, special prayers and an address by the Dean. At this service the Cathedral was completely filled and foreign consuls and representatives of the Federal and Insular Services were present. It is the belief that the prompt offer of the Cathedral to the British residents has done much to cement the bond between members of the Church of England and American Churchmen and increase their recognition of the Cathedral as their common Church-home.

As the months have come and gone, I have realized more and more that our main difficulty in the effort to build up a strong parochial life is the transitory nature of the congregation. Every week brings changes in the parochial list. It is a matter of "card-catalogue" rather than of a permanent "register." So I appeal to all who are present with us to make the best of it, and do all that is possible to keep the parish on a permanent basis. Under the conditions all should be "workers" and it is absolutely essential that all should be regular contributors through the "envelope system" even though their residence be comparatively short. When you leave us keep names and support with us until you find a permanent church-home elsewhere. I am glad to say that a former vestryman, an Army officer, who is stationed where there is no organized parish, has expressed his wish to continue his membership and support with us. Probably many others could follow his example. Communicants should be regularly connected with some organized parish so they may be officially transferred at the proper time. We have lost one such devoted and faithful sup-
porter in the death of Mrs. Swift of Detroit, who during her absence from Manila generously contributed to the support of the parish. It was not my privilege to know Mrs. Swift personally, but I have met many evidences of her goodness and sympathy.

In addition to my duties as Rector of the Cathedral parish I have, at the request of the Bishop, continued the fortnightly Sunday evening services at Cavite Naval Station, and undertaken the following extra-parochial duties: member and president of the Council of Advice, Examining Chaplain, member of the Board of Governors of the University Hospital and of Baguio School, incorporator of "The Cathedral Church of S. Mary and S. John in the City of Manila" of which I have been nominated Dean. I am also giving a course of weekly lectures at our Training School for Nurses on "Psychology."

Murray Bartlett, D.D.,
Dean.

July 31, 1910.

Following are the year's statistics.

Baptisms:

- Infant ........................................... 18
- Adult ............................................ 2

Marriages ........................................... 16

Burials ............................................. 4

Confirmations ..................................... 4

Communicants:

- Admitted ........................................ 5
- Received ........................................ 42
- Removed ........................................ 26
- Died ............................................. 1
- Present Number ................................. 175
Report of the Parish Treasurer, January 1, 1910

Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, January 1, 1909</td>
<td>¥2665.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions</td>
<td>4240.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate Collections</td>
<td>1624.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sources</td>
<td>256.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on fixed deposit</td>
<td>4.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral endowment</td>
<td>56.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick and Poor fund</td>
<td>45.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work among the Jews</td>
<td>18.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organ recitals</td>
<td>245.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placing chimes in Cathedral</td>
<td>115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General missions</td>
<td>596.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>¥9868.78</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Disbursements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salary of Rector</td>
<td>¥4000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organist</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soloist</td>
<td>480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexton</td>
<td>480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, postage, stationery</td>
<td>80.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td>180.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire insurance</td>
<td>145.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous expenses</td>
<td>251.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting Rectory</td>
<td>177.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sick and Poor fund (to Rector)</td>
<td>45.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work among the Jews (to Diocesan Treasurer)</td>
<td>18.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary apportionment</td>
<td>491.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvement fund</td>
<td>1200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral endowment (to Diocesan Treasurer)</td>
<td>61.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carried forward</strong></td>
<td><strong>¥8162.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY
CATHEDRAL OF S. MARY AND S. JOHN

The Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John's Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary has had a very successful year.

Meetings have been held every month except April and May with an average attendance of fourteen members.

The annual election took place in January when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. G. A. Main; First Vice-President, Mrs. C. D. Elliott; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Murray Bartlett; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. Beattie; Secretary, Mrs. T. L. Ames.

Mrs. Beattie has since resigned and Mrs. George P. Ahern has been appointed Treasurer.

During the year 1909-1910 the Auxiliary has paid its apportionment to the Board of Missions for the present and the previous years and has continued to support the little Japanese girl in the Mission School at Osaka. Money has been sent to the Reverend Mr. Meredith to furnish his church in Besao, also five boxes containing clothing and materials for clothing to the mission at Sagada. It is earnestly hoped that the Auxiliary may enroll many new members during the coming year.

MARGARETTA K. AMES,
Secretary.
Receipts and expenditures of the Woman's Auxiliary for the year ending July 31, 1910.

Receipts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance August 1, 1909</td>
<td>P 108.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>P 320.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special objects</td>
<td>P 192.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P 621.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apportionment for two years (to Miss Emery)</td>
<td>P 200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church bell at Sagada</td>
<td>P 165.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teacher at Easter School</td>
<td>P 60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of school girl, orphanage in Japan</td>
<td>P 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Meredith for church at Besao</td>
<td>P 50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Hargreaves</td>
<td>P 32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>P 6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand, July 31, 1910</td>
<td>P 58.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P 621.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jean G. Ahern, Treasurer.

July 31, 1910.

REPORT OF THE CATHEDRAL MISSION OF ST. STEPHEN

For the greater part of the year the missionary-in-charge was on furlough in America, returning about the first of April. In his absence the work was carried on by the Chinese lay reader, Ben Ga Pay, under the direct supervision of the Bishop, who also attended to the administration of the Sacraments and often preached to the congregation as well. Our thanks are due to Chaplain Lloyd of the United States Army, the Reverend Mr. Meredith of Sagada, and the Reverend Mr. Ogilby of Baguio, for valuable assistance rendered from time to time, and
sometimes with serious sacrifice of their own pleasure and convenience.

Mr. Pay has been faithful and efficient and it has been no less due to that than to the services of the Bishop and clergy mentioned above that the mission suffered no loss in the absence of the one to whom the congregation were accustomed to look as their immediate leader. On his return a number of men were found ready for baptism and subsequently they were confirmed along with one who had come to us when the Methodist mission for Chinese was handed over to us and four who had been full members of Protestant churches in or near Amoy. Among the latter were the wives of two of our communicants, the first Amoy women to be confirmed in these Islands. That there is no increase in the number of communicants reported is due to the fact that a number of our people have gone to the provinces or returned to China. This is a constantly recurring event, preventing any hope of rapid growth.

