

Protestant Episcopal church in the U.S. Philippine  
Islands. Missionary district of

**THE JOURNAL**  
**OF THE**  
**EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVOCATION**  
**OF THE**  
**MISSIONARY DISTRICT**  
**OF THE**  
**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

**Held in the Cathedral Church of S. Mary and S. John**  
**Wednesday, August 2, 1911.**



**MANILA**  
**PUBLISHED BY THE PRINTING COMMITTEE**  
**1911**



## MISSIONARY DISTRICT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

---

COMPRISING THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO TOGETHER WITH GUAM AND WAKE ISLANDS

Population 7,633,426; Area 113,026 square miles

---

PRESENT MISSIONARY BISHOP, the Right Reverend Charles H. Brent, D.D. (1901), residence, Bishop's House, Calle Isaac Peral, Manila.

### OTHER CLERGY

The Reverend Walter C. Clapp, appointed 1901,	Bontok
The Reverend John A. Staunton, Jr. appointed 1901, on leave	Sagada
The Reverend Hobart E. Studley, appointed 1902,	Manila
The Reverend George C. Bartter, appointed 1906,	Manila
The Reverend Edward A. Sibley, appointed 1907,	Bontok
The Reverend Murray Bartlett, D.D., appointed 1908, retired June 1, 1911 (1)	Manila
The Reverend Myron B. Marshall, appointed 1908,	Zamboanga
The Reverend Robb White, Jr., appointed 1908,	Baguio
The Reverend F. C. Meredith, appointed 1908,	Sagada
The Reverend Remsen B. Ogilby, appointed 1909, (1)	Baguio
The Reverend R. T. McCutchen, appointed 1911,	Sagada

### OTHER MISSIONARIES

Miss Margaret P. Waterman, appointed 1902, on leave,	Bontok
Charles Radcliffe Johnson, M.D., appointed 1903,	Sagada
Deaconess Margaret Routledge, appointed 1904,	Manila
Miss Ellen T. Hicks, appointed 1905,	Manila
Mrs. Anne Hargreaves, appointed 1906, on leave,	Baguio

---

(1) Not supported by the Board

Jaime Masferré (Spanish), appointed 1906,	Sagada
Silvino Lardizabal (Native), appointed 1907,	Sagada
Miss Clara A. Mears, appointed 1907,	Sagada
Eleanor J. Pond, M.D., appointed 1907,	Manila
Miss Rebecca S. Atkinson, appointed 1908,	Manila
H. H. Bayne (Treasurer), appointed 1908,	Manila
Miss Eliza J. Whitcombe, appointed 1908,	Bontok
Mrs. Eufresia Averin (Teacher, Native Weaving), appointed 1909,	Baguio
Narciso Cariño (Native), appointed 1909,	Bontok
Miss Edna L. Cram, appointed 1909, (1)	Baguio
Clement Irving Fukong (Native), appointed 1909,	Baguio
Miss Elizabeth Gibson, appointed 1909,	Manila
Macario Lardizabal (Native), appointed 1909,	Sagada
Mrs. Victoria Lardizabal (Native Medical Attendant), appointed 1909,	Sagada
Pablo Lunar (Native), appointed 1909,	Bontok
Ben Ga Pay (Chinese), appointed 1909,	Manila
Mrs. H. E. Smith, appointed 1909, (1)	Baguio
Roberto Desierto (Native), appointed 1910,	Sagada
Mrs. Gabriela Hidalgo (Native), appointed 1910,	Sagada
Hermenegildo Imperial (Native), appointed 1910,	Sagada
Miss Lillian M. Owen, appointed 1910,	Manila
Miss Anne M. Ramsay, appointed 1910,	Manila
Lewis B. Whittemore, appointed 1910, (1)	Baguio
Miss Frances E. Bartter, appointed 1911,	Manila
Miss Blanche E. L. Massé, appointed 1911,	Sagada
B. M. Platt, M.D., reappointed 1911,	Baguio
Miss Jessie S. Hendrie, (2)	Manila
Malcolm Peabody, (2)	Baguio
N. M. Saleeby, M.D., (2)	Manila

---

(1) Not supported by the Board

(2) Voluntary worker

COUNCIL OF ADVICE

Clerical—The Very Reverend Murray Bartlett, D.D., the Reverend H. E. Studley.

Lay—Mr. George A. Main, Secretary; Colonel W. C. Rivers.

SECRETARY OF CONVOCATION

The Reverend H. E. Studley.

TREASURER

Mr. H. H. Bayne, Box 589, Manila,

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS

The Reverend H. E. Studley, the Reverend Robb White, Jr., the Reverend R. B. Ogilby.

STATISTICS

Clergy 13; Parishes and Missions (including outstations) 19; Lay Readers 5; Candidates for Holy Orders 2; Physicians 3; Women Workers 17; Baptisms 196; Confirmations 110; Marriages 57; Burials 27; Communicants 726; Communicants last reported 735; Decrease 9; Sunday School Scholars 160; Pupils in Schools and other Institutions 206; Number of In-patients in Hospital 768; Dispensary Patients (visits) 29,342.

Owing to the failure of the majority of Americans who come to us to present letters of transfer, and to the constant shifting of the foreign population, accurate figures under this heading are impossible.

Local Contributions—Apportionment ₱794: Forward Movement ₱200; Woman's Auxiliary ₱220 (₱120 for local purposes); Baby's Branch ₱61; General Clergy Relief ₱50; For all other purposes ₱25,343.54; Total ₱26,568.54.

INSTITUTIONS

Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John, Manila—The Bishop  
....., Dean, Mr. John W. Haussermann,  
Chancellor.

Church Settlement House, Manila—Deaconess Margaret Routledge.

House of the Holy Child, Manila—Miss F. Bartter.

University Hospital and Dispensary of Luke the Beloved Physician, Manila—Dr. N. M. Saleeby, Physician in Charge; Miss E. T. Hicks, Superintendent.

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

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

Easter School (for Igorots), Baguio—Dr. B. M. Platt, Superintendent.

Baguio School (for American boys), Baguio—The Reverend R. B. Ogilby, Headmaster.

Dispensary, Sagada—Dr. C. R. Johnson, Physician in Charge.

Girls' School, Sagada—Miss C. A. Mears in charge.

Boys' School, Sagada—H. Imperial, Teacher.

Dispensary, Bontok—Mrs. W. C. Clapp in charge.

Girls' School, Bontok—Miss E. J. Whitcombe in charge.

Boys' Dormitory, Bontok—The Reverend E. A. Sibley in charge.

#### PARISHES, MISSIONS, AND CLERGY

Agaña, Guam (12), The Bishop.

Baguio, Church of the Resurrection, (19), The Reverend Robb White, Jr.

Bagnen, St. Gregory the Great, outstation of Sagada.

Batangas, Fort McGrath (8), The Bishop.

Besao, St. Benedict, outstation of Sagada.

Bontok, All Saints (100), The Reverends W. C. Clapp and E. A. Sibley.

Cavite, Cathedral Mission (5).

Cebu (4), The Bishop.  
 Iloilo (30), The Bishop.  
 Jolo (7), The Reverend D. L. Fleming.  
 Manila, Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John (233), The  
 Bishop, ....., Dean.  
 Bilibid Prison (7), the Reverend G. C. Bartter.  
 St. Luke's, Trozo (40), The Reverend G. C. Bartter.  
 St. Stephen's, Binondo (52), The Reverend H. E.  
 Studley.  
 Olongapo, Cathedral Mission (12).  
 San Fernando, Pampanga (3), The Bishop.  
 Sagada, St. Mary the Virgin (124), The Reverends J. A.  
 Staunton, Jr., F. C. Meredith, R. T. McCutchen.  
 Tukuran, outstation of Bontok.  
 Zamboanga, Holy Trinity (20), The Reverend H. S. Smith.  
 Scattered (50).

NON-PAROCHIAL CLERGY

The Reverend Murray Bartlett, D.D., President of the  
 University of the Philippines.

The Reverend R. B. Ogilby, Headmaster of Baguio School,  
 Baguio.

Army Chaplains, The Reverend D. L. Fleming, Augur  
 Barracks, Jolo; The Reverend H. S. Smith, Pettit Barracks,  
 Zamboanga.



# JOURNAL

Manila, August 2, 1911.

The Eighth Annual Convocation of the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands convened in the Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John, Manila, P. I., on Wednesday, August 2, 1911, at 7 A. M. Bishop Brent celebrated the Holy Communion. The Reverend H. S. Smith read morning prayer and litany at 8:30 A. M. The Convocation met for business at 9 A. M. with the Bishop in the chair.

In the absence of the Acting Secretary the Bishop asked the Reverend H. E. Studley to act as Secretary pro tem. The calling of the roll showed the presence of the Bishop, the Reverend Murray Bartlett, D.D., the Reverend H. E. Studley, the Reverend R. B. Ogilby, the Reverend H. S. Smith, and one lay delegate, Mr. L. B. Whittemore, of Baguio. A quorum being found present, the organization was completed by the election of the Reverend H. E. Studley as Secretary.

The minutes of the last Convocation were read and approved.

The Bishop appointed the following committees:

Council of Advice: the Reverend Murray Bartlett, D. D., the Reverend H. E. Studley, Mr. G. A. Main, Colonel W. C. Rivers.

Examining Chaplains: the Reverend H. E. Studley, the Rev. Robb White, Jr., the Reverend R. B. Ogilby.

Committee on Budget: the Council of Advice.

Committee on Printing: the Reverend H. E. Studley, Mr. H. L. Noble, Mr. L. B. Whittemore.

It was moved by the Reverend R. B. Ogilby and seconded by Mr. L. B. Whittemore that the presentation of the reports of the Council of Advice, the Treasurer, and the committees be postponed until the afternoon session. Carried.



It was moved by the Reverend H. E. Studley that a committee of three, of which the Bishop shall be chairman, be appointed to consider the plan for a Union Christian College with power to recommend to the Board of Missions. The Bishop appointed the Reverend R. B. Ogilby, and Mr. H. L. Noble to act with him as such committee.

It was moved and seconded that the Convocation adjourn until 4 P. M. Carried.

The Bishop opened the afternoon session at 4 P. M. with prayer. The names of Col. W. C. Rivers, Mr. D. Leroy Topping, Mr. J. W. Haussermann and Col. William D. Beach were added to the roll as delegates from the Cathedral parish of S. Mary and S. John. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Bishop reported on behalf of the Committee on Ilocano and Igorot translation, consisting of the Reverend Robb White, Jr., the Reverend W. C. Clapp, the Rev. F. C. Meredith and Dr. N. M. Saleeby, that they were at work.

The Bishop also reported with regard to the committee on the Form of Missionary Report, consisting of the Reverend W. C. Clapp, the Reverend Robb White, Jr. and the Reverend G. C. Bartter, that nothing had been done. Both of the committees above were ordered continued.

It was moved by the Reverend R. B. Ogilby, seconded by Col. W. C. Rivers, that Dr. N. M. Saleeby be appointed a committee of one, with power to appoint two others, to further the work of the translation of the Bible into the Moro tongue. Carried.

It was moved by the Reverend R. B. Ogilby, seconded by the Reverend H. E. Studley that a committee of three be appointed to revise the Constitution and Canons, including in their study the skeleton Constitution and Canons for Missionary Districts adopted by the last General Convention and report at the next Convocation. Carried. The Bishop ap-

pointed the Reverend R. B. Ogilby, the Reverend Murray Bartlett, D.D., and Col. William D. Beach as such committee.

The Bishop presented a communication from the Board of Missions concerning the missionary apportionment. It was moved and seconded that a missionary committee of three be appointed to take up the matters contained in the communication and to report to the next Convocation. Carried. The Bishop appointed the Reverend H. E. Studley, the Reverend H. S. Smith and Mr. H. H. Bayne.

Mr. Bayne presented his report as Treasurer of the Missionary District and it was ordered placed on file. The Reverend H. E. Studley and the Reverend R. B. Ogilby presented their reports for the year. Mr. H. H. Bayne was nominated Treasurer of the Convocation, and after the passage of a resolution that the election be *viva voce*, he was elected to that office. Mr. Bayne was nominated and elected Registrar.

Mr. Studley, as a member of the Council of Advice, presented their report for the past year; the report was accepted and ordered printed in full.

It was moved by the Reverend R. B. Ogilby that the Secretary be authorized to collect the reports of the missionaries absent on furlough and embody them in the annual report. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Convocation adjourn *sine die*, the adjournment to take place after the afternoon service. Carried.

The Reverend H. E. Studley read evening prayer assisted by the Reverend H. S. Smith and the Reverend R. B. Ogilby; the Bishop delivered the Convocation address, and the Convocation adjourned.

H. E. STUDLEY,  
*Secretary.*

The Ninth Annual Convocation will be held on August 1, 1912.

## CONVOCAATION ADDRESS

BY THE BISHOP OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Cathedral, Manila. 2 Aug. 1911.

Let us first turn our attention to matters of general concern in the Church.

At the General Convention last October two principal considerations occupied our thoughts—the Mission and the Unity of the Church. The Mission of the Church is missions. It is to preach the Gospel to every creature and make disciples of all nations. Every symptom in our own Communion of an increased sense of responsibility for the evangelisation of the race is a cause for rejoicing, and the reorganisation of our Board of Missions has already justified itself. But it is not our Communion alone that is roused to a consciousness of world-wide responsibility. All Christian communions alike are bending their energies toward the common end, and in consequence are flowing toward one another, foreshadowing the day when there shall be one flock under One Shepherd. No longer are missions viewed as an unimportant adjunct to the Church's work but are accepted as the end of her existence. A communion, a diocese, a congregation without missionary spirit and effort is devoid of vocation, and can never hope to be more than a moral and social convenience with a Christian name.

