Missionary District
of the
Philippine Islands
1913
THE JOURNAL

OF THE

TENTH ANNUAL CONVOCATION

OF THE

MISSIONARY DISTRICT

OF THE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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

Monday, August 4, 1913.
MISSIONARY DISTRICT OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

COMPRISING THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO TO­
GETHER WITH GUAM AND WAKE ISLANDS

Population 7,635,426; Area 115,026 square miles

Present Missionary Bishop, the Right Reverend Charles
H. Brent, D.D. (1901), residence, Bishop's House, 567 Calle
Isaac Peral, Manila.

OTHER CLERGY

The Reverend John A. Staunton, Jr., appointed 1901, 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 Robb White, Jr., appointed 1908, Baguio
The Reverend Remsen B. Ogilby, appointed 1909, (1) Baguio
The Reverend R. T. McCutchen, appointed 1911, Zamboanga
The Reverend Ben Ga Pay (Chinese), appointed 1909, Manila

OTHER MISSIONARIES

Miss Margaret P. Waterman appointed 1902, Bontok
Deaconess Margaret Routledge, appointed 1904, Manila
Miss Ellen T. Hicks, appointed 1905, Manila
Mrs. Anne Hargreaves, appointed 1906, Sagada
Jaime Masferré (Spanish), appointed 1906, Sagada
Silvino Lardizabal (Native), appointed 1907, Sagada
H. H. Bayne, C. A., (Treasurer), appointed 1908, Manila
Miss Eliza J. Whitcombe, appointed 1908, Bontok
Mrs. Eufresia Averin (Teacher, Native Weaving), app­
pointed 1909, Baguio
Narciso Cariño (Native), appointed 1909, Bontok

(1) Not supported by the Board.
Macario Lardizabal (Native), appointed 1909, Sagada
Pablo Lunar (Native), appointed 1909, Bontok
Mrs. H. E. Smith, appointed 1909 (1), retired, Baguio
Miss Lilian M. Owen, appointed 1910, Manila
Miss Anne M. Ramsay, appointed 1910, Manila
Miss Frances E. Barter, appointed 1911, Manila
Miss Blanche E. L. Massé, appointed 1911, Sagada
B. M. Platt, M.D., reappointed 1911, Baguio
Malcolm Peabody (2), retired, Baguio
Benjamin L. Burdette, M.D., appointed Sept. 1911, Manila
Miss Cornelia K. Browne, appointed 1912, Bontok
Miss Emily C. Smith, appointed 1912, (1), retired, Manila
Michael McBrust, appointed 1912, Sagada
Victorino Balbin (Native), appointed 1912, Sagada
Pedro Catungal (Native), appointed 1912, Sagada
Fortunata Catungal (Native), appointed 1912, Sagada
O. F. Sevrens, appointed 1912 (1), Baguio
H. T. E. Perry, appointed 1912 (1), retired, Baguio
Miss Mary W. Rea, appointed 1912 (1), Baguio
Miss Quinan, appointed 1912 (1), Baguio
Miss Alice Riddle, appointed 1912, Manila
S. Séguin Strahan, M.D., appointed 1912, Manila
H. D. Keyes, appointed 1912, Bontok
Akawsa Sampang, appointed 1912 (1), Zamboanga
Gabriela Hidalgo, appointed 1912 (1), Bagnen
Barbara Adriano, appointed 1912, Besao
Elizabeth appointed 1912, Manila
Miss Candida Goco, appointed 1912, Manila
Miss Fermina Salez appointed 1912, Manila
Miss Quintina Beley appointed 1912, (1), Zamboanga
Miss Veneranda Sulit appointed 1912, (1), Zamboanga
Miss Grace G. Hoskins (2), Manila

(1) Not supported by the Board
(2) Voluntary worker.
COUNCIL OF ADVICE


Lay—Mr. John W. Haussermann, Colonel I. W. Littell, Secretary.

SECRETARY OF CONVOCATION

The Reverend George C. Bartter.

TREASURER

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

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS

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

CHANCELLOR

Mr. John W. Haussermann.

REGISTRAR

Mr. H. H. Bayne.

STATISTICS

Priests, 9; Deacons 2; Deaconess 1; Parishes and Missions (including outstations), 17; Lay Readers, 6; Candidates for Holy Orders, 2; Physicians, 2; Women Workers, 14; Baptisms, 430; Confirmed, 122; Communicants, 1101; Last reported, 1113; Decrease 12; Marriages, 51; Burials, 34.

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 the heading "Communicants" are impossible.

Local Contributions—Apportionment, P1221.00. Woman’s Auxiliary, P258.00. General Clergy Relief, P50.00. For all other purposes, P24,144.00. Total Contributions, P25,673.00.

INSTITUTIONS

Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John, Manila—The Bishop; .................................................., Dean; Mr. John W. Hausserman, Chancellor.
House of the Holy Child (Church Settlement House), Manila, Deaconess Margaret Routledge.

* S. Luke's Hospital and Dispensary of S. Luke the Beloved Physician, Manila—Dr. Benjamin L. Burdette, Physician in Charge; Miss Ellen T. Hicks, Superintendent.