Although as far as we know there have been only two deaths among all those confirmed in the mission there are at present resident in Manila but little more than half of the number.

The subscription and offerings of the congregation devoted to the building fund for a church, except what is given to missions, are gradually accumulating and together with a small amount from the States and some generous subscriptions from Chinese in Manila outside of our communion, now amount to considerably over P4,000.

HOBART E. STUDLEY,
Missionary-in-charge.

July 31, 1910.

Baptisms; adult, 4; confirmations, 8; marriages, 4; communicants, 43; school: teachers, 1; pupils, 10.

Receipts: for parochial purposes, P2,400.28; for the apportionment, P116.00; total, P2516.28.
REPORT OF S. LUKE'S, MANILA, AND PRISON WORK

The Ordination to the Priesthood of the undersigned at the Annual Convocation of 1909 marked a new era in the history of S. Luke's Mission. Previously it had been necessary to depend on outside assistance for all Eucharistic ministries. During the past year the Eucharist has been celebrated on Sundays and Saints' Days, and the Wednesday celebration has also been continued. Evening services have also been held on Sundays and Saints' Days, and instruction has been given to the children of the Orphanage and the embroidery class each afternoon.

In February 1910 the house for Physician and Priest was completed in the Settlement grounds, and the writer moved in and took up his residence there. It has been a great advantage to be on the spot, and has made possible considerable visiting and better acquaintance with the people of the neighbourhood.

As appended statistics show, there were on our books on July 31st thirty-one communicants, twenty-nine of whom had been baptized and confirmed in the Roman Church, and two confirmed by the Bishop.

The young men and boys have largely predominated at church attendance, many of the girls having ceased to attend since Deaconess Routledge left for furlough.

Miss Sibley has worked very hard amongst both boys and girls, her splendid musical ability making her services at the organ and piano invaluable.

Services at Bilibid Prison for American and European prisoners have been continued, and sustained interest has been shown by the men. Many have been helped to secure pardon and employment. At a celebration of the Eucharist at Easter-tide there were seven communicants.

The writer has also had the continued privilege of assisting at the Cathedral services during the past year. The superintendence of the Cathedral Sunday School has been regret-
fully resigned, but has happily been undertaken by one with far larger experience in Sunday School work.

In September 1909 the writer was invited by the Director of Prisons to assist in a scheme which it is believed will add considerably to the success of the Iwahig Penal Colony—a colony situated on the Island of Palawan, to which many long-sentenced good-conduct Filipinos are sent to complete their terms. This colony was originally instituted to relieve the congestion in Bilibid Prison and after various vicissitudes bids fair to lead the world in the matter of criminal reformation.

The task which the writer then undertook was to assist in the securing and sending to the colony of the wives and families of colonists, the work necessitating considerable correspondence and many trips to the provinces. In October last a visit was made to the colony and the writer got into touch with both officials and colonists.

In undertaking this work the question of remuneration was not considered, but the Bishop's Council of Advice has decided that some recompense should be made to the Mission for the use of one of its workers, and a small salary has been paid during part of the year, which has greatly assisted the running expenses of S. Luke's.

In looking forward to the future, the great need at the Settlement is a young men's club or institute, equipped with billiard tables, magazines, etc., and all the usual equipment of such institutions. The dance halls and cinematograph shows of Manila offer many attractions to the young men, the influence of which is not always of the most elevating kind. The average morals amongst Filipinos in Manila are very low, and any institution which can supply the young men with clean and healthy recreation for leisure hours will be a greater power for good than an increased number of services or other palliative measures.

The garden is in constant use as a playground for both boys
and girls. As however there is not room for separation of the sexes, and they invariably quarrel when left together, a larger playground for the use of the boys is another imperative need.

The writer is grateful for assistance from the Bishop, the Dean, and the Headmaster at Baguio School at the Prison and Mission services.

George Charles Bartter,

Priest-in-charge.

July 31, 1910.

Baptisms: infant, 5; confirmations, 2; marriages, 21; communicants, 31; burials, 1.

Receipts: collections, ₱97.45; for the apportionment, ₱15.00; total, ₱113.45.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF THE HOLY CHILD

(Church Settlement House, Manila)

The past year have been marked by changes in the working staff, increased activities and the prospect of increased facilities to carry on the work.

On January first, Deaconess Routledge left Manila for her well-earned furlough. As the result of her five years' work here, she left activities to inspire the work and play spirit of the boys and girls of the neighborhood, a needlework exchange for the benefit of needy Filipino women, a sewing and embroidery school for the girls living in this vicinity, and the beginnings of an orphanage. Greater, however, than these visible results, is the spirit of loyalty and affection on the part of the families of this neighborhood, which, in a people having a reputation for superficiality and instability, is real tribute to the character of her work and the influence of her personality. Among her co-workers she left the deepest appreciation of her worth as a factor in the community.

Her furlough would have meant a lamentable break in the routine had not Miss Sibley offered to take up her duties for a year, and the Settlement owes to Miss Sibley deep gratitude
for the interest, zeal and efficiency with which she is carrying on the work.

From January to May, Miss Olive Hoskins, who, in the past, has given valuable aid to the work, was definitely connected with the management of the Settlement Needlework Exchange.

Aside from this time there have been but two workers, one engaged in neighborhood work, including the management of the exchange, the other in the affairs of the orphanage.

When the last annual report was made it seemed advisable to omit details concerning the orphanage as it had but just entered upon its work. Legally its history dates from February 6, 1909, when the Settlement House was incorporated under the name of "The House of the Holy Child." In the Articles of Incorporation its object was stated thus: "to provide a Christian home for Filipino and mestizo children who are orphans or who have been abandoned, and to do settlement work among children." Necessary repairs were made on the house and the first children were received June 14, 1909. Thirteen girls are at present cared for—varying in age from three to eighteen years—and comprising among their number Tagalogs, American mestizas, one Swiss mestiza, one Spanish mestiza, one Chinese Moro mestiza, one Negrita, one Pampan-gan and one Bicol.