The Universal Mission of the Church is the distinctive feature which marks her as Christian. As long as Christendom believes in its claim to catholic jurisdiction and in consequence lays siege to every stronghold of evil and ignorance, no opposition can prevail against it. When, therefore, we appeal to men to join in the campaign of the Lord's host, we invite them to embrace their own salvation.

It is one of the curious phenomena of life that great movements are most admirable when they are struggling to justify their claims, unless, when at last they have won their

way, an enlarged vision leads to redoubled effort. The day when Christian missions may, even by the prejudiced, be dismissed with a sneer is past. As an eminent layman and conspicuous citizen of our nation said last fall, "I went to the Edinburgh Missionary Conference believing missions to be a pious enterprise; I came away with the conviction that they were a world force." Seth Low in these words voices the mind of independent witnesses whose testimony is of indisputable fairness.

But just because all men are beginning to speak well of the Church's Mission we are nearing a danger line. Popularity and respectability are pleasant, but they are very apt to shear the lock of strength in a Delilah lap. Now is not the moment for missions to applaud themselves for what they have accomplished. Having reached a breathing stage on our journey, we must study to see why our labors have been so unproductive. After all we have sorrowfully to admit that the total impression made by the aggregated labors of all Christian communions on the millions of Africa and Asia is pitifully weak. Nor may we attribute our scant harvest wholly to the infertility of the natives. The most glaring weakness in the Christian forces which, unless repaired, will defeat our efforts to win the world for Christ, is our disunion.

By degrees the immorality of sectarianism, or of acquiescence in a broken order, is being brought home to us. Christ's work can be done only in Christ's way. An Apostolate, divided by internal strife, could never have handed down the religion of Jesus to succeeding generations. Neither to-day can we Christians do effective work except as a Church that is at unity with itself. I think history bears me out when I say that the only great work of conversion of nations thus far realised has been done by an undivided Church. Before the beginning of the tenth century the major portion of national conversions recorded in history was complete. But the evil effect of schism upon missions was already beginning to declare itself. The breach between East and

West was gradually widening, and upon the conversion of the Bulgarian monarch, Bogoris, by the Eastern Church, the Western Church strove for the control of his country, which ultimately affiliated with the East. Russia was converted before the renewed condemnation of the Latins by the Patriarch of Constantinople in 1054. Since that time such national conversions as there have been, such as Prussia, Lithuania, countries in the Arctic regions, Mexico, the Philippines, have come about through the unified influence of a single communion, and not by the labors of independent or competing bodies of Christians. The attempts to Christianise the nations of India, China, and Japan, first on the part of separate communions, frequently teaching contradictory doctrines about God's character and methods of dealing with men, and later in mild cooperation with one another, have been and will be, nationally speaking, futile. Great nations will be won to Christ only in Christ's way. Yes, it is true that there is something extraordinarily fine in a fragment of the Church undertaking worldwide or even national evangelisation. But there is also pathos in the part aiming to achieve what the whole alone can do.

The silences of the World Missionary Conference were as eloquent as its voices. The former witnessed to the fact that the weakness of Christian missions lay in their profound disunities, the latter that their main strength was to be found in their inconsiderable unities. The great work of the Conference was the implicit proclamation to the world that the evangelisation of the human race was possible only to a unified Church.

Let us accept, then, the twofold truth—that the Church's Mission is missions, and that the means thereto is Unity. There is one body, and one Spirit even as also ye were called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is over all, and through all and in all. It was this conviction brought home by God's Spirit that led General Convention to appeal to the Christian world to come together and consider as brethren some of the questions

which now and hitherto have broken our ranks. Controversy has its time and place, but it is not now or here. For the moment let controversy give place to conference. There is no desire on the part of those who advocate a World Conference on Faith and Order to trifle with conviction or to tempt others to do so. On the contrary we are called upon to justify our belief and give a reason for the hope that is in us. Men, with rare exceptions, are biased in the direction of their own ideas and convictions. Neither a man nor a communion has it in him to be fair by himself. God has promised that He will guide His Church, but we have no assurance that He will prevent individuals or fragments from erring. Fragments will never know the depth of their errors until they come together. Even the Papacy, with all its massive conviction, does not know its own mind. From age to age it shifts its ground, accepting to-day what it rejected yesterday, canonizing tomorrow those at whom it looks askance to-day.

Conference is our next step. What lies beyond we may not know until we have gained the illumination of obedience which ensues upon the performance of present duty. This, however, we do know. The conjoint study of the Bible furnishing us with the Revised Version was one of the greatest blessings given to the Church by the last century. Wherein, I would ask, does this essentially differ from a similar study of Faith and Order, except in the fact that it was a much more extreme measure? There is a historical and scientific aspect of the latter as of the former. It was the principle of conference that secured to us the best contributions of the early Church—not the *ipse dixit* of the Councils, but the deliberations which ensued upon a call to council, and the discussions which followed, wherein the universally authoritative was released from the local and temporary by a process of spiritual selection. If it be argued that the proposed Conference on Faith and Order involves risks, I reply of course it does, safeguarded though it be by severe limitations against the weak

expedient of compromise. At Nicaea Christendom ran the risk of being legislated into Arianism. The risk of a Council is greater than that of a Conference, although in the case of a Council, as well as of all legislative bodies, "a command is not a command unless there is power to enforce it," and belief cannot be coerced. What is universally binding and what local and temporary is decided not by a Council but by the Christian public who receive the Council's decrees and eliminate error from truth by spiritual selection.

In our Communion one principle stands out clearly—our belief that the method of God's approach to man not only includes the sacramental, but also gives it high position. This I would term Episcopacy, in which the most significant thing is not its bald historical character but its mystical efficacy. By Episcopacy I mean, of course, the Historic Episcopate, but also the large sacramental principle which is the explanation of the origin of the institution of bishops. It is all one whether a historic office, or a historic book, or a historic ordinance, is a channel of God's favor. Nothing superior to Episcopacy has been produced in church organization and life. Nothing has higher theoretic sanction. All Episcopacy needs to maintain now is its Divine origin and God's manifest blessing upon it. Leave experimental ecclesiasticism alone and at what will it arrive in the long run? Will history repeat itself? Congregationalism seems to have abandoned its distinctive ecclesiastical peculiarity and is moving toward centralised government. The development of an Episcopate among the Methodists is interesting and significant.

The pitiful thing is that Episcopacy should be driven to justify its claim to Divine character chiefly by an appeal to history and external authority. It is the argument used by the Jews of our Lord's day to justify their exclusive claims. The present efficiency of Episcopacy as an instrument of organisation and as a permanent moral and spiritual force ought to be the main argument for its Divine origin and character.

Its importance in the Church's order should declare itself. Many things, be it remembered, which originated with God outwore their usefulness and forfeited their office through the failure of men to live their privilege. Unless the Episcopate has an inward, spiritual grace, it is hardly worth fighting for; as a mere instrument of organization it is valuable though not indispensable. The question is not whether a thing works momentarily and locally but permanently and universally. It is because I believe that the principle of Episcopacy is an element of great worth and will find permanent expression in the unified Church that I touch upon it in this connection. But its true value will never be discovered until its spiritual character is more generally exhibited by those of us who possess its privileges. The only argument that really tells in behalf of the value of an instrument is the quality of the work it turns out. But even if we have not used it for all it is worth we are sufficiently assured of its importance by our experience to carry its constructive claims for study and consideration to those from whom we are separated. We ask others to approach us with the same warmth of conviction with which we approach them, for only so may we hope to know and understand their best and they ours.

We of this Missionary District are not wholly cut off from the tide of great movements at home. We can feel its force and even add a quota of our own by putting on the spirit of unity. It is of higher importance that we should adopt a right relation to the balance of Christendom than that we should make a few proselytes in an obscure, an intrinsically unimportant, and in great measure a Christianised part of the world. In a time of uncertainty and struggle for light, it were presumptuous for a man or group of men to become exclusive, especially if the communion represented has not the facilities for doing in a superior way and on a large scale the work already being done.

Before closing I wish to speak briefly on the subject of



education. In establishing public schools and providing for higher education, the Philippine Commission is bestowing upon the Filipinos one of the greatest privileges of life. In spite of the loss to ourselves we rejoice to contribute to this task the Rev. Murray Bartlett, formerly Dean of the Cathedral. But education of the soul must run parallel with education of mind. Secular education is the necessary but dangerous expedient forced upon us by a disunited Christendom. Because of the inability of the Government to admit of religious teaching, philosophy and history especially may easily become pitfalls. The churches must redouble their efforts to supplement the work of the schools. I am glad to have been enabled by the generosity of a friend to erect a hostel for students on or near the Cathedral grounds. Here they will live under competent religious oversight. But such expedients as dormitories will not suffice. Our experience at home has led us to see that there is room for distinctively religious schools and colleges in addition to public institutions of learning. Until recently I was averse to giving countenance to the movement on foot toward the establishment in Manila of a Union Christian College. I have so far changed in my mind as to hope that the position will be shaped in such manner as to enable the Committee of Convocation, having the matter in hand, to commend the project favorably to the Board of Missions.

As my annual report to the Board is now due, and in it I shall deal in detail with our work and plans in the Igorot and other Missions and institutions, I shall reserve for it what I have to say on these subjects.

Before we meet again in Convocation I shall have fulfilled ten years in the Episcopate. As this unit of time slips into history I am constrained to express in your presence my gratitude to God for His loving kindness during these critical years. He has not been extreme to mark what has done amiss, and He still keeps burning in my heart the lamp of vocation which makes it possible now as in the past to face problems and

duties with courage—or at any rate without dismay. Next only to the support that comes from God's immediate touch stands the loyalty, the encouragement, the co-operation I have received at your hands. From the whole Christian community and oftentimes from those who have no religious affiliations, I have met with such sympathy and interest as has enabled me to render some small measure of service to Church and country. In the matter of friends I am wealthy indeed, and whatever I have succeeded in doing is their achievement not less than mine.

Let us move out into the next decade of our history with hope that putteth not to shame.



## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ADVICE

During the period from August 1, 1910 to August 1, 1911 the Council of Advice has held seven meetings. There were appointed by the Bishop of this District as members of this body, the Reverend Murray Bartlett, D. D., the Reverend Hobart E. Studley, George Agnew Main Esq., and Colonel William C. Rivers, U.S.A. The officers elected for the year were the Reverend Doctor Bartlett, president, and Mr. Main, secretary. Upon the resignation of Colonel Rivers owing to his departure for the United States, Mr. John W. Haussermann was appointed by the Bishop to fill the vacancy.

August 11, 1910. Present, Bartlett, Studley, Main and Rivers. The Reverend Mr. Studley was authorized to receive bids for the filling of the lot on the Settlement property for a dwelling house site. The Reverend W. C. Clapp was authorized to purchase property adjoining the Bontok mission.

October 2, 1910. Present, Bartlett, Studley, Main and Rivers. The work of filling on lot for the Reverend Mr. Studley's house was authorized by the Council. The question having arisen it was resolved that nurses of the University Hospital shall receive at the expense of the Hospital care and attention in case of sickness. A sum of ₱309.14 standing to the credit of the Organ Fund, the Treasurer was instructed to pay over this amount to the Treasurer of the Cathedral Parish towards the cost of the installation of the organ in the Cathedral.

February 2, 1911. Present, the Bishop, Bartlett, Studley and Main. The Council met in conference with the Bishop regarding the mountain missions. The Council recommended that the contributions for a Bishop's house and a dormitory for Filipino students be transferred to the Cathedral Chapter and that body proceed with the erection of the two buildings.

March 24, 1911. Present, the Bishop, Studley, Main and Rivers. The Council met in conference with the Bishop concerning the mountain missions and the mission at Zamboanga.

April 15, 1911. Present, the Bishop, Studley, Main and Rivers. The purchase of a site on Calle Reina Regente for the Chinese Mission Chapel and the residence for the priest-in-charge at a total cost of ₱5650. was approved. Estimates for the two buildings above mentioned to the amount of ₱22,650 were approved.

May 8, 1911. Present, the Bishop, Bartlett, Studley and Rivers. The Council met in conference with the Bishop regarding the mountain missions.

July 17, 1911. Present, the Bishop, Bartlett, Studley, Main and Rivers. The Council met in conference with the Bishop regarding the University Hospital and the mission at Sagada.

Respectfully submitted,

MURRAY BARTLETT,  
*President.*

## REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

### CATHEDRAL OF S. MARY AND S. JOHN

The regular monthly meetings of the Cathedral of Saint Mary and Saint John's branch of the Woman's Auxiliary have been held throughout the year. There are thirty-seven names on the membership list. Through the monthly dues, the United Offering Mite boxes and the Baby Mite boxes the following offerings have been made: ₨227.16 to The United Offering; ₨20 from the Babies' branch, ₨12 of which was sent to Miss Emery for the United Offering, the remaining ₨8.00 being sent to the House of the Holy Child.

The Junior Auxiliary has supported one child at the House of the Holy Child and the ladies of the Auxiliary donated material and made thirty-six pieces of underclothing for this orphanage.

This Auxiliary furnished and sent thread yarn cloth for the girls' work at the mission at Bontok. They gave ₨50 during the year for the education of a Japanese girl in the mission at Osaka, also ₨15 each month towards the salary of an English teacher at the Nurses' Training School of the University Hospital.