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

Columbia Club, Manila—The Honorable C. S. Lobingier, President.

Hostel for Filipino Students, Manila, Mr. F. E. Moir in charge.

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

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

Dispensary, Sagada.

Girls' School, Sagada—Miss B. E. L. Massé, House Mother.

Boys' School, Sagada—The Rev. John A. Staunton, Jr.

Dispensary, Bontok.

Girls' Dormitory, Bontok—Miss E. J. Whitcombe, House Mother; Miss Cornelia K. Browne.

Boys' Dormitory, Bontok—Mr. H. D. Keyes.

PARISHES, MISSIONS, AND CLERGY

Baguio, Church of the Resurrection (50), The Reverend R. B. Ogilby.

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

Besao, S. Benedict, outstation of Sagada.

Bontok, All Saints (99), The Reverend E. A. Sibley.

Cebu (14), The Bishop.

Iloilo (18), The Bishop.

* Previously known as University Hospital.
Jolo (11), The Bishop.
Manila, Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John (227), The Bishop

                      .................................................., Dean.
S. Stephen's, Binondo (for Chinese) (58), The
Reverend H. E. Studley.

Mangarin, (5), the Bishop.
Olongapo (11), The Bishop.
Camp Overton, (8), the Bishop.

Sagada, S. Mary the Virgin (468), The Reverend J. A.
Staunton, Jr., The Reverend Robb White, Jr.

Camp Stotsenberg, Cathedral Mission, (16), the Bishop.
Tetepan, outstation of Sagada.
Tukukan, outstation of Bontok.
Zamboanga, Holy Trinity (12), The Reverend R. T. Mc-
Cutch en.

Scattered 50.

NON-PAROCHIAL CLERGY

The Reverend Murray Bartlett, D.D., President of the Uni-
versity of the Philippines.

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

Army Chaplains, The Reverend Ernest W. Wood, Camp
Keithley, Mindanao.
The Tenth Annual Convocation of the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands opened with Evensong in the Cathedral Church of S. Mary and S. John at 5 p.m. August 4, 1913, the Reverend George C. Bartter officiating.

In the absence of the Bishop, the business session of the Convocation was called to order by the Secretary, the Reverend Hobart E. Studley. Roll call showed the following to be present: the Rev. Hobart E. Studley, the Rev. Murray Bartlett, D.D., the Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby, the Rev. Ben G. Pay, the Rev. G. C. Bartter, and Messrs. George A. Main, John W. Hausserman, D. Le Roy Topping and Col. E. A. Root, representing the Cathedral Parish of S. Mary and S. John.

A quorum being found present, the Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby nominated the Rev. Murray Bartlett as President of the Convocation. There being no further nominations, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the Rev. Murray Bartlett as President. The Secretary reported that the ballot was so cast.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last Convocation, which were approved.


The Rev. H. E. Studley moved that the Rev. T. L. Chavasse, Acting Rector of the Cathedral Parish, be given a seat in the Convocation. Carried unanimously.

The Secretary presented reports from Easter School, Baguio; S. Mary the Virgin, Sagada; Holy Trinity, Zamboanga;
the Cathedral Parish of S. Mary and S. John, Manila; All Saints' Girls School, Bontok; S. Stephen's Mission, Manila; S. Luke's Hospital, Manila, and the Nurses' Training School, Manila. The reports were received and ordered printed.

As the fiscal year of the District ends on August 31, the Treasurer's Report was not presented at this time, but it will be carried up to the end of the fiscal year and printed with this journal.

The Rev. Murray Bartlett presented the report of the committee on Constitution and Canons "that it was not considered advisable or necessary to change the Canons at this time." The report was accepted.

The Rev. H. E. Studley and Mr. H. L. Noble were nominated as members of the Printing Committee. The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot, which was done.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. H. H. Bayne, C. A., be reelected as Treasurer of Convocation. The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. Bayne as Treasurer which was done.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for Mr. H. H. Bayne as Registrar-Carried. The Secretary reported that the ballot was so cast.

The Convocation then proceeded to the election of delegates to the General Convention. The Rev. E. A. Sibley was nominated as clerical delegate. It was moved that nominations be closed and that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for his election, which was done.

Major A. M. Davis was nominated lay delegate, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for his election, which was done.

The Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby and Major Malvern H. Barnum were elected as alternate delegates.
The Rev. H. E. Sudley moved that two hundred copies of the "Form of Missionary Report" which was adopted last year be ordered printed and that copies be sent out by the Secretary to the heads of each mission and institution before the next Annual Convocation. Carried.

There being no other business the Convocation adjourned sine die.

G. C. Bartter,
Secretary.

The Eleventh Annual Convocation will be held on August 3, 1914.
I HAVE the honor herewith to present my annual report. Before taking up the various matters connected with the progress of our work in the Philippine Islands, I wish to pay tribute to the first of our missionaries to fall asleep in Christ, Roosevelt Johnson. Her term of service in Manila was brief. Hardly had she begun her work in 1904 when she was stricken with tuberculosis and returned to America. For long years in her Colorado home she fought bravely for health, and exemplified the truth of Robert Louis Stevenson’s contention that health consisted in ability to do without it. Such physical strength as she gained she spent in the joyous service of others. Spiritual strength grew as her bodily powers faded. She never regretted that her missionary aspiration cost her her life. Holding that all things had been ordered well, she entered into rest on last Easter Monday, having lived life steadily, and lived it whole.