The Orphanage came into existence at the call of the "greatest need", and the greatest need determined that it should be for girls only and primarily for American mestizas as their claim upon American responsibility seemed especially insistent and their need especially urgent. It was not deemed advisable however to confine the work to mestizas, as it seemed important to make their environment one that would develop in them Filipino interests and sympathies. The children come to us in various ways: some through the police, some through the courts, and in other cases they have been brought by individuals who have assumed responsibility in order to protect them from neglect or cruel treatment.
As regards the routine of the orphanage, an effort is made to emphasize home rather than institution—that is, to create among the children a sense of mutual responsibility and helpfulness, and of natural hospitality towards the children of the neighborhood. The daily program in the house consists in the various branches of house-work, special industrial work, physical training and religious instruction. Until June the children received all their instruction in the house. At the opening of the present school-year, those who were old enough and strong enough entered the public schools.

It is our aim to equip these girls committed to our care, in the first place, with the needful knowledge and experience that make for good home-keeping; and, in the second place, with training which shall fit them to be self-supporting. Stress is laid only on the quality of service, never on its kind, as it is our conviction that we shall aid the community quite as much, if we can sometime send forth good laundresses, nursemaids and house servants, as we could by any attempt to lead these girls into occupations which often receive greater credit. The members of the orphanage family have already undertaken to fill orders for mending and laundry work.

St. Luke’s Dispensary, which has occupied a large part of the ground floor of this house, has just been removed to its new quarters. Plans are already made for the necessary repairs, and it is hoped that within a few weeks a suitable house-chapel, a small office, two rooms for classes and clubs and a small laundry will take the place of that portion of the house hitherto occupied by the dispensary.

In addition to the regular activities; namely,—The Settlement Exchange and Embroidery School (described in detail in the last annual report), clubs and classes for boys and girls of the neighborhood, and the Orphanage, we have met, whenever possible, emergency calls from the police and other sources to care for those who required protection temporarily. The frequency of calls that it has not been possible to meet emphasizes
two needs: (1) some provision for American mestizo boys, and
(2) a home for Filipino girls, who, obviously, could not be
cared for by this Settlement, because of the danger of their
becoming a menace to the moral welfare of those for whom we
have already assumed responsibility.

The present situation and our opportunities as regards the
increasing members of children who seek what the Settlement
may give make the following needs very apparent:

(1) three resident workers,
(2) a trained native worker,
(3) a play-ground,
(4) an appropriation for neighborhood work,
(5) individual subscriptions for the support of orphans.

(Seventy-five dollars, gold, per year is required for the sup­
port of one child.)

In addition to the list of contributors given below, whose
generous aid is deeply appreciated, mention should be made of
the very valuable legal and personal services of Mr. J. L. Haus­
sermann, who has spared neither time nor effort in behalf of
the work of the house.

July 31 1910.  Frances C. Buffington,
Superintendent.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Settlement Exchange

Receipts:—Balance on hand P39.69. Outstanding accounts and
merchandise on hand P362.68. Sales P1188.09 Loan
P50.00. Total P1640.46.

Disbursements:—Materials P279.51. Embroidery and sewing
P578.85. Teacher and manager P330.50. Equipment
P18.35. Postage and certificates P25.15. Sundries
P1.36. Total P1233.72.

August 1, 1910. Cash on hand P44.06. Outstanding accounts
ORPHANAGE

Receipts:—Balance on hand $144.68. Appropriation $1200.00
Special gifts $858.15. Total $2202.83.

Expenditures:—Equipment and maintenance $1962.61.
August 1, 1910. Balance on hand $240.22.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Miss Adelaide Ames
Mrs. T. L. Ames
Mrs. Lars Anderson
Mrs. Beattie
Mrs. K. E. Clark
Mrs. Darley
Mr. Sanford Darley
Miss Alice Duryee
Mr. C. F. Edgerton
Mr. Fleming
Mrs. Goldsborough
Mrs. J. L. Haussermann
Mrs. Hogg
Mr. Clarence A. Lightner
Mrs. M. F. Loewenstein
Mrs. Lobingier
Mrs. G. A. Main
Miss Emily Newton
Mrs. George Pepper
Mr. Phelps-Stokes
Captain Pyle
Mrs. William Rivers
Mrs. H. E Studley
Mrs. Yates Stirling

Mrs. Weston
The Woman's Auxiliary, Cathedral Parish, Manila
The Babies' Branch, Cathedral Parish, Manila
St. Stephen's Sunday School, Colorado Springs
The Domestic Committee, Woman's Auxiliary, New York
G. F. S., St. John's Church, Roxbury
Three members of the Woman's Auxiliary. Church of the Incarnation, New York
Two members of St. Bernard's Church, Bernardville, New York
Massachusetts Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary
Woman's Auxiliary, Redlands, Trinity and Neighboring Parishes
Woman's Auxiliary, St. Chrysostom's, New York
St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia
Junior Auxiliary, St. Paul's Church, Milwaukee
Miss Webster's Bible Class, Trinity Sunday School, Detroit
St. Alban's Sunday School, Brooklyn
THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

The fiscal year 1910 marks a new period in the history of the University Hospital. The long felt need for more beds and wards and adequate accommodations for the Dispensary was at last overcome. The Hospital closed for repairs and additional building on February 28th, and reopened on July 6, 1910. The main building was raised one story higher, and two sections three stories high were added to it, thus rendering the new building three stories high and more than twice as large as the old one. The first floor was designed to accommodate the Dispensary. It provides rooms for eye and ear, surgical and medical clinics, one drug-room, two rooms for offices, laboratory, store-room, attendants' quarters and a spacious hall for waiting room. The additions to the second floor provide one private or maternity ward, one ward for children, one linen-room and a separate bath-room for women. The room formerly occupied as office was changed to men's private ward. The third floor provides four more private rooms. The capacity of the Hospital has increased from 30 to 52 beds. Its accommodations for the sick are at present as follows:

2nd. Floor
A. men's private ward - - 4 beds
B. men's general ward - - 9 beds
C. women's private ward - 4 beds

D. Ward Cheney's children's ward - - - - 8 beds
E. women's general ward - 10 beds
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floor</th>
<th>Rooms/Rooms</th>
<th>Beds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd. Floor</td>
<td>7 private rooms</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 two bed-rooms</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 cribs for babies</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>52 beds</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The institution is now better prepared for service than ever before and its usefulness has increased in proportion to its capacity. We can now admit more private patients and thus increase our income. We have more free beds to use and we can do more charity work. We can admit maternity cases and children and thus provide our pupil-nurses with a complete course of nursing and very valuable experience.