The Auxiliary Easter offering was ₨160 which went towards the furnishing of Father Clapp's new chapel at Bontok. The Auxiliary encouraged and helped in a very material way the sale of work at the Settlement House where funds are being raised to support another much needed teacher.

Officers—President, Mrs. William D. Beach; Vice President, Mrs. Murray Bartlett; Treasurer, Mrs. Hilles; Secretary, Mrs. Philip A. Welker.

Woman's Auxiliary Treasurer's report for the year  
September 1, 1910 to September 1, 1911:

To balance August 1910 - . . . . .	₱ 17.79
From dues September 1910 to Sep- tember 1911 . . . . .	207.50
	<hr/>
Total receipts . . . . .	₱ 225.29
	<hr/> <hr/>
To Miss Hicks for teacher - . . . .	₱ 120.00
To General apportionment . . . . .	100.00
	<hr/>
Total expenses . . . . .	₱ 220.00
	<hr/> <hr/>
On hand September 1, 1911 - . . . .	₱ 5.29

MARY REED HILLES,  
*Treasurer.*

---

REPORT OF THE CATHEDRAL MISSION OF  
ST. STEPHEN, MANILA

The work of our mission among the Chinese has gone steadily forward during the past year without special incident. Services have been held Sunday morning and evening throughout the year and Thursday evening for part of the year; Holy Communion has been celebrated twice a month regularly and on some special occasions in addition to the regular celebrations. There has been an increase in the attendance on the morning services, and an increase in the number of communicants to report, but no less than ten of those reported have gone back to China within the past year. We hope to have most of them back some time during the present year together with a few others who have been away longer.

The number of confirmations has been normal, consisting of six of our own converts, two of the Methodist congregation handed over to us four years ago, one convert of a Presbyterian mission in China, and one convert from a Methodist Church in America, ten in all. We have a few unbaptized adherents who have been connected with the congregation for some time, attend regularly, and should be ready for baptism within the next few months, and a much larger number whose attendance has been more or less irregular.

The night school for the teaching of English has been maintained throughout the year with a varying number of pupils, the maximum attendance any one month being nineteen. During the first nine months of the year which this report covers, our Chinese lay-reader, Mr. Ben G. Pay did the teaching alone but for the past three months I have found it necessary to take part in the work of teaching again as the number of pupils increased.

During the year sites have been purchased in the heart of the Chinese district of Manila for a Church building, which will include school rooms and Chinese catechist's residence and a residence for the missionary-in-charge, and plans will be ready for submission to contractors within a few days.

During the year over ₱800 have been added to the Church Building Fund, all of which came from the congregation and school, and money comes in for this purpose month by month though mostly in very small sums. We have now about ₱3000 on hand after paying for our site.

Our Chinese lay-reader, Mr. Ben G. Pay, has continued faithful and efficient both in the educational and evangelistic work and such success as we have had has been largely due to him. For the past few months I have been giving him daily instruction preparatory to his examination for ordination to the Diaconate and we hope to have him ordained within a year's time.

The only new feature of work is a Sunday School, which we commenced the Sunday before Easter. Through the efforts of Mr. Tan Kim-hong, one of our communicants, who is the principal of the public school for Chinese boys, about a dozen boys who had no connection with the Church were gathered, and there are five children of the Church who came, so we have a respectable beginning, and we hope it will grow.

HOBART E. STUDLEY,  
*Priest-in-Charge.*

Statistical information: Names of Missionaries—The Reverend Hobart E. Studley, Priest-in-Charge; Mr. Ben G. Pay, Lay-Reader and Catechist; communicants, 52; congregations, 1; number of baptisms: adult, 6, infant, 2, total, 8; number of confirmations, 10; number of marriages, 13; number of burials, 1; local contributions for (a) local work ₱864.86 (b) all other purposes ₱30.00; amount of apportionment for general missions ₱30.00.

---

#### ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL, TROZO, MANILA

The community in which this chapel is situated is Filipino. The people are for the most part very poor and thickly settled in nipa shacks. They are morally degraded and godless. A great many arrests occur among the parents of the children who attend the chapel. Comparatively few of the adults attend any religious service. On festivals, some of the women go the Roman Catholic celebrations but a very small proportion of the men enter a church. The majority of the population are victims of the distinctive Filipino vice of gambling.

Our mission occupies a temporary site in the compound containing the University Hospital, the nurses' training school, and the settlement house. The congregation consists of about a hundred of the younger generation, forty of whom are communicants.]



Clubs and associations for the children have been in operation for some years. Among them are a club for older girls and the "Heart and Hand Club" for the younger ones. St. Luke's Boys' Club has eighteen boys twelve years old and under and a dozen of the bigger boys are also banded together in a club. An attempt was made to organize the older boys into a chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew but thus far we have been unable to impress them with a sufficient sense of association to make it feasible.

There are frequent instructions in church doctrine and on Sundays the main service of the day is the Holy Communion or Morning Prayer at half-past eight. Sunday School is in the afternoon followed by Evening Prayer at five o'clock.

Though the expenses of this mission are small, exclusive of the salaries of the workers, they can hardly be met by the congregation.

Here, as well as in other places where we are doing native work, the hope of the future must depend upon raising up natives competent to continue what we have begun.

The course of the Mission's life was broken this year by the departure after Easter for a year's furlough of the Reverend George C. Bartter. Since then we have been dependent for administrations upon such clergy as happened to be in Manila.

C. H. BRENT.

Missionaries—The Reverend George C. Bartter; Deaconess Margaret Routledge.

Statistics for the year are as follows: Baptisms, 3; confirmations, 12; marriages, 11; burials, 3; communicants, 40; number in Sunday School, 40; local contributions, ₱42.36; apportionment ₱15.00.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

AUGUST 1, 1910 TO JULY 31, 1911.

The chief feature of the fiscal year 1911 is the amount of work accomplished. 768 patients have been treated as against 385, the largest number treated before in one year. This has no doubt been due to the enlargement of the hospital building and the employment of more nurses and doctors. The capacity of the hospital has increased from 30 to 52 beds. The first-year nurses have been accommodated at the nurses' house and have been given practical ward-work all the year round. The position of hospital-interne or house-physician was created on April 1st. and has been filled by Dr. Gervasio Santos, a graduate of the Medical School of the University of Illinois.

Miss Anne M. Ramsay arrived January 31, 1911 and was assigned to duty on the private floor. Dr. Eleanor J. Pond left for the United States about the middle of March and Dr. Augusto P. Villalon, a graduate of the Philippine School of Medicine, was appointed April 1st. to fill her place as attending physician to the dispensary and hospital. The assistance rendered by Drs. Villalon and Santos has been very valuable and necessary. The work of the laboratory has been done more satisfactorily and that of the operating room more adequately than ever before. One physician at least was on duty all the time, day and night, and regular rounds (visits) were made to the wards twice every day, morning and evening. If the position of hospital interne can, however, be made for one year or one and a half years term of service, more efficiency would be obtained and better results would follow. Six months appointments are not deemed satisfactory. The interne can not acquire sufficient experience in such a short period of time and the hospital does not get adequate service or compensation for the privileges it offers to the interne.

By far, the most gratifying results of the year's work are

those obtained in the operating room and on the private floor. More private patients were treated this year than can be accounted for by the increase of private rooms, and much better results were observed in both surgical and medical cases. This was in a great measure due to the high order of work performed by the nurse in charge of the operating room and the nurses in charge of the private rooms. The undersigned greatly appreciates their work and commends it to the attention of superior authority.

The Dispensary has suffered a great loss in the departure of Dr. Pond. The medical work of the institution was however carried on by the members of the Dispensary staff as successfully as before. The surgical clinics were conducted by Dr. Pond and Dr. Villalon; the medical clinics by Dr. A. M. Saleeby, Dr. I. Santos, Dr. Velarde, and Dr. Villalon; the children's clinic by Dr. Hernando; and the eye clinics by Dr. Lankowsky and Major T. C. Lyster, U. S. A. During this year 23,023 visits were made to the Dispensary. Of these 4,708 visits were made to the medical clinics; 9,555 to the surgical clinic; 4,847 to the children's clinic; 1,633 to eye clinics; 563 to the dental clinic. 17,411 prescriptions were administered free of charge. The average number of clinic days per month has been 23, the daily attendance 83.5; and the monthly attendance 1,919. The dental clinic was established in Dec. 1910, but it was not conducted satisfactorily and was consequently discontinued on June 9th, 1911. On account of ill health Dr. Lankowsky discontinued his eye clinic after May 31, 1911. Major Lyster discontinued his eye-clinic at the beginning of the year 1911.

The details of the work done during the present and past years are fully given in the tables that follow.

N. M. SALEEBY,  
*Physician-in-Charge.*

## HOSPITAL STAFF

1911

N. M. Saleeby, A. B., M. D. .. ... Physician in Charge.  
 Eleanor J. Pond, M. D. .. ... Attending Physician.  
 Augusto P. Villalon, M. D. ... .. Attending Physician.  
 Gervasio Santos, M. D. .. ... House Physician.

### DISPENSARY STAFF

Eleanor J. Pond, M. D. .... Surgery and Medicine.  
 A. M. Saleeby, A. B., M. D.... .. Medicine.  
 Augusto P. Villalon, M. D. ... .. Surgery and Medicine.  
 Isidoro Santos, M. D. .... .. Medicine.  
 Telesforo Hernando, M. D. ... .. Pediatrics.  
 W. Lankowsky, M. D. ... .. Ophthalmology.  
 T. C. Lyster, M. D., Major U.S.A. Ophthalmology.  
 M. A. Velarde, M. D. ... .. Medicine.

### NURSING STAFF

1911

E. T. Hicks ..... .. Superintendent of Hospital  
 and of Nurses.  
 Elizabeth Gibson ... .. In charge of Operating Room  
 and General Wards.  
 Rebecca Atkinson ... .. In charge of Private Floor.  
 Lillian Owen... .. " " " " " " " "  
 Anne M. Ramsay ... .. " " " " " " " "

### NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FROM AUGUST 1, 1909 TO JULY 31, 1910

Men	173	Filipino Patients Treated	143
Women	99	American " "	61
Boys below ten years	18	English " "	22
Girls " " "	15	Spanish " "	16
		Chinese " "	7
		Other foreigners " "	16
Total.....	305	Total....	305

Surgical Cases Treated	143
Medical " "	126
Gynecological " "	22
Eye " "	8
Obstetrical " "	6
Total....	305

RESULTS OF TREATMENT

Cured	209
Improved	66
Unimproved	13
Died	17
Total....	305

Death Rate for the year... 5.5	
Number of patients admitted into private rooms	100
" of pay patients admitted into general wards	76
" of free patients admitted into general wards	129

PRIVATE PATIENTS

Treated by Dr. N. M. Saleeby	84
" " " Kneedler	6
" " " Gilman	3
" " " Musgrave	2
" " " Fitzpatrick	2
" " " Maye	1
" " " Strong	1
" " " E. J. Pond	1
Total....	100

FULL PAY WARD PATIENTS

Treated by Dr. N. M. Saleeby	69
" " " H. Windsor	4
" " " O'Connor	1
" " " E. J. Pond	1
" " " Lankowsky	1
Total....	76

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED FROM AUGUST 1, 1910, TO JULY 31st, 1911

Men	410
Women	257
Boys below ten years	56
Girls " " "	45
Total....	768

Unimproved	44
Died	31
Total....	768

Filipino Patients Treated	457
American " "	179
English " "	10
Spanish " "	15
Chinese " "	72
Other foreigners " "	35
Total.....	768

Death Rate for the year... 4.2	
Number of patients admitted into private rooms	282
" of pay patients into general wards	105
" of patients who paid part board in general wards	160
" of free patients	221
Total....	768

Surgical Cases Treated	349
Medical " "	292
Gynecological Cases Treated	50
Eye " "	30
Obstetrical " "	37
Total....	768

PRIVATE PATIENTS

Treated by Dr. N. M. Saleeby	236
" " " Musgrave	8
" " " A. M. Saleeby	8
" " " Kneedler	5
" " " E. J. Pond	3
" " " T. C. Lyster	3
" " " A. E. Bradley	3
" " " W. H. Moncrief	3
" " " B. Valdez	2

RESULTS OF TREATMENT

Cured	605
Improved	88

Treated by Dr. L. P. McKeehan	2
" " " Maye	2
" " " Smith	1
" " " Oliver	1
" " " Shaw	1
" " " Stafford	1
" " " B. L. Burdette	1
" " " Lankowsky	1
" " " Schapiro	1
Total....	282

FULL-PAY WARD			
PATIENTS			
Treated by Dr. N. M. Salceby	100		
" " " E. J. Pond	2		
" " " T. C. Lyster	1		
" " " Lankowsky	2		
TOTAL....	105		

Date	Total Meals	Full day Patients	Private Patients	Full Pay	Ward Patients. Part Pay	Free	Total
1910.							
August	3,553	38.2	10.2	6.3	4.6	17.1	28.
September	3,662	40.6	11.1	6.0	6.7	16.8	29.5
October	3,439	36.9	8.3	9.8	7.4	11.1	28.3
November	3,213	36.2	6.7	7.8	9.6	12.1	29.5
December	3,238	34.8	6.4	7.4	8.6	12.4	28.4
1911.							
January	2,985	31.6	6.1	5.9	9.9	9.7	25.5
February	3,072	36.7	8.9	6.1	9.0	12.7	27.8
March	3,437	36.9	7.6	4.2	8.2	16.9	29.3
April	3,302	36.6	9.0	6.5	7.9	13.2	27.6
May	3,582	38.5	10.1	4.2	7.6	16.6	28.4
June	4,079	45.3	13.4	6.1	6.2	19.6	31.9
July	3,969	42.6	11.2	6.8	7.8	16.8	31.4
Total	41,531	454.9	109.0	77.1	93.5	175.0	345.6
Average	3,460.9	37.9	9.1	6.4	7.7	14-5	28.6

Average time of patients in Hospital .....	24.
Largest number of patients accommodated at any time.	57.
" daily average .....	54.
The smallest daily average .....	33.
" largest daily average attendance in private rooms.	16.
" " " " " " general ward	50.