Work in Manila

Though the Cathedral chapter was duly organized and incorporated two years ago, it has not been in active operation, owing to the fact that the position of the rector of the Cathedral parish has been vacant ever since Dean Bartlett assumed the office of president of the University of the Philippines. The Rev. T. L. Chavasse, of the Diocese of Worcester, England, for the year past has acted as locum tenens, rendering the parish, as well as myself personally, service of great value. The Rev. Charles W. Clash, of Grace Church, New York, will assume the rectorship on January 1st, 1914.

The Cathedral Dormitory for Filipino students was opened at the beginning of the kalendar year. Two volunteer workers, Messrs. Moir and Boney, are in charge. The dormitory accommodates forty students, and the fees for board and lodging are calculated to cover running expenses. In a country where secular education prevails, such institutions, under religious supervision, are of great value. I wish we might have a similar dormitory for girls.

The Columbia Club, with a steady membership of about 450, has planned for an extension of its quarters. Friends in America have contributed nearly $5,000 to this end, and an effort is being made to raise the balance of $15,000 necessary among Club members and others in Manila.

The $10,000 asked for St. Luke’s Church, Trozo, is all in hand, and the architect’s plans, kindly furnished by Mr. R. C. Sturgis, are ready for use. Building operations have been delayed owing to complications connected with land. The most desirable site is a corner lot next S. Luke’s Hospital, which would complete our compound if it could be purchased for a reasonable sum. Though assessed for $2,500 it is held at $5,000. On the other side of the Settlement is another desirable site, much larger in area, which can be purchased for $6,000. One or the other of these sites should be speedily secured.

The Settlement property has been improved by the city so that we now have a large space for the use of the children on ground which was formerly marsh land. Playground apparatus has been provided by a friend, further improvements are under consideration, and supervision will be furnished by the city.

The children of the House of the Holy Child, through the interest of visitors from America, were transported to the mountains in Baguio for three months’ vacation and change. It was a boon equally to workers and children to escape the hot months in Manila.
The mestizo problem is acute. Both in the House of the Holy Child in Manila, and at Easter School in the mountains, we are trying to contribute our quota toward its solution. But there is an increasing population of children of American and Filipino alliances which has called into existence a protective association of which General Bell is the leading spirit. In Oriental countries the Eurasian population forms a society apart, and the Philippine Islands are not likely to prove an exception to the rule.

Last fall the Board of Governors of the University Hospital voted to change the name to S. Luke's Hospital. This step was taken because since the foundation of the University of the Philippines confusion had arisen in the minds of many as to the position of our hospital. The dispensary, which existed long before the hospital, has always been known as "San Lucas." The majority of the Filipino patients knew the hospital only under this name, so that the change has been a natural one. The hospital is in need of a maternity ward and a new kitchen. Money for a physician's house is available through a loan fund provided by an interested friend.

The Chinese work is established in the new quarters of S. Stephen's Mission on Calle Reina Regente. The debt on the missionary's house is being liquidated by annual appropriations by the Board in lieu of rent. There is also a debt on the mission building, which the Chinese congregation plan to meet, paying off the balance in sums of $600 or more per annum. The Chinese have furnished all the money for this building and the land it occupies, except $500 which came as an unsolicited gift from America. On February 16th of this year Ben Ga Pay, our Chinese layreader, was ordained deacon in the Cathedral, the Bishop of Carpentaria preaching the sermon.

The Cathedral School for Girls begins this fall in Manila. It is the companion of Baguio School for Boys, and eventually, when circumstances justify the step, will be moved to the summer capital. In the interim our house at 378 Calle Nozaleda, formerly the residence of the bishop, and the deanery opposite will be used as temporary quarters. The school is for the daughters of foreigners resident in the Philippines. The principal is Mrs. Barbour Walker, who resigned from the National Cathedral School for Girls, in Washington, and with a staff of four—three from the National Cathedral School, and one from S. Timothy's, Catonsville—has undertaken this work for us. The names of the teachers are: Miss Fanny Barber, Miss May Richards, Miss Lucy Soule and Mrs. Julia L. Young. Seldom has a school been inaugurated under better auspices, and interested friends are giving it that support which a new institution needs.

Work in Baguio

Baguio School has this year enlarged its quarters, adding two new buildings—a dormitory containing also the dining-room and kitchen, and a gymnasium. The school will now accommodate more than fifty boys. This year our numbers reached the top mark and receipts were sufficient to cover current expenses. But the wear and tear of a boys' school is considerable. We ought to have a repair fund annually of $1,000 to keep our now extensive plant in condition.

Two new masters come to us this year to take the place of Messrs. Peabody and Perry, who are retiring, the former, after two years of invaluable service, to enter the seminary preparatory to taking Holy Orders.