The training school for nurses was naturally increased by one class of 3 pupils. The native nurses continue to give satisfaction in all departments of their work and the progress of the school is an assured fact.

The personnel of the American nursing staff has suffered loss by the resignation of Miss Anna J. Henry (now Mrs. C. B. Bachmeister) in October, 1909, and Miss Zaida Freese (now Mrs. T. M. Kelly) in June, 1910. On January 16, 1910 Miss Elizabeth Gibson joined the nursing staff and was assigned to charge of the operating-room and the general wards. On July 28, 1910, Miss Lillian Owen arrived and was assigned to duty at the private floor. Vacancies in the nursing staff were temporarily filled by Mrs. C. C. Young and Mrs. F. Henschien. The services of the American nurses have been on the whole exceedingly satisfactory and the Hospital authorities have every reason to be proud of their present nursing staff.

Dr. Henry Winsor resigned on the 30th of October, 1909 and his place was filled by Dr. Eleanor J. Pond.

The past hospital-year was actually reduced to seven full months. During this period three hundred and five patients were admitted and treated, an increase of about 20% over the corresponding period of the previous year. The average daily
attendance was 23: 11 pay patients and 12 free or charity patients. The average daily attendance of private patients was 7, of general ward patients 16. The average monthly admission was 38. A detailed account of the medical work of the Hospital will appear in connection with the next annual report. A financial statement is given by the treasurer.

The work of the Dispensary was carried along the same lines as the previous year. The surgical clinics were conducted by Dr. Saleeby, Dr. Winsor and Dr. Pond; the medical clinics by Dr. Saleeby, Dr. Pond, Dr. Isidoro Santos and Dr. M. A. Velarde; the children’s clinics by Dr. Hernando and the eye-clinics by Dr. Lankowsky.

During the past year 5,581 patients made 19,408 visits to the Dispensary. Of these 9,232 were made to the medical clinics and 10,176 to the surgical clinics. 16,862 prescriptions and about 9,000 surgical dressings were administered free of charge. The average number of clinic days in the month was 24 and the average daily attendance of patients was 67. Of the total of visits mentioned above, 3,470 were made by children, 1,787 by eye-cases and 159 by dental cases.

N. M. Saleeby, July 31, 1910.

Physician-in-charge.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NATIVE NURSES

The year ending July 31, 1910 has been more or less irregular owing first, to the closing of the Hospital for four months for repairs and alterations, making it necessary to find employment for the nurses in other hospitals. Consequently three nurses were sent to the Government Hospital in Baguio, two to the Civil and three to the San Lazaro (contagious) Hospital in Manila, spending in each case from six weeks to two months, after which they went on vacation leave until the opening of the University Hospital June 1st.
During the year changes were made in the management of the Government dormitories, where heretofore, our nurses have spent their first year of training; so it was thought advisable to take our probationers at once into the Training School, and give them the complete course of four years' training under our own supervision. This change has necessitated crowding the nurses' home to its utmost limit, and it will be necessary before another year to add a larger dining room and bath rooms so as to accommodate sixteen nurses instead of twelve as originally planned.

When the Hospital was opened June 1st., it found us with three nurses in the Senior or Fourth Year class, five in the Intermediate or Third Year class, three in the Junior or Second Year class and two probationers with a prospect of two to come later on.

In addition to these we have had two girls from the Sagada mission who were to take a two years' course in practical nursing in order to assist in the hospital planned for Sagada. One of these girls proved incapable of being trained, the other is doing good work and will be of value to her community.

There has been nothing to discourage us in our further dealings with the Filipina girls as trained nurses. They are cheerful, obedient and trustworthy, and are working with a real motive and high ideals.

Below is a statement of all money received and spent from July 31, 1909 to July 31, 1910:

E. T. Hicks in account with Nurses Training School

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>August 16, 1909</td>
<td>To cash brought over</td>
<td>P 245.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; from Treasurer</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 26</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>10.40</td>
</tr>
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E. T. Hicks, Superintendent

July 31, 1910

P 336.03
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July 23, 1910</td>
<td>To cash brought over</td>
<td>.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from Treasurer</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2, 1910</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 16, 1909</td>
<td>By balance brought over</td>
<td>250.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 pieces linen</td>
<td>25.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 pieces vic. lawn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 pieces tape</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>making uniforms</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40 yards crepe</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 spools cotton</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 yards drill</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>335.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July, 1910</td>
<td>By 19 pieces linen</td>
<td>54.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 &quot; vic. lawn</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 dozen buttons</td>
<td>2.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>making uniforms</td>
<td>53.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 piece chambray</td>
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<td></td>
<td>4 pieces tape</td>
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E. T. Hicks in account with Nurses Furniture Fund.

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31
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<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>6 1/2 dozen plates</td>
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<tr>
<td>petates</td>
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<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1 water cooler</td>
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<td>6.00</td>
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<td>1 coat rack</td>
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REPORT OF ALL SAINTS MISSION, BONTOK

Bontok is in the course of rapid development as a government center. Before the first of August there will be completed from Cervantes to Bontok a new trail of easy grade which will give (in connection with the Tagudin trail) access to Bontok from the coast, not only for horse, but for narrow-wheeled vehicles. This should give greater facility, if not reduced expense, in getting up supplies. In Bontok the gathering of all prisoners of the Mountain Province furnishes labor in the brickyards and other Government works, and gives occasion for the erection of a large jail. Street-widening, grading and the plotting of the village as a town-site are being pushed. A fine
large Government building is half completed and an extensive hospital and commodious Constabulary quarters are definitely projected.

The cost of living and of building in Bontok has greatly increased, especially in every item of local production involving non-forced labor. Rice costs twice as much as it did three years ago and seems likely to go much higher. Eggs and vegetables have advanced several hundred per cent. Lumber for the Bontok Mission is now, by recent arrangement purchased from Sagada Mission at commercial rates and costs us delivered here about ₱85 per thousand feet. Labor has steadily advanced in price for the last seven years and the Ilokano "carpenter" of fifty centavo wage in early days now gets ₱1.50 or more. Japanese workmen demand more than in Baguio because of the higher cost of living.