CAUSES OF ADMISSION.

From August 1, 1909, to July 31st,		Callosities, Feet	1
1911.		Cancer, Breast	2
Abortion, Attempted	1	" Cervix Uteri.	1
" Inevitable	3	" Coeliac Axis and Pan-	1
" Threatened	1	creas	1
Abscess, Acute Deep	17	" Face	1
" Facial	1	" Lip	2
" Foot	1	" Liver	1
" Femoral	2	" Mesentery	1
" Gluteal	7	" Mouth	1
" Iliac	2	" Neck	1
" Ischio—Rectal	2	" Pharynx	1
" Jaw and Palate	2	" Stomach	1
" Liver	2	" Tongue	1
" Maxillary	2	" Uterus	1
" Pectoral	1	Carbuncle	4
" Perineal	1	Cataract	4
" Periurethral	2	Chancroids	2
" Subperiosteal, Leg &		" Phagedenic	1
Sacro-gluteal	1	Cholangitis	2
" Scrotum	1	Cholecystitis	15
" Tubercular, Kidney	2	Suppurative	1
Adeno—Carcinoma, Thyroid	1	Cholelithiasis	4
Adenoids, Nasal	2	Circumcision	2
Adenoma, Nose	1	Cirrhosis, Liver	2
Alcoholism, Acute	5	Colic, Abdominal	2
" Chronic	1	" Biliary	2
Adhesions, Intestinal, Exten-		" Intestinal	2
sive	4	" Renal	2
" Uterine	2	Cellulitis, Chest,	1
Anemia, Secondary	2	Cleft Palate,	4
Anemia, Pernicious	1	Concussion, Brain,	4
Aneurism, Aortic	2	Conjunctivitis,	3
" Common Carotid	1	Continencc of Urine,	1
Ankylosis, Knee	1	Contusion,	5
Aphasia	1	Constipation Chronic,	1
Apoplexy	4	Cystitis, Acute,	1
Appendicitis	21	" Chronic,	2
Asthma, Pulmonary	6	" Sub-acute,	6
Ascariasis	10	Cysto-Adenoma, Parotid,	1
Arteriosclerosis	1	Cysts, Ovarian,	4
Arthritis, Acute	2	" Sebaceous,	2
" Gonorrhoea!	1	" Tubal,	4
Beri—Beri	57	Dead Foetus,	1
Birth	41	Delirium Tremens,	1
Bronchitis, Acute	4	Dementia, Senile.	1
" Chronic	3	Dentition,	21
Broncho—Pneumonia	2	Dengue,	12
Burns	7	Dilatation, Cardiac,	9
Calculus, Bladder	14	Dislocation, Elbow,	2
" Renal	1	Dysentery, Amoebic,	21
		" Catarrhal,	6





Meningitis, Tubercular,	1	Rhinitis, Chronic,	2
Menorrhagia,	1	Salpingitis,	12
Mental Exhaustion,	1	"    Tubercular,	1
Metritis, Chronic,	2	Sarcoma, Eye,	2
"    Acute,	1	"    Liver,	1
Metrorrhagia,	2	"    Testicle,	1
Miscariage,	3	Scar Contraction, Inner Canthi,	1
Myalgia,	3	Scar of Scalp,	1
Myocarditis,	5	Sciatica,	11
Necrosis, Humerus,	2	Splenomegaly,	5
"    Lower jaw,	2	Sprain, Ankle,	1
"    Sternum and Ribs,	1	"    Knee,	1
"    Tibia,	4	Sprue,	5
Nephritis, Acute,	1	Staphyloma,	1
"    Chronic,	5	Stitch Infection,	1
"    Hemorrhagic,	1	Stomatitis,	1
"    Suppurative,	2	Strabismus,	1
"    Tubercular,	2	Stricture, Urethral,	5
Neuritis, Alcoholic.	1	Subnormal Psychogenesis,	1
Obstruction, Intestinal,	2	Syphilis, Primary,	7
"    Oesophageal,	1	"    Secondary,	12
Oedema, Lungs,	1	"    Tertiary,	28
Ophthalmia, Gonorrhoeal,	2	Synechia, Posterior,	1
Osseous ovary,	1	Thrush,	2
Orchitis, Suppurative,	1	Tonsillitis,	3
"    Syphilitic,	1	Trichiasis,	1
Osteitis, Costal,	1	Tuberculosis, Bone,	2
Osteoma. Hard palate,	1	"    Ileo-coecal	
Otitis, Media,	1	"    Valve,	1
Ovaritis,	25	"    Bladder,	1
Panophthalmitis,	4	"    General,	1
Papilloma, Mouth,	1	"    Intestines,	4
Paralysis, Infantile,	1	"    Lung,	72
Paraplegia,	1	"    Lymphatics, Ax-	
Paratyphoid,	1	illary and Cer-	
Perihepatitis,	1	vical,	3
Periostitis, Costal,	2	"    Mesenteric,	4
Peritonitis, Tubercular,	5	"    Pleura,	2
Pharyngitis,	1	"    Testicle,	1
Phimosis,	1	Typhoid Fever,	20
Pleurisy, Tubercular,	2	Tumor, Undetermined Ovarian,	3
Pneumonia, Lobar,	2	"    Pancreas,	1
"    Septic,	1	Ulcer, Cornea, Perforating,	2
Pott's Disease, Spine,	1	"    Feet,	3
Poliomyelitis Anterior,	1	"    Leg,	3
Polypi, Uterine,	1	"    Phagedenic, Scrotum,	1
Pregnancy,	45	"    Prepuce,	1
"    Ectopic Tubal,	2	"    Tuberculous, Feet,	1
Prolapse, Uterus,	4	Uremia, Acute,	1
Pterygium,	1	"    Subacute,	2
Pyelitis,	2	Uterine Displacement, Anterior	1
Pyosalpinx,	4	"    "    Posterior	17
Pruritis,	1	Vaginitis,	1
Redundant Prepuce,	1	Vericocele,	1
Retention of Placenta,	1	Warts, prepuce,	1
Rheumatism, Articular, Acute,	3	Whooping Cough,	2
"    Muscular,	1	Wounds,	22

MAJOR AND MINOR OPERATIONS

From August 1, 1909 to July 31st, 1911.

Abortion, Induced,	1	Gastroenterostomy,	1
Abscess, Abdominal,	2	Goitre, Excision,	4
,, Axillary,	1	Hemorrhoids, Excision,	20
,, Facial,	1	Herniotomy, Inguinal,	21
,, Cervical,	2	,, Ventral,	1
,, Iliac,	3	Hydrocele,	4
,, Ischio-rectal,	2	Hypospadias,	1
,, Pectoral,	1	Hysterectomy,	10
,, Popliteal,	2	Hysteropexy,	5
,, Sacro-gluteal,	1	Intestinal Obstruction,	
,, Subgluteal,	3	Laparotomy,	1
,, Subscapular,	1	Iridectomy,	3
,, Thigh,	4	Laparotomy, Exploratory,	2
Adenoma, Parotid,	1	,, For adhesions,	2
,, Nose,	1	Lipoma, Back,	2
Adenocarcinoma, Thyroid,	1	,, Parotid,	1
Amputation, Leg,	2	Liver Abscess,	4
,, Thigh,	1	Lymphadenitis, Inguinal,	5
,, Toe,	3	Necrosis, Foot,	1
Appendectomy,	21	,, Humerus,	2
Cancer, Breast,	3	,, Lower Jaw,	1
,, Facial,	1	,, Ribs,	3
,, Lip and Cheek,	4	,, Scapula,	1
,, Mesentery, Lapar-		,, Sternum,	3
otamy,	1	Nephrectomy, Extra-peritoneal	2
,, Coeliac Axis, Bapar-		Nephrotomy,	3
otamy,	1	Oophorectomy,	12
,, Neck,	1	Orchidectomy,	1
,, Pharynx,	1	Osteotomy, Foot,	1
,, Uterus,	1	,, Leg,	3
Cataract, Extraction,	5	,, Lower, Jaw,	2
Circumcision,	4	,, Sternum and Ribs,	3
Craneotomy,	1	Ovariectomy,	4
Curettage,	38	Perineorrhaphy,	6
Cholecystotomy,	7	Peritonitis, Tubercular,	
Cholecysto-Cholostomy,	1	Laparotomy,	2
Cyst, Sebaceous,	12	Plastic, Scars of Scalp,	1
Cystotomy, Suprapubic,	12	,, Eye-Lid,	1
Delivery, Forceps,	1	,, Urinary Fistula,	1
Dilatation of Cervix Uteri,	1	Salpinxectomy,	9
Entero-enterostomy,	1	Salpingo-Oophorectomy,	14
Enucleation of Eye Ball,	3	Strabotomy,	1
Fibroma, Skin,	1	Tonsillotomy,	1
Fibromyoma, Uterus,	2	Trachelorrhaphy,	7
Fistula, Anal,	10	Urethrotomy, Internal,	4
,, Facial,	1	,, External,	1
,, Vesical,	1	Varicocele, Excision,	1
,, Vesico-Vaginal,	2		
Ganglia, Wrist,	1		
		Total	349

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL  
FOR NURSES OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

The year ending August 31, 1911 has been one of decided interest in the history of the Training School.

On April the 17th, the first class of nurses, Miss Veneranda Sulit, Miss Candida Goco and Miss Quintina Beley, having completed a four years course of training, were graduated. This was an event of great moment in the lives of these young women, as they were among the first trained nurses in the Philippine Islands. Miss Sulit held the place of honor in the class, having a general average of 98%. To this class the Bishop offered a prize for the best mark in Ethics—which was also won by Miss Sulit. After graduating, they were offered the privilege of going to the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia for a post-graduate course. This was made possible through the generosity of our good friend Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who offered to defray all of their expenses for one year. We feel that this greater experience will be of advantage both to them and to us, as they will, on their return, take up work in the Mission.

Miss Quintina Beley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Manila but Miss Goco and Miss Sulit, not being communicants of any Church, were confirmed by the Bishop just before their graduation. We feel that any hospital might be proud of such girls as these, and they demonstrate the possibilities in the Filipina woman. The increased size of the Hospital called for an increase in the nursing staff, consequently we have 18 girls in training instead of 14 as heretofore.

Naturally this calls for larger living quarters. Through the generosity of Mr. Teodoro Yanco (a former patient in the Hospital) his gift of ₱5,000.00 has almost met the need and enabled us to make an addition of a large dining room, 3 bed rooms and 4 bath rooms to our present nurses' quarters.

In addition to the work of training nurses outside of the Mission, the Hospital has furnished an 18 months' course of

practical training to Victoria Lardizabal, an Ilocana girl from the Sagada Mission. This girl is now working in the dispensary in Sagada as a regularly appointed worker. At present we have in the school, two Igorot girls from the Mission at Baguio, Elizabeth and Barbara. These girls have been for four years in the Easter School in Baguio with Mrs. Hargreaves, who feels that this course in practical nursing will make them invaluable helpers in the work she has planned for the future.

Before closing this report I wish to thank the many friends, who by their gifts, sympathy and encouragement, have helped to make this most important work possible.

Below is attached a list of the gifts of money which have been put at my disposal, and the extra expenses in connection with the Training School.

ELLEN T. HICKS,  
*Superintendent.*

EXPENDITURES		RECEIPTS	
Diplomas,	₱ 120.00	Amount brought forward,	₱ 114.83
Calesas,	11.50	Mr. Teodoro Yango,	200.00
Class Pins,	51.00	Dr. Saleeby	100.00
Printing Invitations,	20.90	Mrs. Main,	5.00
Refreshment,	115.00	„ De Veyra,	5.00
Repair of Quilez,	90.00	„ Lobingier,	5.00
		„ Beach,	5.00
		„ Bennett,	10.00
		„ Elliot,	3.00
		„ Bandholtz,	5.00
		„ Hastings,	5.00
		Dr. Bartlett,	5.00
		Mrs. Bartlett,	45.00
		Total	₱ 507.00
		Total expended	₱ 408.40
		Balance	₱ 99.45

In addition to the above the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions has given ₱15 per month for a teacher of English for the native nurses.

## THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, MANILA

(WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE S. LUKE'S DISPENSARY AND THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES)

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT

YEAR ENDED 31st AUGUST 1911.

NOTE. The Account is Stated in Philippine Currency, one Peso (₱1.00)  
equals 50 cents U. S. Gold.