Easter School, under Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Platt, is doing admirable work. There are seventy Igorot and half-Igorot children in the school. The support is in part provided by an appropriation, and in part by the earnings of the children at loom work. The little ones are taught the elements of literacy, gardening, carpentering, weaving. The
boys have aided in erecting buildings, bridges and fences, and have cut out a hillside for a playground. Though industry is the law of the school there are more applications for admission than we can handle. Not less than nine Igorots in one morning were refused admission. Lack of room, teachers and funds made this necessary.

We are about to erect a new and large weaving room for which $1,000 has been contributed.

Every Sunday morning the children have their Eucharist in the school chapel. In the afternoon Dr. Platt and the children go to the barrios for service. In a letter just received Dr. Platt writes: "We have been forced to stop our barrio services on account of rains. But I wish you could have been at our last one—at the house of our Igorot cook. There were over eighty adults present and no end of children. I spoke to them about the (to them) unknown God Whom they ignorantly worshipped as a God to be feared and appeased, but that He really was a God of love... We have had services at all sorts of houses and shacks, and have even followed the people into the camote patches."

Work in Bontok

This centre of conservatism does not respond quickly to effort, but that is no reason either for discouragement or withdrawal. Owing to the generous birthday gift from friends at home, we are able to erect the boys' dormitory to replace the venerable and inadequate building which has been condemned by the Government as unfit for habitation. There are also funds for the girls' dormitory, and the Board has made an appropriation for sanitation and water supply.

The Rev. Walter C. Clapp, who, with his wife, has rendered two terms of faithful service to the mission, retired at the close of his second term in the field. His was the first published lan-

guage work in Bontok Igorot. He prepared a vocabulary of the dialect, which was published by the Bureau of Science, and translated S. Mark's Gospel into Igorot. He also prepared portions of the Prayer Book for use in the local tongue. Mrs. Clapp, after her marriage, continued dispensary work and ministered to the physical ills of the people.

Miss Waterman's work on Igorot Roots is in the hands of the Bureau of Science, who are publishing it; S. Luke's Gospel in Igorot, also her work, is being published by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Miss Waterman spends part of her time in residence at Tukukan, an outstation of Bontok, in the mission building there. She has local native aid.

Miss Whitcombe, who has had charge of the girls, is on furlough.

The Rev. E. A. Sibley generously offered to extend his term of service in order to allow of opportunity to secure necessary workers for Bontok, but as I write he has been cabled for on account of the serious illness of his mother. This leaves the mission desolate.

Work in Sagada

The Mission of S. Mary the Virgin, Sagada, has progressed steadily, and is to-day one of the most interesting and most effectively managed missions that I know. The people are responsive to leadership, both in worship and industry. I have but recently received the report of an attempt on the part of a false apostle to draw away the people from their true allegiance. No obstacle was laid to prevent the man from presenting his cause, but he ended by discrediting himself and gaining no advantage worthy the name.

The walls of a stone church are gradually rising. During my visitation last Lent it was made quiet evident that a large and permanent building was necessary. As is always the case in a country where labor conditions are uncertain and material hard to procure,
estimates of cost are liable to be inaccurate through no fault of the builder. Should this prove so in the case of the Church of S. Mary the Virgin, I trust that the Rev. J. A. Staunton, Jr., will receive such accession to his funds as may be necessary.

We were the recipients last winter of a gift of $4,000 for our hospital in Sagada. The plans of the building prepared by Father Staunton have received the commendation of the Director of Public Health, and the building is under construction. A hospital in Sagada is a necessity which cannot be supplied too speedily. For years our missionary there has been struggling to minister to the physical afflictions of a large population with meagre facilities. Mrs. Staunton has been unremitting in her work for the sick Igorots.

The boys' school still uses the original decrepit mission house as quarters. The boys themselves are at work excavating and terrapleining, determined to do all they can to supply their need. This serves to illustrate the method by which Father Staunton teaches his people. He gives them a definite task to do, and in the doing knowledge how to do it comes. The result is an interest among the pupils which academic instruction cannot arouse. We ought to have at least $5,000 at once for the boys' school.

It is our desire to make this mission contribute, much more largely than at present is possible, to its own support. The saw-mill affords as much revenue as we can reasonably expect without a proper road to Bontok, which ought long since to have been constructed by the Government. The girls do weaving and lace work, and a new sphere of usefulness is opened up to the boys by the establishment of our mission press, and facilities for lathe work. What we need is more working capital. If we had say $25,000 as capital, for consolidation and extension of industrial work, we could hope to accomplish more rapidly and effectively what we are trying to do under great disadvantage. A prominent man who visited Sagada last spring said that if the scope and character of the work in Sagada could be generally known there would be no lack of support. The man to I refer is the Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands, and is accustomed to look at work with critical eyes.

At Besao, an out-station of Sagada, a new school has been started by Mrs. Hargreaves. The building and furniture are the gift of Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, and the work is to bear the name of S. James's School. There is no dearth of children here, and even in temporary quarters we have all we can care for.

The Rev. Robb White, Jr., who was transferred from Baguio to Sagada last fall, has been doing excellent work in his new surroundings. His knowledge of Ilocano gives him easy access to the natives. He has been pushing the translation of parts of the Prayer Book into this language, which is pretty generally known in Sagada in addition to the local Igorot dialect. His furlough is due, and it is due with deep regret that I contemplate the probable retirement from the field of one of the most diligent and loyal of our missionaries.