The Mission work is little changed. The greater part of the congregation consists of the boys and girls who are our voluntary wards. We can see a notable improvement in the fidelity and Christian intelligence of these children. We are not yet equipped for their proper housing and regular discipline (that we may be so is our daily intercession), but just now there has come news that appropriations for the coming year will probably suffice at least for food-stuffs, and we are very thankful to be relieved of a great anxiety. While it is to be expected that gradually the Mission's message will effectually reach the hearts of many adults—and indeed there are unmistakable proofs of this—still, it seems as if the centre of the work here for some time would be among the children. The attendance of others, particularly men, is subject to the constant demands of the Government for labor, Sundays as well as other days. Building has lagged, as formerly, chiefly on account of the difficulty of getting transportation for materials. Still, we have at present enough of the projected stone-walled church to form a small 20' by 40' chapel and sacristy. This portion, erected with funds borrowed from the "Philippine Loan Fund", should be ready for use about October first. Its
raw and abrupt edges, due to the fact that it is planned to form, without waste of money, a part of the completed Church fabric, make it hardly a graceful structure to look upon, and it will not be large enough for our needs (the Roman Catholics are erecting a large P30,000 church), but we are thankful to be able to make this step forward. Materials are slowly coming in for carrying forward the erection of the Priest's house, the foundations of which have been lying exposed to the weather for more than a year. The boys in vacation time did much to subdue the rough tract of land which may be some day a beautiful "compound".

The Dispensary work has been somewhat embarrassed by the arrival of a portion of the Government medical equipment. Our mission physician retired from service more than a year ago, and our present aim is to give such subordinate aid in sickness as can be afforded without offence to law. The tradition of the early days lingers strongly, however, among the people, and it would be very desirable if, taking advantage of this expectation, we could have a nurse of such qualifications as would enable her to be a sort of "parish visitor," to "mother" the children, and to attend actively to the relief of their needs, even though she might not prescribe in serious cases. Miss Waterman's departure on furlough emphasizes this need.

The printing press has been kept rather steadily employed, chiefly in printing in the Bontok dialect such portions of the Prayer Book as is seems desirable to have. The manual work has been done mostly by Pablo Lunar and Tomas de Jesus two of our Igorot, or part-Igorot boys, while in the attendant labor of translation Narciso Cariño, one of the ten who had the privilege of two years at Baguio in Easter School in the early days, has been the chief helper. Miss Waterman has nearly completed the copy for a Compendium of Igorot Grammar and a Study and Classification of Igorot Verbal Roots, which we hope the way may be opened for us to print.

Mr. Sibley has succeeded in pushing forward the erection of a church building, with adjoining rooms, at Tukukan, where
we have a considerable constituency of the baptized, and the church is already enclosed and awaits the materials for flooring. It remains as true as ever that the amount of expansion possible in this Bontok area is only conditioned by the amount of qualified labor and equipment the Church is willing and able to send. The Romans now occupy four stations in the Igorot country, usually with two or more workers each, and this autumn there will arrive the first instalments of a procession of Belgian Sisters, educated ladies, who are able to establish institutions of an industrial nature.

Our work among girls shows marked progress under Miss Whitcombe. From six to fifteen have been living with her. They have mostly attended the public school and are learning improved ways of weaving and crocheting at the Mission. A sewing-machine is now in prospect, and this will considerably enlarge the range of work. The experience with boys and girls has been—probably like the training of children everywhere—one of mingled joys and disappointments. There are aspects of the situation which make it seem desirable at times to erect this important feature of the work into independent institutions. At present we are deterred from pursuing this thought by a desire to be thoroughly loyal helpers of the Government in its efforts for the benefit of the people, and by the fact that we have no means to provide a suitable equipment for wholly independent schools.

Some further experience will be necessary before this question can be fully decided. Involved in this is one of the many problems which are before us for solution. The future of the Igorot teems with them. For every disturbance of their wild status, in which, with few wants, simple habits, a minimum of clothing, there was a sort of contentment and happiness, carries with it the obligation that the disturbers should work toward some equally feasible status. Now this might not be so difficult in a region abounding in natural resources, which might be the foundation of new industries to support enlarged wants. But in a territory whose land is mostly crag-
ged or crumbling mountain sides, where the irrigable exceptions to this are mostly productive, to the limit of their capacity, with the chief staple of diet, rice; where there are no considerable uncultivated tracts; where there are no mining prospects; where the proposal to introduce manufacturing necessitates the bringing in, at prohibitive expense, the raw materials, and the duplicating of the expense in carrying out the product,—the obligation to propose some better definite status becomes a problem of the first magnitude. Certainly the chief responsibility of meeting this does not weigh primarily upon the Christian missionaries working here. Their commission is not first to civilize or industrialize, but to evangelize. But problems of civilization are closely intertwined with those of Christianity, and press measurably, if not directly, upon the mission priest, as they do upon the civil statesman or commissioner. For both there is legitimate occupation, not in harsh criticism, for failure to see where vision is not yet granted, or for failure to act successfully, when all must admit the uniqueness of the situation and its attendant difficulties, but for much calm, humble conference.

It is pleasant to see the Igorot youth, boys and girls, attending the public school for their lessons, learning English, and attending services at the Missions, where they learn the fundamentals of Christian faith and practice. But what of the future of these boys and girls? In so far as they are learning cleanliness and civilized ways, just so far meanwhile are they unlearning the taste for wading in rice-paddy mud and performing those other tasks which are the commonplace routine of the really successful Igorot who knows his environment and conforms to it in the manner of his forefathers. We are bringing new conditions to bear upon the rising generations of Igorots, yet without the ability to enlarge the natural resources of their environment. They will want to wear clothes; but where are they to obtain them? Who is to supply that demand for a considerable increase of diet? Certain it seems that the amount of remunerative labor open to the Igorots will
be limited. The number of white people who are likely to come to this region is likely to be confined to the governing officials and the missionaries. After the first improvements of trails, and public and mission buildings are completed, there will be a lessening rather than an increase of the tasks that will call for Igorot toil. A few of the brighter boys will doubtless obtain employment as teachers and clerks. But there seems no way for the rank and file "to learn and labor truly to get their own living" but to fall back upon the rice-field and the camote-patch, from which their school-life now tends to alienate them.