RECEIPTS	PAYMENTS.
Hospital Receipts - - - - - ₱23,499.45	Deficiency at 1st September 1910 - ₱ 5,837.95
Endowments - - - - - ₱ 7,061.51	<b>GENERAL EXPENSES:—</b>
Board of Missions New York: Contribution 12,248.01	Salaries of Physicians and American Nurses - - - - - ₱10,807.85
<b>AUXILIARY BOARD OF WOMEN:</b>	Wages of Attendants 6,580.34
Concert 29th Nov. 1910 ₱3,226.00	Subsistence of Patients and Attendants - - - - - 11,495.36
Organ Recitals 16th and 23rd August 1911 4,246.39	Maintenance of Native Nurses - - - - - 5,775.40
Contribution 550.00	Drugs and Dressings 7,406.82
8,022.20	Laundry - - - - - 2,900.22
Subscriptions and Donations - - - - - 5,741.19	Electric Light, Coal, Ice, Water and Alcohol - - - - - 2,774.52
33,078.00	Telephones, Printing, Stationery and Miscellaneous Expenses - - - - - 1,655.42
₱56,572.45	Insurance - - - - - 580.16
Deficiency at 31st August 1911 2,358.45	Interest on Loans - 277.86
₱58,928.90	Equipment: Additions and Renewals 2,784.57
	Building Repairs - - 823.83
	53,091.65
	<u>₱58,928.90</u>

The above Abstract, prepared from the Books and Accounts kept for the Hospital in our office, is, in our opinion, a true and correct summary of the Receipts and Disbursement in connection with the Hospital during the year ended 31st August 1911, according to the best of our information.

HENRY HUNTER BAYNE & Co.

Chartered Accountants.

Manila 15th September 1911.

## REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF THE HOLY CHILD

(CHURCH SETTLEMENT HOUSE), MANILA

On my return to the Settlement in April, after fifteen months' absence, it was gratifying to note the progress that had been made. The year's service that had been given by Miss Sibley was a great boon, and the results of it are apparent in many ways. Her interest, which was greatly enhanced by daily experience and close association with the people, continues to manifest itself. One of the most conspicuous evidences is the volunteer service of her cousin, Miss Jessie S. Hendrie, whom she prevailed upon to follow her example, and who is giving this present year most acceptable and efficient aid.

It is inevitable, in a place like this, that the work should be interrupted and more or less retarded by the necessary changes in the working staff. This year we are suffering loss in the absence of the Reverend George C. Bartter who is away on regular furlough. Miss Frances C. Buffington, Superintendent of the orphanage and the Reverend Mr. Bartter were married April 18, and left the same day for America. The combined loss of two such valued workers speaks for itself.

The orphanage had been established under Miss Buffington, and the care of the children was taken over by Miss Frances E. Bartter, who arrived in November, 1910. The number of children cared for has increased from thirteen, as set forth in the last report, to twenty-two. It is necessary to make close discrimination in the various applications received, in order that our institution may minister to the most worthy cases. Twenty-five children are all that we can accommodate comfortably with our present room. Thirty would stretch our capacity to the utmost. It might be our privilege to take in many more of the numerous abandoned and neglected children in city and country if means were provided.

The teachers and pupils of the fourth district Manila Public Schools, through Miss Durham, Supervisor of the fourth

district, gave one hundred fifty pesos for the support of a child for one year, November, 1910 to November, 1911. Such gifts are greatly appreciated. Eleven of our girls are attending public school and making very satisfactory progress. They are regularly instructed in the things pertaining to housekeeping and other practical work at home. Last year they made sixty-one pieces of clothing to send to the leper children at Culion for Christmas. Also a box of clothing for the Iwahig Penal Colony. The materials were given and the children made the garments

Facilities are slowly increasing to enable us to do more satisfactory and effective Settlement work. The removal of S. Luke's Dispensary, giving us rooms for classes and clubs, is a most decided advantage. The process of repairs has occupied several months of the year, while the matter of paying the expense has occupied the minds of the missionaries. It hardly seems to be the proper condition of affairs that so much care has to be exercised over the financial condition of a mission.

The need of a well-equipped playground has been emphasized in all our annual reports; and a friend in America has, during the past year promised money for the necessary equipment. There is sufficient area of unoccupied ground belonging to the Settlement available for the purpose, and though it will cost a few hundred pesos to fill in the land and put it in proper condition, at the same time we have great hopes of seeing it accomplished. The boys and girls have continued faithful in their attendance at all meetings and notably so at the Church services during the absence of their "Padre," whose return they are looking forward to with pleasant expectation.

The Settlement Exchange, with more comfortable and convenient work rooms, has had a successful year under Miss Hendrie's management. The business has doubled that of any previous year. With the increase of business comes also the larger opportunity of helping the poor people by giving them work and keeping in touch with them.

Many girls of the neighborhood attend the embroidery school which is open every afternoon except Saturdays and Sundays and brief vacation periods at Christmas and Easter. The girls who have been instructed in the school are capable of becoming teachers and are employed to do the finest work.

The sale of work in October, at the time for buying Christmas presents for sending home, was beneficial not only from a business standpoint, but it also brought many people to the mission who otherwise might never have been induced to come.

A permanent manager for the Settlement Exchange is one of our greatest needs.

We are grateful for the many interested and generous friends who have helped us in various ways during the year. The names of the contributors are given below, also a statement of money received and spent from August 1, 1910 to August 1, 1911.

MARGARET ROUTLEDGE,  
*Deaconess.*

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

		SETTLEMENT	EXCHANGE		
<b>Receipts:</b>				<b>Disbursements:</b>	
Balance on hand . . . . .	₹	44.06		Materials . . . . .	₹ 719.86
Sales . . . . .		1778.91		Embroidery and sewing . . . . .	1454.91
Specials . . . . .		456.48		Wages . . . . .	222.84
Gift . . . . .		200.00		Furniture and repairs . . . . .	69.40
Loan . . . . .		300.00		Postage and stationery . . . . .	27.70
				Loans repaid . . . . .	103.00
				To H. H. C. from specials . . . . .	50.00
				Sundries . . . . .	117.60
					<hr/>
				Balance August 1, 1911	14.14
					<hr/>
	₹	2779.45			₹ 2779.45
<b>August 1, 1911:</b>					
Cash on hand . . . . .	₹	14.14			
Outstanding accounts . . . . .		563.48			
Merchandise on hand . . . . .		562.49			
		<hr/>			
Total . . . . .	₹	1159.63			



ORPHANAGE

Receipts:		Dishursements:	
Balance on hand . . . . .	₹ 240.22	Equipment and maintenance	₹ 2088.59
Appropriation . . . . .	1200.00	Balance on hand . . . . .	548.81
Specials . . . . .	1197.18		
	₹ 2637.40		₹ 2637.40

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

Mrs. Robert Morgan	The Reverend J. A. Staunton, Jr.
Mrs. Arnold	The Reverend R. B. Ogilby
Mrs. Littell	Miss F. W. Sibley
Miss Jane S. Jackson	Miss E. P. Howard
Mrs. J. W. Haussermann	Miss Katherine Sleppy
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Main	Mrs. Sherwood
Mr. Rhamy	Mrs. J. Hull Browning
Mr. Leroy Topping	Mrs. Aldrich.
Mr. Clark	Miss Myra Freeman
Miss J. S. Hendrie	Mrs. F. L. Norton
Miss Durham	Mrs. Murray Bartlett
The Countess Conrad Von Zeppelin, Homburg	
Cathedral Sunday School, Manila	
The Woman's Auxiliary, Michigan Branch	
The Junior Auxiliary, " "	
The Woman's Auxiliary, Church of the Messiah, Detroit, Michigan	
" " " S. Joseph's Church, " "	
" " " S. Andrew's " " "	
" " " Christ Church, " "	
" " " S. John's Church, " "	
" " " Church of the Ascension, " "	
" " " Church of the Epiphany, " "	
" " " S. Matthew's Church, " "	
" " " S. Luke's Church, Matteawan, N. Y.	
" " " S. Paul's Church, Lansing, Michigan	
" " " Trinity Church, Bay City, " "	
" " " Minnesota Brach	
" " " North Dakota Branch	
" " " Michigan City Branch	
The Junior Auxiliary S. Matthew's Church, Detroit, Michigan	
" " " Epiphany Church, " "	
" " " S. John's " " "	
" " " S. Joseph's " " "	
" " " S. Andrew's " " "	
" " " S. Mark's " " "	
" " " Church of the Messiah, " "	
" " " Trinity Church, " "	
" " " S. Thomas " " "	

The Junior Auxiliary, Trinity Church, Bay City, Michigan  
" " " Church of the Good Shepherd,  
Washington, D. C.  
Michigan Babies' Branch  
The New York Training School for Deaconesses, New York City  
Altar Guild, S. Paul's Church, Minneapolis  
S. Stephen's Sunday School, Colorado Springs  
Holy Trinity Sunday School, Zamboanga, P. I.  
The teachers and pupils of the Fourth District Public Schools, Manila,  
P. I.

---

## REPORT FOR ALL SAINTS' MISSION, BONTOK.

Our thanks are due to the Bishop for giving us a suggestive outline of topics to follow in the preparation of our report for the past year, and we propose to paragraph what we have to say in accordance with that outline.

### Spiritual and Moral Development.

There is probably no better indication of reality in spiritual advancement than the increase of those, who, without special urging and quite voluntarily, make use of the means of grace. With gratitude we can report that this has been the case. To see one small boy come week after week confessing his faults and desiring by God's help to become a good boy, cheers the heart more than the achievement of many as yet unfulfilled plans for material development; and even to see the less persistent strivings of boys and girls, arrived at the age of temptation, in the midst of a heathen community where customs and traditions are immoral from the Christian stand point, to note their thoughtful attitude when spoken to of the higher standards to which they are pledged, these are proofs that conscience is alive and that the real battlefield of life is becoming apparent to them as it never was before. Slowly, very slowly, but still in some degree our considerable constituency of Igorot women of what I have called the "nondescript" class are imbibing a notion of Christian morality as distinguished from mere animalism, and one can notice as one talks to

them, the varying response, the lighting up of the countenance, the nod of the head; God is working visibly in the hearts of some of them.

**Interest of Adherents.** The foregoing has its bearing and its partial answer, concerning the question of increase of interest on the part of adherents; there is this evidence of increase of the best sort of interest. But, on the other hand, after eight years of existence of the Mission, it is found, and naturally so, that the interest of novelty rather wanes than increases. There is not the same fringe of lookers on from without. A goodly number of the curious crowd, many of whom did come forward to the initial sacrament of Christianity, never have come further forward, but have dropped back into the routine of non-Christian dirty Igorot existence. Some even of the baptized and confirmed, for whom we thought there was reason to hope for onward progress in the knowledge and love of God, have apparently faced about, and although generally respectful to our kindly exhortations and pleadings have not the mental force or moral stamina to withstand the current of native life and custom.

**Attitude of Non-Christians.** And of the general attitude of the non-Christian it may be said that just now and for some time back, there seems to have been a reaction—the pull of native life, an effort to stop the inroads of Christian work and even of non-religious American influence. It has been many months since any Bontok boy has come to us and been allowed by his parents to stay. Igorot customs and feasts seem to be emphasized with a protesting, resentful emphasis. The “kangsas” are heard more loudly and frequently through our little valley. The Igorots are trying to take a stand; the powers of Evil are aroused. The Government officials as well as ourselves, notice this reaction and find the natives more difficult to manage, less willing to render service to the Government works. It has been noticeable all along however for years past. At intervals this reac-

tion has taken place. Children who had been daily frequenters of Miss Waterman's classes and games would suddenly disappear and not be seen for months. The old women with their charms and threats and their whispered stories of the dire displeasure of the "anito" toward those who yielded themselves to the American missionaries and their religion had been at work. And so it will be as long as there are good spirits and bad spirits to contend for the allegiance of these people; but the ultimate issue is not doubtful.

**Numerical Progress.** When one comes to the topic of the numerical increase of congregation and communicants, he is led to remark how much alike experience is, wherever one reports it. Yes, there has been some increase in both ways. But multitudes do not crowd to Church in Bontok for the laudable purposes of worshipping and serving their Lord or of hearing His Holy Word, any more than they do in New York, although I suppose that a much larger percentage of those who can come, do so. I think it not unfair to say that at the chief Eucharist on Sundays we have an attendance ordinarily of about seventy-five or upwards. The Communicant list was naturally increased by the accession of a rather large confirmation class. Many of our people come to us for baptism while temporarily resident in Bontok, attending school, or as visitors, and thus do not permanently increase our actual numbers. One thinks of various plans of organization, by the use of native helpers, to keep in touch with this growing and scattering constituency of the Mission; and, while thus thinking, he is prone to remember how "caciquism" has been a prevalent abuse in these Islands and how the principle of immediate and self respecting relationship with the highest authorities seems to be necessary to emphasize at this stage of our contact with them. It may, therefore, be better to postpone the introduction of such a plan. As things are, just as in American parishes, one must make a distinction between "the faithful" and "the faithful few".

Strictly speaking we have "opened" no substation. **New Stations.** Mr. Sibley goes frequently to Tukukan, a short distance North on the main trail, and has nearly completed the erection of a plain building of good dimensions, to serve as church, sacristy, temporary lodging for a priest, and adapted for the purposes of a school. But he has held no services and can hardly do so for a month or two longer at least. It is his purpose to have a school there, and there is every likelihood that an active work once begun would draw to it not only the considerable number of youth who are already baptized in Tukukan, but many others.