Work in Zamboanga

Our work among the Moros is yet young. The Board found itself unable to make an appropriation for this work beyond that of former years and reluctantly recommended postponement of action. At this juncture the responsibility for financial support was voluntarily assumed by personal friends, and plans of considerable proportions are being formed for the establishment of industrial schools and dispensaries in Jolo and Basilan. We have a fine property of five acres in Zamboanga, upon which our temporary hospital building stands. It is adjacent to the Moro settlement. Filipina nurses, graduates of S. Luke's, are in attendance, and an army doctor, Dr. Weed, is super-
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BISHOP

intending the work. From January 1 to May 1, forty-four in-patients were cared for and about 150 out-patients. The Dispensario para niños which has its quarters in the hospital, has fed and cared for an average of ten babies a day. The Government has erected a tuberculosis pavilion on our property, where patients suffering from the disease will be treated. We have funds for our permanent building, which is now being erected at a cost of $8,450. The funds were partly raised locally and partly contributed by friends in America. The site is that originally chosen by the Government for a provincial hospital, which was abandoned and the property turned over to us in exchange for our former site and $2,000 when our purpose to build was made known. The beneficial results of our little hospital have so impressed the Governor that plans have been formed by him to organize similar institutions in several centres of Moro life.

The Moro language uses a modification of the Arabic characters. We have ordered a press which fills a great need. The English Sulu grammar of Dr. Saleeby is awaiting facilities for publication which will be provided by our press. Our work on the Gospels is under way and in due time will be published under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

One motive and one purpose actuates our work among the Moros, and that is the Christian motive and purpose. We are using the only agencies to this end which up to date have proved serviceable. Long years of misunderstanding, bloodshed and repression have left the Moros more alien to us in mind than the ordinary Mohammedan would be, but as was truly said to me a few days ago by one of our most generous supporters, “If the Christian motive and method cannot win the Mohammedan, religion is a failure.” At any rate, I am prepared to give myself to the uttermost to work for and with Moro and pagan, with the conviction that they are as worthy of service as any creature wearing the garment of humanity.

The treasurer of the missionary district is preparing and will submit a complete account of our finances for the year.

The summary of my official acts up to date is as follows:

Baptisms, 48; confirmations, 128; celebrations of Holy Communion, 62; sermons and addresses, 97; ordination to diaconate, 1; consecration of bishop, 1; marriages, 3; burials, 2.

Statistical Information

Deacons, 2; priests, 9; lay-readers, 6; deaconess, 1; teachers, American, 16, native, 6; nurses, American, 5; native, 5; doctors, 2; other workers, 8; parishes, 1; missions organized and unorganized, 18; hospitals, 2; dispensaries, 2; schools and dormitories, 10; orphanage, 1; other institutions, 2.

CHARLES HENRY BRENT, Bishop of the Philippine Islands.
REPORT OF THE CATHEDRAL PARISH OF S. MARY
AND S. JOHN, MANILA, P. I.

At the time of writing the Bishop is in New York, fulfilling many engagements, and making efforts and endeavours for the good of the Church in these Islands; chief among these is procuring a permanent Dean and Rector for the Cathedral Parish. Since June 1911, the duties at the Cathedral have been undertaken by the Bishop himself in addition to his other manifold occupations, assisted at various times by temporary help. I have felt it a high privilege to have been invited to contribute what assistance I could, at such a difficult period of the administration, on the invitation of the Bishop and the renewed confidence of the vestry. There are lively hopes and expectations that success may crown present efforts that are being made and that a permanent Dean and Rector will be, before long, fulfilling the duties at the Cathedral. In addition to this Interregnum, the Parish has sustained the loss of several of its most active and earnest workers, mostly by removal to the States. Mr. Myron S. Chandler has had to relinquish his post as Organist and Choirmaster to take up fresh duties in the States. His place as Organist has been most ably and generously filled by Professor Dean S. Fansler of the Philippine University, and since February last, by Mr. A. F. D. Redford, who has been untiring in the interest he has shown, both in the welfare of the organ, and in the services generally. To both these gentlemen are extended the best thanks of the congregation, for their gratuitous services. The attendance at the services has been much the same as usual. There have been the usual fluctuations from time to time. Doubtless these fluctuations are caused partly by the constant departures of members of the congregation from the Islands; but in part they are also due to a lack of concentration, effort and interest among those that remain—How can we obviate and remedy much of this apparent weakness? Without presumption and desiring to see a livelier condition of things, I would like
to point out two means which, though previously noticed by others, still remain wanting in power.