Here we have stated a problem which obscures the horizon of work among the children in the mountain Igorot country. We have not solved it. No one has done so, we believe. There seems to be nothing to do but to go steadily on, asking daily for light, and meantime doing these things for the children which are clearly indicated by our orders as priests and messengers of God, and believing that the daily contact and the routine and discipline of life under the mission-roof, imperfect as they are, will tell for good upon such as come immediately under our care, and indirectly leaven the whole mass of the native population. At various times, and for periods long or short, more than 110 children have been with us as inmates of the household.

Walter C. Clapp,

July 31, 1910.

Priest-in-charge.

Baptisms: infant, 51; adult, 5; total, 56. Confirmations, 38. Marriages, 1. Burials, 7. Communicants: admitted, 40; died, 1; present number, 95. School: teachers, 2; pupils, 45. Sunday School: teachers, 2; pupils, 65. Dispensary, number of visits, 2252.

Receipts: for parochial purposes P119.06; for the apportionment fund P30.00; for the general clergy relief fund P10.00; total P169.06.
REPORT OF THE MISSION OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, SAGADA

During the year past the Mission has built a neat chapel at Besao which bears the name of St. Benedict. The Reverend F. C. Meredith has provided weekly services for the people and there has been an encouraging response to his efforts. Besao is tucked in a fold of mountains off the beaten track and the means of access to and fro are not easy though the distance is not great. The people are full of superstitions and have originated fantastic societies of religious character which militate against the Church’s work. Here as well as elsewhere in the Mountain Province our hope is among the children, who are quickwitted, interesting and approachable.

Weekly services have also been conducted at the Chapel of St. Gregory the Great at Bagnen by the Reverend F. C. Meredith. Here the people have continued faithful and responded to instruction. The church building is dilapidated and in its exposed condition on the top of a hill cannot hope to withstand many more typhoons. There is a considerable amount of good lumber in the building which can be used in reconstruction.

In Sagada a building to be used for a Girls’ School has been partly completed. It is large and ought to cover our need for years to come. The house for the Medical Missionary has been erected. It is large and substantial and in every way excellent. The house for the Priest-in-Charge remains unfinished.

The property occupied from its inception by the Mission has been purchased from the Government, and is now held by the Board under a Torrens title. It covers an area of upwards of 35 hectares (about 87 acres). There is an unfailing water supply with a tank which gives by gravitation an abundance of water for all purposes.

Some of the Ilokano adherents of the Mission have been drawn off by the Roman Catholic Chapel now established
under a Belgian priest, which simply means that they have returned to their former allegiance. These however are few in number and their action has no influence on the Igorots. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin is usually thronged with worshippers. We are now in a position to do that slow, faithful work of edification which is our chief responsibility, and ought to establish preaching stations at Tinulon and Tetepan.

The mill provides us with all lumber needed for our building purposes, and a considerable amount has been purchased during the year by the Government and a few other customers.

The report of the Medical Missionary speaks for itself. The need of a hospital building is pressing. Miss Mears has done faithful work among the girls. The grave problems of youth which confront us will tax our wisdom and patience for long years to come.

In April the Reverend J. A. Stauntou, Jr., prior to leaving for his furlough, turned over the financial management of the Mission to Dr. C. R. Johnson and the spiritual oversight to the Reverend F. C. Meredith who at this writing remain in charge.

C. H. Brent,

July 31, 1910.

Bishop.

The statistics for the year are as follows:

Communicants, 178; baptisms, 110; confirmations, 93; marriages, 5; burials, 14; school: pupils, 31.

REPORT OF MEDICAL WORK, MISSION OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, SAGADA

For the year ending July 31, 1910 there have been 2806 patients treated. As I returned to Sagada from my furlough on Oct. 30, 1909, this covers only nine months of the year as no record was kept of patients treated during my absence.

The daily attendance during the year has increased slowly. The clinic extends over the entire day as I have found it
impossible to establish definite hours, the people having little idea of time and many coming from great distances who must be treated when they present themselves.

The Igorots, as a class, are very conservative: those who have become Christians, and a few of the non-Christians, seem to appreciate the medicines given them and apparently try to follow directions more or less closely. The large majority still look upon the cañao as a panacea for all ills. Many concede that medicine is helpful provided a cañao is given while they are taking it.

Visits were made to the surrounding towns whenever patients were unable to come for treatment. Baukok, Cervantes and Bontok are the most remote towns visited.

Much more could be done for patients had we a hospital properly equipped.

C. Radcliffe Johnson,
July 31, 1910.

Physician-in-charge

REPORT OF THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, BAGUIO

The year has been marked by the very manifest advance in the purpose of the Government to boom Baguio. Our Church has kept pace with this advance by completing the Baguio School whose first successful term ended July 1st.

The increase of American population has brought us an increased attendance at the services, and increased interest and contributions to our work for the Igorots. But it has also brought a material increase in the cost of our work here.

The action of the Bureau of Lands in setting aside our title to the land where the Easter School and the Rest House are, has been a disturbing element to us, but we hope that may soon be adjusted without too great expense.

Services at Camp John Hay have been held regularly on Sunday nights.
The first confirmation class contained three of the oldest of our Easter School girls, and we have every reason to believe they will remain steadfast. Among the Igorots baptized was one boy whom we regarded as being about the least influenced by Christianity and he has been also the first of our children to keep up regular attendance at Sunday services after going back to the barrio.

The first of our girls has been married, and the result of her return to the life of the barrio has been one of the things that has moved us in our determination to establish a colony. By the advice of the Governor of this province we have accepted the invitation of the Igorots of the neighborhood of Tublay, about four miles north of here, to establish this colony among them. The land has been surveyed and plans made, and we are now awaiting only the necessary funds.

Miss Elizabeth Hawley has resigned from Easter School, and Miss Rebecca Bridgers is now the teacher there.

Robby White, Jr.,
Priest-in-charge.

July 31, 1910.


Receipts: from the Treasurer of the Missionary District P977.23; from local sources P246.29; from specials not received through the Treasurer P40.00.

REPORT OF THE FIRST YEAR OF BAGUIO SCHOOL,
BAGUIO, P. I.