**New Buildings.** Our new Chapel in Bontok was opened for use on All Saints' Day, 1910. It is an enclosed portion—dimensions 20' x40' with adjoining sacristy 10' x 30'—of a larger projected Church. Worthy in construction, with exterior walls of stone, and with interior fitness, though severely simple it is yet ugly in its incompleteness, and at times cramping by reason of its small size. It would cost but ₱8,000 or ₱10,000, not more I think, to complete the fabric.

Six months ago, about Feb. 1st, work was resumed on the Priest's House the foundations of which had lain undisturbed for something like two years. It is to be a two-storied balloon-framed (braced) wooden building, bolted to stone supporting-piers. The main building is 42' x 48', the kitchen addition 19' x 20'. The upper story will contain housekeeping apartments for the priest-in-charge; in effect an elevated bungalow. The basement consists of printing room, carpenter shop, office, "studio," laboratory, and other work rooms. The floors, sheathing and partitions are all single-boarded; the roof of galvanized iron; the windows sliding on rollers. The plan is of the simplest sort; but the completed building, iron-roofed and closed in, promises to be a comfortable house and a commodious workshop at a minimum of expense, considering local conditions.

These are the only new buildings that have actually been worked upon, unless I mention a rude stone enclosure erected

by our boys, and used for the storing of paints, oils and other inflammable materials, which would otherwise put our property in hazard. We must give our next attention now to better housing for our boys and girls and the workers in charge of them. We have some money in hand, perhaps enough to complete a building for the girls, who are most in need of larger quarters. At present some eighteen girls live in a little 25' x 30' one-storied house with Miss Whitcombe. With the removal of the Chapel from the old Mission House, our boys have more room, but the building is unsound and unwholesome, and, as Dr. Lloyd said four years ago, is not a fit place of dwelling for anyone; yet Mr. Sibley stays there with some thirty boys.

**Dispensary Work.** We have never had a hospital although it was part of our first vision to have one some day. We have had a fairly well-equipped dispensary all along, with a trained nurse and, for a short time, a physician, in residence. The dispensary was very active in the early years and won the enduring confidence of the people for its ministrations. Now, conditions have changed. Bontok, as the governmental center of the entire mountain district, has assigned to it two physicians,—one Constabulary, one Civil,—besides a “practicante” or two; and for a year or more these have conducted a dispensary and temporary hospital, preparatory to occupying the large brick hospital which now overlooks the town. It is easy to see the effect of this upon our medical work. A nurse, by the precepts of her training, cannot venture upon treatment when a physician is available. Very often the government practitioners are not available, being absent on duty elsewhere. Even when they were in town, the people from custom and preference, often chose to come to our nurse and importune her for medicine. This was a distressing dilemma. The result has been a gradual lessening of our work among the sick. I suppose that when the new civil hospital is actually equipped and in operation, our medical work, except in the case of the simplest remedies and among old friends with chronic troubles, will prac-

tically cease. It is a regrettable but inevitable outcome of the situation, unless it be thought wise to allow us a physician of our own, with some hospital equipment.

**Schools.** Our ambition has been to furnish our resident boys and girls with a simple, orderly, Christian Home and instruction in the Faith. They attended the public school for their secular study. We have never attained our ideals, for our equipment of workers, houses and apparatus has made difficult, even impossible, the orderly, cleanly routine which are so essential. Still, there has been some marked improvement during the past year. The public school, too, has fallen far short of the ideal, by reason of frequent changes in the personnel of its teachers, in its plans and policies. Ground was lost and the most advanced pupils kept back and discouraged. Between these two failures from the standpoint of steady well-rounded advance in training and education, the children have lost much. We may soon begin, I think, to better the home equipment. Whether we ought not also, as I mentioned last year, to contemplate separate independent schools of our own, is still a question in our minds. It would simplify some features, would afford scope for the selection and training of children of unusual character and stability; it would doubtless introduce new problems of discipline, since the home authority among these people is always fickle, often foolish and unreasonable. We have had under our care during the past year, to feed, coat and blanket, about 30 boys and 15 girls. Our appropriation will hardly support more. We have had to refuse many applicants. Either here or at Sagada our Mission ought to have first-rate schools for boys and girls, of a type to attract and hold and develop the best young life that this part of the Igorot country produces.

**Industrial Work.** All things point to the desirability of a proper industrial training for these Igorot people. All observers agree that they have elements of industrial ability not

inferior, probably superior, to those of other Filipino peoples. Always adepts at wall-building, and irrigation schemes, some of them have developed recently into good adze-men and passable masons with mortar, trowel and brick. They do some excellent iron and steel forging by rude processes; certain towns do good basketwork. Generally speaking, they do not understand or seem ready to adopt improved methods. A *cargador* would rather take apart a cart or wheel-barrow and carry the parts on his shoulders than to try to wheel it on a good trail.

The only notable and general instance that I know of successful appeal to their reason in the way of improved appliances came through the influence of our mission in the matter of implements for turning the soil of their rice fields. The traditional instrument is a sharpened stick, sometimes shod with a point of iron. To us the spading fork seemed just what was needed. We bought a few, gave some away, sold two or three; then another lot of a dozen or two. Passing the word to the Government exchange and the local dealers, they laid in small stocks which quickly disappeared at fair prices for cash. A few weeks ago, one dealer sold in one day seven dozen spading-forks to these unprogressive, loin-clothed barbarians. That day one of our boys came to me pleading that I would help his father to get a "kai-kai" (as they call a fork) as all the able men were getting them, and he was afraid his father would lose caste if he had none.

But what to teach the young boys and girls by way of industry—the question is full of difficulties, economic, temperamental, topographical, some of which I touched upon in last year's report. Weaving is becoming a voluntary occupation among a considerable number of women, but limited to the production of rather high-priced loin-cloths and blankets, used locally by extravagant youth, or carried away as curios by visitors. Possibly a paying industry might arise in the making of the ordinary cheap blankets worn by Igorots but now produced chiefly by the coast Ilokanos; and it would be worth



while to experiment with such methods and materials as have been used with great success by Mrs. Hargreaves at Baguio, since the product, by its light weight and relatively high value, would bear the expense of transportation. Lace making is being introduced by the Belgian Sisters of the Roman Mission, Bontok, and is also being taken up quite generally by the public schools in the Islands. Our own girls have, I believe, done something in weaving and in lace-making; but our great need is for a teacher or teachers, thoroughly equipped to teach some practicable industry, whether weaving or lace-making or what not.

Our boys do some work out of school hours every day, and have certain tasks allotted in routine in connection with the care of their own quarters. But neither in the Mission nor in the public school, in spite of various experiments, has the industrial idea taken any hold on the boys, and in general there has been a disposition on their part to regard it as a troublesome interruption of their school work, i. e., reading, writing, etc. Some one is needed with a genius not to tell what he is going to do, but to develop in the Igorots a talent and love for some handicrafts that could be the basis of remunerative labour. It is not in our present thought that this could be done under the auspices of the Mission in Bontok, inasmuch as the Government school has taken it in hand. But there is abundant occasion for thought and study, and, in default of the Government's success, further future action.

Extension. The time seems to me ripe for extension, if we could get the helpers. I do not mean the opening of distant points, too far away to be easily accessible from Bontok; rather the following up of Christians resident in neighboring towns and, bringing to them the definite ministrations of their Church, then using them as a nucleus for a local work. I have already spoken of Tukuran. Alab is a town on the river trail about equally distant from Bontok in the opposite direction. We have a goodly number of the baptized there. Why might not

a priest go there, perhaps alone at first, with a native helper, afterward possibly with a layman, open a school, build a small church, gather the children, practice the language, become a friend of the people, and give minor medical aid? Within easy reach of Bontok on the main line of travel, such a venture with our experience back of it would involve no greater hardship than the the original ones in this region. Indeed in several respects it would have some advantages over any beginning made in a Government center. It would involve no large outlay of money—but it would involve a man of the right sort. I wish it might be done. Out-stations thus worked would greatly strengthen the whole fabric of our mountain missions; and the experience already gained in our present works at Bontok and Sagada would make the enterprise many times easier than was the initial movement.

But the question of workers stands in the foreground if we are either to fill out the outline of present work, or attempt to extend the lines, and especially in view of the constantly recurring discount of actual working force due to absence of members of the staff on furlough.

There should be an active working head of the boys' work secured to relieve Mr. Sibley so that he could be free for other and more priestly duties in Bontok and at Tukuran. Such a person to have the immediate supervision of the boys and the virtual moulding of their character must needs be well equipped. The task calls for the very best: deliberately accepted vocation; powers of initiative and discipline; patience and forbearance unusual; especially sympathy and hopefulness and insight in contemplating the present state of these people in relation to what they may become. Some parts of the work could be well performed by a native of the right sort—by an Ilokano; but I think the position demands for its proper fulfilment a white man. He might be priest or layman, but should have special attraction for the work.

A native woman of the right sort to help Miss Whitcombe in the actual intimate oversight of the girls in their life in the house would be a great addition.

And priests, two at least I should say, to take up the work of *resident* extension into other towns, as I have outlined in a previous paragraph, are I am sure, what would do most for that solid progress which the Church rightly expects from its mission enterprises.

WALTER C. CLAPP,  
*Priest-in-Charge.*

Missionaries—The Reverend Walter C. Clapp, the Reverend Edward A. Sibley, Miss Margaret P. Waterman, Miss Eliza J. Whitcombe, Narciso Cariño (native), Pablo Lunar (native).

Statistics for the year are as follows: Baptisms, 69; confirmations, 44; marriages, 3; burials, 5; communicants, 100; local contributions: (a) for local work ₱231.99, (b) for all other purposes ₱97.00, apportionment ₱85.00, general clergy relief fund ₱10.00.

---

#### REPORT OF THE MISSION OF S. MARY THE VIRGIN, SAGADA.

During the year just passed evidences of spiritual growth and intellectual advancement have been a source of joy to the workers. With the knowledge of the Truth has come a desire to live by the Truth. Instances of this, especially among the boys and girls of the school, among the native workers, and on the part of some of the older members of the congregation, seem to indicate that Christianity has become a dominant factor in daily life. One of the Christian women appeared the Sunday following her baptism with a cousin to be baptized, the next Sunday with a sister, the third Sunday with a neighbor.

All this of her own motion, assigning the reason that everyone, everywhere, should be of God's children.

It has become more and more possible to appeal to the Igorot for action upon moral grounds. Among the older people the pagan superstitions still persist and at times apparently obliterate all traces of moral sensitiveness for the time being, but later, when the attendant excitement has abated, they realize that they have not been true to their teaching and show a desire to make amends by prayer and penance. After all, even the oldest are but children, and must be regarded as children and judged as children. At a *cañao* I heard one of the Christians invoking "Lumawig", a local deity. The man came to me, some time after, and of his own accord admitted that he had been untrue to "Apo-Dios" (God), and there were genuine evidences of his sorrow. This would not have been true, in his case, three years ago. It is only *relatively* that we may judge of the moral sensitiveness of our Igorot Christians.

Through the activities of our saw-mill and the matter of transportation of supplies from the coast, the Mission is obliged to make demands upon the people for service. In this both Christians and non-Christians are employed without distinction, and fair treatment and fair wages are given. The Igorots can obtain all the work they wish and various schemes have been tried to induce them to better their living conditions. This change will come in time, but at present progress is slow. The Igorot can work and does work, but he does not work to his greatest advantage. Perfect friendliness is the attitude of the non-Christians toward the Church and the Mission staff.

The presence of the Roman Catholic Mission in Sagada has begun to be felt by us. Some have left us for the Roman Mission and others appear to be wavering. The Roman Priest is a man of real worth and piety. His methods appear to be above censure. Most of our people have stood firm in their allegiance to the Mission, but the next year or two may put

them to a severe test. In Bagnen the attendance has been remarkably good. Frequently at a service the congregation would number a hundred and fifty. They are learning regularity of attendance.

In Besao the little church is not large enough to care for all those who come. School children throng the services and take an intelligent part. It is possible to count upon at least seventy for each service. The older people of the town of Besao are much occupied with societies of a religious character, and attempt to substitute these societies for the Church. The local customs of Besao are unusually repellant, and in these societies the worst features of custom abound with a thin veneer of distorted religious ceremonial gathered from any available source. The result is bad. The Church must meet and overthrow these societies, and in the boys and girls of the community rest our hopes.

Accurate statistical records of the Mission are hard to keep. The people are careless in the use of names. They change them frequently. If misfortune overtakes an Igorot that is sufficient excuse to take a new name. They often forget their baptismal name. These facts make it extremely difficult to keep a correct list of communicants and families. During the year, with tremendous effort, a list has been prepared of all those who are in any way connected with the three Mission stations, and as this list is added to from time to time, it will be possible to present a clearer statistical view of Mission activity.

Plans have been made for the extension of the work in two directions. It is proposed to establish a preaching station in the town of Tanulong. This town is near enough to Sagada for the people to attend the Sunday service. The chapel will be a place for instruction and occasional services in preparation for Sunday worship. The money for this chapel is in hand. In Teteapan, on the trail to Bontok, another church is

contemplated. With Tetepan as a centre, three towns could be reached and a considerable work built up. With the actual center of the Mission's activity at Sagada, and the four approaches of the valley held by the out-stations Bagnen, Besao, Tetepan and Tanulong, the Church can dominate for good a considerable region.

The building operations during the year have been only of the most necessary kind. The Girls' School building is nearly finished and work on the Priest's house has been resumed.

The report of the Dispensary and other medical work has been submitted by the Physician-in-Charge. In addition to his regular duties Dr. Johnson has administered the business affairs of the Mission with faithfulness and marked ability. It is impossible to speak too highly of his work. In every department he has lent a helping hand and has responded to every call to duty.