1. As one enters a Church of any size one's attention is always fixed on the appointments of the East End and chancel and he thereby gauges the type of Churchmanship in use, so during the choral offices, it is the proportionate size, the general condition and quality of the particular choir which signifies very much the character of the congregation that worships in that Church. At this Cathedral, we are lamentably weak in this respect. We need to provide a choir of stable quality and so enrich the musical portions of the Cathedral's worship as befits it. Such a means would react on congregation and choir and all concerned and would lift up the whole status of the Cathedral from a low and indifferent standard of worship to one of helpful and inspiring height. To my knowledge as choir master as well as Acting Rector, there are not a few Episcopalians in Manila at present, who though having musical ability and also the time at their disposal, are satisfied in depriving both themselves and their fellow members and more particularly "The Head of the Church Himself," of that "Beauty of Worship" which could by more effort be brought up to the standard such as one looks for in a Cathedral like this.

2. Another means by which these fluctuations could be somewhat obviated is the bringing about a more social atmosphere than at present exists; owing to the absence of a permanent Rector, many of the social functions which attach themselves to parochial and Church life are naturally curtailed. But it is in the power and practicability of every member of the congregation, whether an official or no, to show a readiness to fraternise more generously and show courteous attentions to strangers coming to the services.

Among ourselves, social gatherings of a harmless type could be brought about for the set purpose of members of the congregation getting to know one another. It would greatly assist the clergy and other officials, if members of the congre-
gation would from time to time give notification of their changes of address, or of the arrivals of others in the city.

Much real regret has been felt that Mrs. S. B. Arnold has had to sever her active connection with the work of the Cathedral. Both the altar guild and Sunday School have been kept up to a high standard under her devoted Superintendence. However we are signally fortunate in having Mrs. Ahern in the former, and Mrs. Littell in the latter capacity filling her place. We have also lost Mr. C. F. Bristol, an ardent and constant helper, from the Sunday School, also many others from the vestry—and wherever a void has been felt, it has been caused by the loss of either a regular attendant at the services or a devoted worker in Christ’s cause and we pray that many others may never cease to be forthcoming to fill up vacancies and by their cooperation help in building up and beautifying and perfecting the work and worship in our midst.

Respectfully submitted,

T. L. CHAVASSE,
Acting Rector.

Statistics: Baptisms, 22; confirmations, 8; marriages, 18; burials, 4; communicants, 227; communions made during the year, 1672.

CATHEDRAL PARISH OF S. MARY AND S. JOHN

Financial Statement for the year ending July 31, 1913.

RECEIVED

Aug. 1, 1912. Balance brought forward - - - P3,337.36
From General Contributions - - - - - 6,912.97
Rectory Fund - - - - - 1,416.00
“Butt Memorial” Fund - - - - - 35.00
Work among the Jews - - - - - 47.06
Missionary Apportionment - - - - - 894.77
Special Missions, Manila - - - - - 10.00
New China Missions - - - - - 50.00

P12,703.16
EXPENDED

Salaries ..................................................... ₱3,537.16
Musical Service ........................................... 1,363.34
Chancel Guild ............................................. 180.00
Electric Lighting ......................................... 118.64
Water Rent ................................................ 21.00
Rectory Repairs .......................................... 755.72
"Butt Memorial" Fund .................................. 287.00
Work among the Jews .................................... 61.06
Printing and Postage .................................... 122.70
Fire Insurance ............................................ 172.90
Missionary Apportionment ............................. 894.77
Missions, Manila .......................................... 10.00
New China Missions ..................................... 50.00
Miscellaneous ............................................ 276.44
July 31, 1913, Balance in Bank ....................... 4,852.44

₱12,708.16

DISTRIBUTION

Sick and Poor Fund ...................................... ₱ 47.00
Rectory ..................................................... 2,278.01
General Fund ............................................ 2,527.43

₱4,852.44

Respectfully submitted,

D. L. Topping
Treasurer.

Parish of S. Mary and S. John

Aug. 1, 1913.
REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY
OF THE CATHEDRAL PARISH OF S. MARY AND S. JOHN.

The Woman's Auxiliary held its usual meetings during the year.

37 shirts, 4 suits of clothes, nine hundred pesos (P900), and one large Christmas box containing clothing and toys were sent to the Easter School at Baguio. A Christmas box was sent to the Reverend Robb White's family. A quantity of flannel and one medical book were sent to Sagada. One new cassock was finished. Great quantities of magazines were distributed in needy districts. Besides these one large box of clothing was sent to Bontok. Respectfully,

G. L. Welker,
Secretary.

Treasurer's Report of the Woman's Auxiliary
August 1, 1912 to July 31, 1913

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brought forward, Aug. 1, 1912</td>
<td>12.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>205.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Miss Emery</td>
<td>53.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postcards</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khaki and Thread</td>
<td>5.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seamstress</td>
<td>7.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttons</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flannel</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundries</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Apportionment</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassock</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sent Miss Emery</td>
<td>60.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1913</td>
<td>53.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was also a sum of P900 raised at an entertainment for the benefit of Easter School, Baguio, and duly forwarded to that institution without being entered in the treasurer's accounts.

Gerrtrude Clark, Treasurer.
REPORT OF THE CATHEDRAL MISSION OF S. STEPHEN.

For the first time S. Stephen’s Mission reports a Chinese clergyman as well as an American missionary-in-charge; on the sixteenth of February Mr. Ben G. Pay who has served the mission since 1907 was ordained to the diaconate. He is pursuing his studies as a candidate for the priesthood and we hope that in the course of a couple of years we may have a Chinese priest in charge of the mission with the American missionary as his assistant.