Baguio School was founded by Bishop Brent in order that Americans in the Philippine Islands, and also English people throughout the East, might have the advantages of a Christian education for their sons, without breaking up their family life by sending the boys home. The School has no connection with the Board of Missions, but the property is held by the
Bishop of the Philippine Islands as Corporation Sole, and the School is managed by a Board of Governors, of which the Bishop of the Philippine Islands is *Ex officio* President. The original cost of the buildings was met by subscriptions and gifts from the Church at home; and for running expenses the School is to some extent self-supporting, though the high cost of maintenance and the comparatively low fees charged mean that the School will always have to be a subsidized institution.

It was planned to open the School at Baguio on November 1st, 1909; but the big typhoon which visited the Islands last October did such damage to the railroad and the Benguet Road that it was decided to start a day school in Manila for two months, and then move up to Baguio after Christmas. School continued at Baguio till the end of June, making a year of eight months, less two weeks for the Christmas vacation, and two weeks in March, when the boys took a holiday of two weeks more, to accompany the Bishop over the Mountain Trail, on his annual visitation to Sagada and Bontok.

This first year has demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody that Baguio is an excellent place for a boys' school. There was no case of sickness among the boys at Baguio, and the positive improvement was most gratifying. Measurements of the boys extending over a period of five months showed an average gain in weight of eight and one-half pounds and of .98 of an inch in height. The tramping over the mountains gave the boys an increase in chest expansion and in general stamina that would be envied by any school in the States. For climate the long stretches of fair weather, with crisp cold nights, pleasantly warm in the middle of the day, are well adapted to outdoor life. Tramps of a day or two were taken from time to time, as preparation for the "big hike" to Sagada and Bontok. The boys tramped about 240 miles, in two weeks' time, on foot almost all of the time, and finished in the best of physical condition. Thus the country and the climate unite to make Baguio just the place for the School. With the de-
velopment of the "Summer Capital", it will be increasingly easy to provide for the maintenance of the School.

There were ten boarding scholars at Baguio School this first year: four army boys, three sons of officials of the Civil Government, two of civilians, and one navy boy. In addition, there was a class for day-scholars during the Baguio "season" of smaller boys who will all probably attend the School later.

Of course most of the boys have suffered from the disadvantages of an irregular schooling; but the small classes gave all the advantages of individual instruction, and it was possible to achieve good results along scholastic lines. This will always be the policy of the School: not only to keep the boys from losing ground during their stay in the East, but also to have such expert teaching, in small classes, that boys who come to the School behind in one subject or another may be brought up to the level of boys of their age; then on their return to the States they may take the grade in school to which they are entitled. In general the intellectual standards of the School this year were not unsatisfactory. "The Governor General's Prize" for Excellence in Scholarship was won this year by Julian Miller, with a general average of 8.06. "The Headmaster's Prize" for Improvement in Scholarship was awarded to Robert N. Getty Jr.; and "The Bishop's Prize" for Service to the School was given to George Kincaid.

On the grounds of health and scholastic attainment the School has justified itself in this its first year. The great difficulty which the School will encounter in the coming years will be the comparatively short time the boys will remain at the School, owing to the constant change in our transient population. This difficulty will obstruct also the most important element in the work of the School: the development of character among the boys. Constant insistence upon the highest standard has developed already in the School a healthy, wholesome atmosphere, which is bound to make for good.

Remsen B. Ogilby,

Headmaster.

July 31, 1910.
FACULTY

The Reverend Remsen B. Ogilby, A. M. (Harvard), B.D., Head-master.

The Reverend Robb White, Jr., A. M. (University of Virginia).

Guy Ayrault, A. B. (Columbia).
Lewis B. Whittemore, A. B. (Yale).
Marcus H. Elliott, B. S. (Pennsylvania).
Miss Edna L. Cram, Matron.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Right Reverend Charles H. Brent, D.D., Bishop of the Philippine Islands, President.

The Honorable Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior, Vice-President.

Warwick Greene, Director of Public Works, Secretary,

The Very Reverend Murray Bartlett, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral, Manila.


TREASURER

H. H. Bayne, Esq., P. O. Box 589, Manila.

AMERICAN AGENT

The Reverend S. S. Drury, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

REFERENCES

The President of the United States.

Honorable W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippine Islands.

Honorable Newton W. Gilbert, Secretary of Public Instruction.

Major General William P. Duvall, U. S. A.

The Reverend Endicott Peabody, D.D., Groton School, Groton, Mas Mass.
George Wharton Pepper, Esq., Philadelphia.
The statistics of Baguio School are as follows;
  Baptisms: infant, 1.
  Boarding School: teachers, 4; pupils, 10.
  Day School: teacher, 1; pupils, 6.

From September 13 to December 20, 1909 at Manila, held or assisted at 42 services at the Cathedral, St. Luke’s, Cavite and Bilibid, making 10 sermons and addresses, and celebrated the Holy Communion 5 times.

From December 21, 1909 to July 15, 1910 at Baguio: regular services, etc, at Baguio School, assisting on Sundays at the Church of the Resurrection.

Remsen B. Ogilby,
July 31, 1910.

Headmaster.

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REPORT OF THE HOLY TRINITY, ZAMBOANGA

The Missionary in charge of the work in Zamboanga has the immediate responsibility of ministering to the considerable American community, which duty consumes much if not most of his time. But the fact of a large untouched Mohammedan and heathen population in Zamboanga and the region roundabout is a constant burden on his mind and conscience. It is his ambition to spend himself on the native situation. That the Moros are not as wholly beyond our reach as has been assumed is shown by the influence of Mrs. R. S. Smith, one of our communicants, who gathers weekly a group of about thirty Moro girls in the Sunday School room for instruction and social intercourse. They are pupils at the public school which tends to break down certain barriers. They have been banded together into a society with the intention of development along the lines of the Girls’ Friendly Society. But the problem of work among Mohammedans is probably the most difficult of any that Christendom has to face, and a special preparation is needed by those who give themselves to it. A knowledge of the Koran.
in the original is deemed, by those who are wisest, if not indispensable, at any rate a valuable asset.