We have two schools, one for boys and the other for girls. These schools occupy separate buildings. The attendance has been as large as the appropriations admitted. In addition to the regular instruction in common school branches, considerable progress has been made by both schools in religious knowledge. The Church Catechism and the Holy Cross Catechism have been learned in addition to a life of Our Lord. These are but instances of the nature of our religious instruction. One session daily is devoted to religious instruction. The second session begins with religious instruction followed by regular school work.

Miss Mears has done faithful and efficient work with the Girls' School. They have made considerable progress in lace-making, weaving, and domestic arts. The problem of attendance of girls at the school is more difficult than that of boys. In the development of the Mission Schools we may look for the real strength of the Mission of St. Mary the Virgin in years to come. The Clergy visit the public schools of Sagada and neighboring towns every week and in this way grow up with

this generation of school children who are to be the real factors in Igorot progress.

Facilities are wanting at present for industrial work upon a large scale. However, we hope that development will be on these lines. It is needless to speak further of its importance.

The Mission was greatly strengthened by the coming of the Rev. Robert T. McCutchen of the Diocese of Milwaukee. It has thus been possible to divide clerical work, and also to undertake new ventures. There is a need for more priests for Sagada and its outstations and a real need for an American to take charge of the Boy's School.

During the absence of the Priests the services at the home station have been conducted by the lay-reader, Sr. Masferré and Mr. Silvino Lardizabal. The assistance of native workers has been of great value.

It is more and more apparent that the time has come for intensive work in this field. The foundations are broad and now comes the necessity for closer personal contact with native life and more teaching by precept and example. This can only be done by individual knowledge of the people, their problems and their needs.

FREDERICK CHARLES MEREDITH,  
*Priest-in charge.*

Missionaries—The Reverend John A. Staunton, Jr., the Reverend F. C. Meredith, the Reverend R. T. McCutchen, Charles Radcliffe Johnson, M. D., Jaime Masferré (Spanish), Silvino Lardizabal (native), Miss Clara A. Mears, Macario Lardizabal (native), Mrs. Victoria Lardizabal (native), Roberto Desierto (native), Mrs. Gabriela Hidalgo (native), Hermenegildo Imperial (native), Miss Blanche E. L. Massé.

The statistics for the year are as follows: Baptisms, 82; confirmations, 36; marriages, 9; burials, 8; communicants, 124; apportionment, ₱30.00.

REPORT OF MEDICAL WORK, MISSION OF S. MARY  
THE VIRGIN, SAGADA, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, P. I.

The medical work of the Mission shows a steady increase over previous years. During the past year 5389 patients were treated at the dispensary.

Our facilities are still of the most restricted nature. We have but one small room into which are crowded our supply of drugs and instruments and the operating table.

This year more people have applied for hospital treatment than ever before, only to be turned away.

The Igorots seem more appreciative of the privileges of the dispensary with each succeeding year and its influence on them is more apparent. A large percentage still look upon the *cañao* as a valuable auxiliary to the administration of drugs but I think it is slowly decreasing. An instance of the influence of the dispensary may not be amiss: A short time ago a small Igorot boy, probably eleven years old, was brought in from a neighboring town with his hand and forearm badly crushed. He had been feeding sugar-cane into a primitive mill and succeeded in having his arm drawn in up to the elbow before the men turning the mill noticed the accident. The child and his parents were pagans. After having the wound sutured and dressed the father gave a series of *cañaos* to hasten recovery. Prayers in the Church were suggested as a surer means of hastening recovery and, after much urging, the father and child attended several services. Shortly afterwards (but before the wound healed) the boy asked to be baptized and taken into the school.

C. RADCLIFFE JOHNSON,  
*Physician-in-Charge.*



REPORT OF THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION,  
BAGUIO.

The work of this mission for the past year has not been conspicuous for any great progress or growth on the part of the American or native population. Baguio has grown very greatly, and with its growth has come an increase in the attendance at Sunday services, but there have not appeared among the new people any who seemed willing to undertake any systematic organized work like Sunday School work. It has been, so far as the Americans are concerned, the usual sort of unsatisfactory, transient, ungrateful work that we are familiar with in summer resorts and other places where even the permanent residents seem to feel the contagion of temporariness.

Services and work have been kept up at Camp John Hay, regularly, and with some encouraging results.

The school for American boys has had quite a successful session this year. The religious teaching was strong and influential, but so far no boy has been confirmed.

At Easter School the condition of Mrs. Hargreaves' health was such that early in the year, after consultation with the President of the Council of Advice (the Bishop being absent), it was decided to let some of the older children go home, and to run the school on a smaller scale, temporarily.

The last month of the year has seen a radical change in our outlook. Dr. and Mrs. Platt, formerly of our mission at Bontok, and subsequently in charge of the public school here in Baguio, have relieved Mrs. Hargreaves at Easter School, and Mrs. Hargreaves has gone home on furlough for a year of training at S. Faith's Deaconess Home, New York.

The coming of two experienced teachers, one also a physician, and the other a trained nurse, affords an opportunity for branching out, from which we are precluded by lack of funds. If we are to conduct a school without the strong

support which the Government gives to its public schools, we must have at least as large an appropriation (viz. 10 cents gold per day per child) and our present appropriation is sufficient for only 25 children. Baguio has already become the chief gathering place of the progressive Igorots of Benguet, and after traveling through most of the large barrios of the province I am convinced that our opportunity lies here.

During the last month of this year the Bishop has authorized me to turn over to Mr. Ogilby, upon his return in October, the work for Americans, and to devote my time wholly to the native work, with an especial eye to learning and getting into available form the dialect of this province. This line of separation has already been begun, for we have taken down part of the old Church of the Resurrection, which stood on Government land near the Constabulary School, and must needs have been removed soon in any event. Parts of it will be used in the construction of a new Church of the Resurrection near Easter School, where services for the natives are to be held in the dialect, as well as services in English for the school children; and parts are reserved for the new Church for Americans which is to be built on the compound of the Baguio School.

ROBB WHITE, JR.,  
*Priest in-Charge.*

Missionaries—The Reverend Robb White, Jr., Dr. B. M. Platt, Clement I. Fukong (native), Mrs. Eufrasia B. Averin (native).

Statistics—Congregations: Church of the Resurrection, 75, Camp John Hay, 20; communicants, 19; baptisms: infants, 3, adults, 1; marriages, 5; burials, 1; local contributions ₱273.61, apportionment ₱100.00, general clergy relief ₱20.00.

## REPORT OF BAGUIO SCHOOL, BAGUIO, P. I.

During the second year of Baguio School there were twenty boys in attendance, who may be classified as follows: 8 Army boys, 5 whose fathers were connected with the Civil Government, 1 son of a missionary, 6 sons of civilians. Eight of the boys stayed throughout the year, and at no time were there more than 17 in attendance at any one period. Twelve of the boys expect to return another year. This serves to show sufficiently the transitory nature of the constituency of the School. In addition to the above a day-school with five pupils was maintained for three months.

The financial side of the School is shown by the Treasurer's report. We were able this year to pay the working expenses at Baguio out of the receipts of the School, but that left practically no balance to meet charges for insurance, special taxes, travelling expenses of staff from home, allowance for depreciation of property, etc. We shall have to have a full school to be able to get through the whole year, counting in the expenses that continue during vacation, without a deficit.

The health of the School for the past year was excellent. There were no cases of sickness, and the healthy growth of the boys was most satisfactory. There was a small epidemic of varioloid in Baguio during the year, which attacked three of the school servants. None of the boys, however, were affected.

In another year we hope to have a School Chapel. Heretofore the school-boys have attended services on Sunday in the old church on the hill above Easter School; daily morning and evening prayers have been held in the school room. It will add to the hold the religious life of the School will have on the boys if they can have their own School Chapel. Incidentally a chapel on the School grounds can minister better to the needs of the American community than can the present church on the hill, so far from the center of the American population of Baguio during the season. In addi-

tion to the above-mentioned services, all the boys of the School have had a regular Bible class on Sundays.

The general tone of the School continues high. It is impossible to estimate too highly what the older boys have done from the start of the School to keep the atmosphere clear from any taint of the immorality that would disfigure the life of a boarding school. Courage and straightforwardness are essentially social virtues to boys; and in the establishment of high standards along those lines lies perhaps the greatest success of the School. The annual tramp to Sagada, Bontoc and Banawi was a great feature of the year, bringing definite physical and educational advantages to the boys. The actual teaching has continued along the lines originally mapped out, carrying the boys up from the Third Grade to preparation for college and the Naval Academy. The School Prizes were awarded as follows:

The Governor-General's Prize, for Excellence in Scholarship, R. N. Getty Jr.

The Headmaster's Prize, for Improvement in Scholarship, (divided) C. R. Johnson Jr., and F. L. Worcester.

The Bishop's Prize, for Service to the School, G. C. Kincaid (bis.)

REMSEN B. OGILBY.

*Headmaster.*

#### FACULTY

The Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby, A. M. (Harvard) B. D.

Headmaster.

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

Lewis B. Whittmore, A. B. (Yale).

Malcolm E. Peabody, A. B. (Harwad)

Miss Edna L. Cram, Matron.

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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

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

Warwick Greene, Director of Public Works, Secretary.

The Rev. Murray Bartlett, D. D., President of the University of the Philippines.

Colonel William C. Rivers, U. S. A., Philippines Constabulary.

Robert H. Wood, Esq., Smith Bell and Co., Manila.

Treasurer, H. H. Bayne, Esq., Box 589, Manila.

American Agent, The Rev. S. S. Drury, L. H. D., S. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.

## REFERENCES

The President of the United States.

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

Hon. Newton W. Gilbert, Secretary of Public Instruction.

Major General J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A.

Major General William P. Duvall, U. S. A. (retired)

The Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., Groton School, Groton Mass.

George Wharton Pepper, Esq., Philadelphia.

I herewith submit a statistical report of my ministerial duties in the Missionary District for the year ending July 31, 1911.

During August and September, 1910, I spent six weeks at Iloilo, conducting religious services there for the American community. From October 15th, 1910, to July 1, 1911, I was in charge of the daily services etc. at Baguio School, on Sundays assisting the Rev. Mr. White at the Church of the

Resurrection, usually by playing the organ. At various times I have assisted the Dean at the Cathedral or taken services at S. Luke's Chapel and Bilibid Prison. Since July 7., 1911, I have been in charge of the services at the Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John.

Statistics: Baptisms, 2 (one adult); burials, 2; marriages, 1; celebrations of Holy Communion, 20; sermons and address, 36.

REMSEN B. OGILLY.

*Headmaster Baguio School.*

---

#### REPORT OF EASTER SCHOOL, BAGUIO.

This school has during the past year had an attendance of 37 scholars, 2 native teachers and 2 other helpers besides the missionary-in-charge of the school and usually one voluntary helper.

Regular school session has been held five days in the week including the summer months. The industrial work of the school has been done as usual. Weaving for the girls, basket-making for the boys, also some cooking and lace-making are included. The children have progressed very rapidly in their manual tasks. Each child has had his or her own household or outdoor work and has shown almost implicit obedience to rules and duties. The general health of the children has been excellent. There has not been one case of serious illness and this we can say for the school from its beginning four years ago.

Half of the running expenses of the school has been paid from the proceeds of the cloth made by the girls, besides which the larger girls have furnished their own clothes from the same source. Clothes for the smaller children have been donated. Owing to there being no industrial teacher for the boys, eight of the larger ones had to leave the school in November and find work elsewhere. An effort should be made to find the boys permanent employment in the mission. It is

hoped that the means will be forthcoming to keep them under our own supervision. If this can not be done many of the boys will go back to their old way of living and our influence over them will be lost.

Visitors to the school during the past year have been more than in former years and the interest shown by Europeans, Americans and Filipinos has been most encouraging. This applies not only to the teachers but to the pupils also. Our best thanks are due to those who have not only shown a lively interest in what we have been doing ourselves but have given of their means and assisted with the teaching.

Among those who have sent in subscriptions are the Reverend R. B. Ogilby and boys, Judge Kincaid, Dr. Nesom, Mr. Pixley, Mrs. Rivers, Mrs. Helm, Miss Fee, and in April last Mr. Wagner very kindly gave the proceeds of a cinematograph show amounting to over ₱ 100.

The ladies who have helped in the teaching are Miss Bridgers, Mrs. Huddleston (of the Methodist Mission), Miss Lincoln of the Bureau of Education and Mrs. Moir.

Two of the girls—Elizabeth and Barbara—have been placed with Miss Hicks in the Training School for Nurses at the University Hospital. This we write with very great gratitude for it is less than four years since these two girls were brought under our influence. Two of the older boys are going to Manila for special training. Clement, who has faithfully worked with us for the last four years and to whose untiring energies a great deal of the success of our work at the Easter School is due, will we hope become our first Igorot clergyman. Missionary he has been in the best and truest sense of the word for the past four years.

The work during the past year has been most encouraging.

ANNE HARGREAVES,  
*Missionary-in-Charge.*

## REPORT OF HOLY TRINITY MISSION, ZAMBOANGA

The difficulties of the work in Zamboanga continue the same—namely the continual change in the American population. Although it is of the utmost importance to have the Church here, at the same time it is very difficult to see any real progress in the work. People leave town shortly after they have become interested in the Church here.