Mr. Pay’s ordination has been the only outstanding incident in the history of the mission for the past year. The number of baptisms and confirmations has been normal and, as usual, about half of the persons confirmed have been our own converts, the others coming from other communions. A majority of the adult baptisms have come from the pupils or former pupils of Christian schools, some from our own night school, others from schools in China. A number of young men are awaiting the return of the Bishop from America in order to be confirmed. So many of our communicants have left Manila for China or the provinces that although we report the usual number of confirmations and no burials we are unable to report any increase in the number of communicants.

The work of paying for our new church, mention of which was made in our last report, has gone on steadily; during the year we have paid P1459.61 on the principal besides paying the interest, while the Board’s appropriation of P720 for rent was also applied toward the debt, so that the total indebtedness was reduced by P2179.61 during the year and we have but little over P4000 still to pay. The disturbed conditions among the Chinese have affected both our attendance at services and our subscriptions toward the debt and we are continuing to feel that effect. Many of our people are in sympathy with the rebellion now going on in South China and large sums of
money have been collected from the Chinese community for the purpose of financing that movement. No large increase in the contributions to the church can be expected until China has a settled government. It is only fair to say that over P700 of the money paid toward our debt was part of the gift to the missionary-in-charge from the trustees of the Anglo-Chinese School of Manila in recognition of the help that he had given them in maintaining their English department.

The missionary-in-charge has given a large proportion of his time to this school during the past year, believing that his time could not be better occupied than in trying to help those who are to be the future leaders of Manila's Chinese community, while Mr. Pay has done all the actual work of teaching in the Church Night School. The missionary-in-charge has also given a good deal of time to anti-opium work, having put over 80 men addicted to the use of opium and morphine in the hospital within the last four or five months. Mr. Pay has done most of the visiting among the members of the church, while we have both done what we could among the non-Christian Chinese of the city.

Respectfully submitted,
August 1, 1913.

HOBART E. STUDLEY.

Statistics: The Reverend Hobart E. Studley, Missionary-in-Charge; the Reverend Ben G. Pay, Assistant; baptisms, infant, 5, adult, 6, total, 11; confirmations, 7; marriages, 4; communicants, 58; burials, 0; night school: teachers, 1; pupils, 10; local contributions: (a) for local work, P1750.90; (b) for all other purposes, P91.60; missionary apportionment, P91.60.
REPORT OF S. LUKE'S MISSION, MANILA

In the last report of S. Luke's Mission it was stated that as a result of a year's furlough, funds for a new church building were in hand, and that work would be commenced so soon as plans arrived and a site was decided upon. Upon the arrival of the plans ten months later it was found that the sites available were inadequate without unpleasant crowding, and the purchase of adjoining property seemed imperative. The Bishop, at present in America, has cabled to postpone building operations for the present, so that unhappily we are still using our old decrepit building.

Two needs mentioned in last year's report have been supplied. The swamp at the back of the compound is almost filled in, the work being done by the city free of cost by means of street refuse on condition that it be used as a public playground. Funds are in hand for its equipment so soon as it is completed.

The Settlement grounds have been raised by the city in exchange for the material in the old stone walls surrounding the compound, which have been removed.

A third need has not been supplied. A kindergarten is more necessary than ever. The small girls of the House of the Holy Child who have not yet reached public school age have no tuition during mornings and hundreds of small children in the neighbourhood could be brought in if the worker and space were available. The one worker in charge of Orphanage, Woman's Exchange, Sewing and Embroidery School, etc., naturally has very little time available for other needs. Miss Grace G. Hoskins has given valuable assistance as a voluntary worker, giving all the leisure she can spare from her duties with the Insular Government. We are missing a great opportunity in ignoring what the Bishop of Tokyo describes as an "evangelistic agency the value of which cannot be overestimated." The Government City Schools have no kinder-
gartens, and a well-equipped and housed department at our Settlement would probably surpass in results anything hitherto undertaken.

Another urgent need which is almost daily brought before the workers at the Settlement is that of an institution for American mestizo boys similar to that provided for girls in the House of the Holy Child. We are repeatedly urged to take charge of half-caste boys, there being no provision for them in any existing institutions, as those under the Roman Church are in the nature of reformatories. If such an orphanage or school could be established in the neighbourhood of S. Luke's Church it would form a rallying point for the neighbourhood boys just as the House of the Holy Child has proved a rallying point for the neighbourhood girls.

As officially appointed chaplain to S. Luke's Hospital I wish to call attention to the fact that apart from private ministrations no services are possible for the patients owing to the lack of a chapel. The wards are small, scattered, and usually crowded. There are always a number of convalescent patients who could attend services held in the hospital, but cannot go outside the building. These would undoubtedly appreciate an opportunity of Christian worship if it were a possibility. Apart from the Christmas Carol Services given by S. Luke's Choir no public services are held in the hospital.