This statement was prepared in the absence of the missionary long after the close of the year which it is supposed to cover. In the interim Zamboanga has again been made Headquarters of the Army for the Moro Province. The Chaplain of the 3rd Infantry, the Reverend H. S. Smith, has been placed in charge of the American work and the Reverend M. B. Marshall will devote himself to some phase of native work. Funds for a hospital, largely collected from local sources, are slowly approaching a point which would justify the erection of at least part of the proposed building. The site, a very good one, was purchased during the past year.

C. H. Brent,

July 31, 1910.

Bishop.

The statistics for the year are as follows:


Receipts: for parochial purposes P881.17; for the apportionment P136.76; total P1017.93.

In Jolo there were Baptisms, 5. Burials, 3.


1. General ............................................................... P13,250.00
2. Manila: Cathedral ............................................... 3,200.00
4. Manila: Hospital and Dispensary ................. 23,860.41
5. Manila: House of the Holy Child ................. 7,345.00
6. Sagada and Bagen ........................................... 21,544.52
7. Bontok .............................................................. 20,917.32
8. Baguio ............................................................. 9,295.06
9. Zamboanga......................................................... 5,440.00

P 112,092.31

Note: One Peso (P1.00) equals 50 Cents U. S. Gold.
THE MISSIONARY DISTRICT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
"Specials" BALANCES AUGUST 31, 1910
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, MANILA

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<td>188.01</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>House of the Holy Child, Settlement House and St. Luke's</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement House purchase account</td>
<td>528.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of the Holy Child current account</td>
<td>390.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Luke's Chapel current account</td>
<td>425.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carried forward</strong></td>
<td>P 15510.17 P 18027.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: One Peso (P1.00) equals 50 Cents U. S. Gold.
### Chinese Mission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church building fund</td>
<td>4503.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence do</td>
<td>5345.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School current account</td>
<td>383.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Baguio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church building</td>
<td>763.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectory building</td>
<td>6087.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter School current account</td>
<td>627.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sagada

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General fund</td>
<td>714.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital furnishing and equipment</td>
<td>104.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House for Priest</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House for Physician</td>
<td>12.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House for Assistant Priest</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besao altar fund</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Bontok

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General fund</td>
<td>326.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensary fund</td>
<td>177.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House for Priest</td>
<td>2663.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls' School current account</td>
<td>1823.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapel memorial altar</td>
<td>40.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilary P. Clapp</td>
<td>139.31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Zamboanga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital building account</td>
<td>1500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital furnishing and equipment</td>
<td>210.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Carried forward \( \text{P} \) 22451.48 \( \text{P} \) 37722.79

**Note:** One Peso (P1.00) equals 50 Cents U. S. Gold.
**Summary of Treasurer's Maintenance Account for the Year Ending August 31, 1910**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To Hospital Receipts</td>
<td>P 8966.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Endowments, Contributions, Donations from local sources</td>
<td>P 1499.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the United States including endowments invested locally</td>
<td>P 7646.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the St. Luke's Dispensary and Woman's Auxiliary</td>
<td>P 3043.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Board of Foreign Missions</td>
<td>P 12896.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Deficiency for year 1909-1910...</td>
<td>P 4914.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Salaries of Physicians and American Nurses</td>
<td>P 11171.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Wages of Hospital and Dispensary Attendant, etc.</td>
<td>P 4392.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Maintenance of Native Nurses.</td>
<td>P 4310.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Subsistence</td>
<td>P 5345.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carried forward</strong></td>
<td>P 25219.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: One Peso (₱1.00) equals 50 Cents U. S. Gold.
**Brought forward**  P 25219.55

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Drugs and Dressings for Hospital and Dispensary</td>
<td>3271.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Laundry</td>
<td>1150.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Electric Light</td>
<td>651.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Ice, Distilled Water and Water Rates</td>
<td>554.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Alcohol, Petroleum, Coal, Soap, Telephones, Printing and Stationery, and miscellaneous expenses.</td>
<td>2107.01  P 32954.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Insurance</td>
<td>532.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Repairs to and Renewals of Equipment and cost of additional Equipment purchased for extension of Hospital and Dispensary</td>
<td>5400.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Interest on Loans</td>
<td>80.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P 38967.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Henry Hunter Bayne,**  
*Treasurer, University Hospital.*

Manila, September 1, 1910.

Note: The accounts are stated in Philippine Currency—One (P 1.00) equals 50 Cents Gold U. S.

**UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, MANILA**  
**Contributions and Subscriptions to St. Luke’s Dispensary Year Ending August 31, 1910**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woman’s Auxiliary</td>
<td>P 1590.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charity Box at Dispensary</td>
<td>35.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous Contributions</td>
<td>46.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subscriptions:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. H. Allan</td>
<td>P 12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rt. Rev. Bishop Brent</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. M. Beattie</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. H. Bayne</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Carried forward**  P 222.00  P 1671.78

50
Brought forward  P 222.00  P 1671.78

Subscriptions, continued.

Ong Capin............................ 60.00
Botica de Santa Cruz.............. 65.00
Ah Chu Cheng ....................... 60.00
Mrs. W. H. Clarke..................  6.00
Mr. T. C. Eaglesome ..............  56.00
Mrs. Egbert.......................... 3.50
La Extremeña.......................  12.00
Mr. Erlanger.......................  12.00
Mr. Martin Egan....................  12.00
Mrs. Goldsborough............... ..  3.50
Mrs. N. W. Gilbert............... ...  70.00
Mr. M. F. Loewenstein .......... ...  75.00
Miss L. Limjap...................... 120.00
Mr. G. A. Main.................... 120.00
Mr. W. S. Macleod............... ...  65.00
Mrs. V. Mapa.......................  50.00
Mr. T. H. W. Price............... ...  5.00
Mr. T. Pickett.....................  12.00
L. Limpangco.......................  60.00
Mr. Ruston.......................... 12.00
Siu Long & Co......................  60.00
Yuen Shing..........................  60.00
Yu Biao Sontua...................... 60.00
Compañía Tabacalera............... 60.00
Miss M. Wolfson....................  60.00
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd..........  12.00
Wassamull & Co....................  6.00  1419.00

P 3090.78

Geo. Agnew Main,
Honorary Treasurer,

Manila, September 1, 1910.

Note: One Peso (P1.00) equals 50 Cents U. S. Gold.