The Sunday School has flourished during the past year, never being below twenty to twenty-five children. One feature of our Sunday School that is always encouraging is the fact that the attendance has been of a very high percentage. The teachers have all been interested and have responded often under very trying circumstances.

One activity of our work here should receive particular mention. Mrs. Robert Smith has gathered and held together a number of Moro girls ranging from the ages of ten to fifteen or sixteen. She has been the inspiration of this movement. Frequently she has worked singlehanded to hold them together. In future years if any real Christianizing work is done among the Moros it will all look back to this start and Mrs. Smith will be regarded as the founder of this department.

During the year a Sunday School room has been added to the church at a cost of ₱1,500. This room was needed not only for Sunday School purposes but for any activity which might be started in connection with the Church.

The Reverend M. B. Marshall was relieved as Missionary-in-Charge of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Zamboanga, on March 1, 1911, by Chaplain H. S. Smith, 3rd Infantry.

M. B. MARSHALL,  
*Priest-in-Charge.*



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.  
ZAMBOANGA, P. I.

During the past year a number of the most regular attendants and contributors have removed from Zamboanga and their places remain unfilled.

Of course, in this country, constant fluctuations are to be expected among the white members of a congregation but although this makes the work rather hard for the minister, it is a cause for thankfulness that Services are regularly maintained, the Word of God can be heard and the life-giving Sacraments received by those who are far removed from the restraining influences of home.

A large room has been built at the east end of the church which is very useful for Sunday School, Christmas Tree entertainments, and other objects in which the church people are interested. For example: The Woman's Exchange, which provides embroidery work for a large number of Filipina girls, uses the room weekly for its meetings; a children's Guild met here during Lent to work for the House of the Holy Child; and every Thursday, Mrs. Robert Smith gathers together a number of Moro girls for games and singing. It is only right to explain, however, that this latter organization is by no means a "Christianizing agency"—A promise was given to the Hadje that religion would not be taught and there has been, therefore, no effort to do anything farther than to amuse and entertain the children. For this purpose, Mrs. Smith, assisted by Mrs. Bond, has given freely of her time in attending the meetings and of her money in providing the girls with refreshments.

In the church a beautiful Altar has been installed and blessed, new hangings have been provided, a brass altar-desk and Prayer Book have been given by Zion and S. Timothy's Church, New York City, and a number of other improvements in and about the building have been effected.

There is an early celebration of the Holy Comunion on

Sundays and Feast Days, followed, later in the day, by Sunday School and a second service with preaching. In the evening, a service for the soldiers is held in the post.

An Advisory Board, to assist the minister, has been appointed by the Bishop and consists of: General John J. Pershing, Major Robert S. Smith, and Mr. William Connor, Jr.

Mrs. Henry Page has proved a most faithful and efficient organist. The choir consists of 12 children from the Sunday School re-enforced by some of their elders.

On the first of March, the Reverend Myron B. Marshall withdrew from the charge of Holy Trinity Church and Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, 3rd. U. S. Infantry, was appointed by the Bishop to fill the vacancy, without salary. The members of the Church have proved themselves most active in all things which concern the welfare of the native population.

The present Minister-in-Charge has been appointed by General Pershing to be the Secretary and Treasurer of the "Sociedad la Protectora de Niños Enfermos," which has done such splendid work in saving the lives of hundreds of babies.

H. S. SMITH,  
*Priest-in-Charge.*

Missionaries—The Reverend M. B. Marshall, the Reverend H. S. Smith, Chaplain 3rd. U. S. Infantry.

Statistics—Baptisms, infants, 8; confirmations, 2; marriages, 2; burials, 2; local contributions (a) local work P1084.70, (b) all other purposes P54.40.

Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I.

July 31, 1911.

The Right Rev. Charles Henry Brent, D. D.

Bishop of the Philippine Islands.

Sir:—

I have the honor to report that from August 1, 1910 to March 1, 1911 I was stationed at Jolo, P. I., and since March 1, 1911 my station has been Zamboanga, P. I.

During the latter period, in addition to my military duties, I have been in charge of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT STANLEY SMITH.

Chaplain 3rd. Infantry.

Baptisms—Infants-12 (7 reported from Zamboanga)

Marriages—2 (1 reported from Zamboanga)

Burials—5 (2 reported from Zamboanga)

Communicants, 20.



Schedule for the Disbursement of the Appropriation to  
**THE PHILIPPINES MISSION**  
for the fiscal year beginning September 1st, 1910,  
and ending August 31st, 1911

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF MISSIONS AT ITS  
MEETING OF MAY 10th, 1910.

S U M M A R Y

General.....	P13,100.00
Manila, Cathedral Church St. Mary & St. John ....	3,260.96
Manila, St. Stephen's Chinese Mission.....	7,540.00
Manila, University Hospital .....	19,424.92
Manila, St. Luke's Chapel.....	2,695.40
Manila, House of the Holy Child, Settlement.....	5,276.86
Sagada and Outstations.....	29,603.20
Bontoc .....	19,735.58
Baguio .....	10,117.68
Zamboanga.....	3,566.52
	P114,321.12

**Statement of "SPECIALS" in the hands of the Treasurer of  
THE PHILIPPINES MISSION**

AS ON AUGUST 31st, 1911, THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

	Overdrafts	Credits
<b>General Funds:—</b>		
C. H. Brent Building Fund.....		P5,202.50
Bishop's Relief Fund.....		51.23
Bishop's Emergency Fund.....		44.48
Tuesday Bible Class Fund.....		383.62
Cemetery Fund.....		1,629.14
Winnemore Legacy.....		3,130.00
Hilary P. Clapp Fund.....		163.13
Funds in Suspense, Missionaries' Discretionary Funds and others.....		4,446.03
<b>Cathedral, Manila:—</b>		
Endowment.....		3,354.50
Missions.....		188.01
Building.....		1,842.04
Bells.....	P 969.00	
Furnishing.....	1,771.40	
Bishop's House, Manila.....		34,709.44
Hostel, Manila.....		48,577.60
St. Stephen's Chinese Mission Build- ings.....		5,872.13
<i>Forward</i> .....	P2,740.40	P109,593.85

"SPECIALS" BALANCES—AUGUST 31st, 1911, CONTINUED.

	Overdrafts	Credits
<i>Forward</i> .....	₱ 2,740.40	₱109,593.85
University Hospital Manila:—		
Hospital Building.....		3,105.73
Nurses' House Building.....		4,364.46
Physician's House Building.....	1,955.96	
Land Purchase.....		325.03
Scholarships for Native Nurses...		169.37
Native Nurses in U. S. A.....	263.57	
Superintendent's Salary Fund....		1,750.00
Superintendent's Discretionary Fund.....		99.43
Debt on Account of Maintenance.	5,226.01	
St. Luke's Chapel Manila.....		318.84
House of the Holy Child, Manila.....	6.07	
Sagada:—		
New School, Building.....		417.64
Central Mission, Building.....		100.00
Hospital, Building.....		1,804.20
Girls' School, Building.....		4,162.45
Boys' School, Building.....		130.00
House for Priest, Building.....		4,998.23
House for Assistant Priest, Build- ing.....		1,420.00
Hospital, Equipment.....		114.56
Miscellaneous Funds.....		918.73
<i>Forward</i> .....	₱ 10,192.01	₱133,792.52

"SPECIALS" BALANCES—AUGUST 31st, 1911, CONTINUED.

	Overdrafts	Credits
<i>Forward</i> .....	₱ 10,192.01	₱133,792.52
<b>Bontok:—</b>		
House for Priest, Building.....		3,579.99
Central Mission Building.....		3,156.31
Girls' School, Building.....		2,029.32
Boys' School, Maintenance.....		100.00
Dispensary Fund.....		177.04
General Fund.....		326.31
<b>Baguio:—</b>		
Church, Building.....		1,036.35
Rectory, Building.....	5,129.31	
Easter School, Maintenance.....		926.86
Miscellaneous.....		913.25
<b>Zamboanga:—</b>		
Hospital, Building.....		1,170.00
Hospital, Furnishing.....		2,260.00
Sunday School, Building.....	1,119.00	
Organ Repairs.....	48.62	
Total of Overdrafts.....	₱ 16,488.94	
Cash in hand and Balances due by Bankers.....	132,979.01	
	<u>₱149,467.95</u>	<u>₱149,467.95</u>

HENRY HUNTER BAYNE,  
*Treasurer of the Missionary  
District of the Philippines.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF S.  
MARY AND S. JOHN IN THE CITY OF MANILA

---

PREAMBLE.

We, Charles Henry Brent, D. D., first Bishop of the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands, Murray Bartlett, D.D. Walter Clayton Clapp and Hobart Earl Studley, Priests of the said Missionary District, together with William C. Rivers, George Agnew Main, John W. Haussermann, and Charles B. Elliott, Laymen of the same, do hereby, in accordance with the powers assigned us under the terms of incorporation, undertake to establish and perpetuate a body politic and corporate under the name of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF S. MARY AND S. JOHN IN THE CITY OF MANILA. The object and purpose of the said corporation will be to maintain and administer according to the rules and regulations of the Protestant Episcopal Church as said Church is regularly known and recognized in the United States of America, of which this society is a part, the affairs of the Cathedral Church as a House of Prayer for all people to be forever free and open; as the Bishop's Church with such order and organization as will facilitate the due exercise of the Episcopal office; as the Central Church of the Missionary District for setting the norm of Divine Worship, fostering 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 which applies the Golden Rule to international relationships while promoting our own national interests.

In accordance with the aforesaid object and purpose, we, the above named incorporators, do hereby set forth the following Constitution of the Cathedral Church of S. Mary and S. John in the City of Manila:—



## CONSTITUTION.

### *Article I. The Chapter.*

1. The Right Reverend Charles Henry Brent, D. D., *ex officio*, and his successors in office, three clergy canonically resident in the Missionary District, in good standing, and four laymen, one of whom shall be known as the Chancellor, and one as Treasurer, shall constitute the body corporate known as the Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John in the City of Manila, and shall be the first Chapter thereof.

2. The Chapter shall be self-perpetuating. The Dean and lay members shall be elected to hold office until their successors are elected. All elections shall be by unanimous vote.

3. The Chapter is charged, under the direction of the Bishop, to maintain the fabric and property of the Cathedral, and to administer its temporal affairs according to their discretion, and otherwise aid in promoting the object and purpose of the Cathedral as set forth in the preamble.

### *Article II. Meetings.*

1. A regular meeting of the Chapter shall be held once a quarter. Special meetings may be called by the Dean, and shall be called by him either on the written request of the Bishop or of any three members of the Chapter, such written request always containing a distinct statement of the reason therefor. Each special meeting must be summoned at least one day before.

2. A majority of the members, duly convened, are a quorum for business. All elections shall be by ballot.

### *Article III. The Bishop.*

1. The Bishop shall have the sole right of nominating the clerical members of the Chapter.

2. He shall have the right to occupy the Bishop's chair in the Cathedral at all times. He shall have the right to hold Ordinations and perform all other Episcopal acts or use the Cathedral for diocesan purposes at his discretion. The Bishop

may preside at all meetings of the Chapter, and shall have a vote on all questions, except that in the case of elections of persons nominated by him he shall have no vote.

*Article IV. The Dean.*

1. The Dean shall be elected upon the nomination of the Bishop, and shall hold office until his successor is elected.

2. The Dean shall be the administrative officer of the corporation, and shall preside at the meetings of the Chapter in the absence of the Bishop. He shall have the right to occupy his stall at all times, and the preachers at all services, except on diocesan occasions or at Episcopal functions, shall be selected by him.

3. By a unanimous vote of the Chapter the Bishop may be elected Dean if the office is vacant.

*Article V. The Chancellor.*

1. The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Bishop from the laymen of the Chapter.

2. He shall be the legal adviser of the Chapter and act as advocate whenever necessary.

3. In the absence of the Dean, at the request of the Bishop, he may, and in the absence of both the Bishop and the Dean, he shall, preside at meetings of the Chapter.

*Article VI. The Treasurer.*

1. The Treasurer shall be elected by the Chapter.

2. He shall have charge of all moneys, rents and incomes of the Cathedral, investing and disbursing under the direction of the Chapter.

He shall keep an inventory of the treasure of the Cathedral including Altar Plate, Vestments and Furniture, reporting their condition to the Dean as occasion requires, or at the request of the Chapter.

*Article VII. The Canons.*

1. Two Canons Regular shall be elected from the Clergy of the Chapter, one of whom shall not be a resident of Manila.

2. They shall be active members of the Cathedral Chapter. Their term of office shall not exceed four years, though, at the end of the term, they may be eligible for re-election, and so on for each successive four years.

They shall have the right to occupy their stalls at all times during their term of office.

Minor Canons may be appointed by the Chapter who shall have stalls in the Cathedral and act under the direction of the Dean. They shall not have seats in the Chapter.

*Article VIII.*

*The Cathedral Parish and Institutions.*

1. The Cathedral may be used by the Cathedral Parish of S. Mary and S. John in the City of Manila, for services and other parochial purposes, and the Cathedral House may be used by the Columbia Club and other secular, charitable or religious organizations, under such regulations and restrictions as the Chapter may determine.

Any arrangement made by the said Parish regarding Sunday Services shall not be changed except by a majority vote of the Chapter.

2. The Chapter shall have control of such missions and institutions in the City and vicinity of Manila as the Bishop and Council of Advice may place under their care.

*Article IX. Amendments.*

No change shall be made in this Constitution of any sort by addition, omission or alteration, unless after three months' notice thereof, and by a three fourths vote of the Chapter.