If a chapel were added it would also be available as a mortuary chapel. The place at present used for the pauper dead is most unsuitable, and the bodies are taken away to the City Morgue without the possibility of a Christian service, as the health authorities would not allow the bodies to be taken to the church without a coffin. A hearse coffin owned by the hospital would partly remove this difficulty.

These are needs which I think should be considered prior to any attempt at enlargement or greater efficiency. As a medical and surgical institution there is little to be desired.
As a Christian institution it should aim at providing ministrations for the spiritual nature of such patients as may desire them.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Harry Brown for his invaluable services as Organist and Choirmaster.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE CHARLES BURTON,
Missionary Priest.

Aug. 1, 1913.

Statistics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baptisms</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confirmations</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marriages</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burials</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrations of the Holy Eucharist</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Private</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Anointing of the Sick</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits to Hospital and Dispensary</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communicants</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Missionaries: Reverend George C. Bartter, Deaconess Margaret Routledge.

Financial Statement:

- From Treasurer of District: P100.00
- Refund from the Bishop: 53.40
- From R. T. A: 135.92
- For Christmas Celebration: 83.50
- Collections at Services: 417.73
- Debit Balance August 1, 1912: P29.99
- Apportionment: 15.00
- Clergy Relief: 5.10
- Christmas gift to Children of Iwahig Penal Colony: 4.78
- Christmas Celebrations: 83.50
- Gift to Mission of S. Mary the Virgin, Sagada: 10.93
- Carpentry Teacher: 39.00
- Church Equipment and Running Expenses: 499.57
- Settlement Equipment and Drill Master: 82.50
- Balance in Hand August 1, 1913: 29.18

P790.55 P790.55
REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF THE HOLY CHILD

(Settlement House, Manila)

There has been little change in conditions at the House of the Holy Child during the past year except the decided increase in work, which unfortunately has not been offset by the requisite amount of help. In fact there has been a decrease in the staff, as on the first of the year Miss Bartter went on duty at the hospital, and her place was not filled owing to the transfer of salary, and there being no money available to pay even a native assistant. However indications are that arrangement will be made for such in the coming fiscal year, still it will be inadequate to meet fully the demand, as it will only fill the place of the worker who was transferred, and does not provide for increasing responsibilities.

The various activities are overcrowding the house and an addition of some kind is becoming an absolute necessity. For instance, the children's dining room has to be used also for a sewing room in connection with the exchange and embroidery school and also a play room and drying room for the children's clothes on wet days, obviously a most inconvenient arrangement. In the dormitory beds are crowded into very close quarters, and the only recreation room apart from the dining room is a small sala which has to serve as passage way to and from the dormitory. There are thirty-three children in the orphanage. We have already taken in more than we thought possible to find room for, but the opportunity and the demand have increased more in the past few months than ever before, and needy cases present themselves which it seems impossible to turn away.

The removal of the exchange to another building would help the situation for the present until such time as it would be possible to build an additional dormitory. With or without the dormitory it is not practicable any longer to have the exchange in the same building. This branch of the work
which during the past year brought in gross receipts amounting to over eleven thousand pesos ($5,500.00) is still being carried on in the small space which was hardly sufficient at the beginning. This work is progressing very favourably, and now provides the salary of a manager who is highly trained in this line, and a large sum is invested in wholesale supplies and permanent improvements. The exchange as well as the orphanage would benefit by being in separate quarters, if possible near to each other, as it is confusing to conduct the different sewing classes in the children’s living rooms.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET ROUTLEDGE,

August 1, 1913.

Deaconess.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SETTLEMENT EXCHANGE

Receipts

Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1912........... \$ 89.39
Sales ....................................................... 11041.03
Loan ....................................................... 500.00 \$11630.42

Disbursements

Materials .................................................. \$ 2097.06
Embroidery and sewing ....................... 6444.79
Wages ..................................................... 292.40
Furniture and repairs .................... 259.00
Postage and stationery ........................ 105.57
Incidentalss ............................................ 177.11
Balance on hand .............................. 2254.49 \$11630.42
REPORT OF S. LUKE'S HOSPITAL AND FREE DISPENSARY

Another year of good service is completed with marked enthusiasm in duty upon the part of every one connected with the institution.

Calls upon the Free Dispensary have far exceeded its facilities for their response.

The same may be said of the Hospital.

Nothing is more lamentable to us who work in the free clinic, than the daily turning away of patients for the lack of beds, or of worthy cases needing hospital treatment, because of their inability to pay for subsistence in the hospital.

It is our earnest hope that some one who has more wealth than will be needed in this life, will endow this institution liberally.

Could some one of this fortunate class spend but one day in our clinic and hear the appeals for physical help from worthy indigents, most of whom are indigent because of long continued illness, I feel sure that liberal aid would come to us in our efforts to relieve humanity in its sufferings from disease.

The needs of this hospital, like those of most institutions doing charity service, are many.
The most urgent of these at present at S. Luke's, is that of wards for American patients desiring treatment in the institution but who are without means to pay the private room rates.

A new kitchen and serving room are badly needed—and also in my opinion, a Chapel.

The following physicians and surgeons have given much of their time to service at S. Luke's Dispensary during the past year:

Major Field, Dr. Strahan and Dr. Ongsiaco—Eye Clinic.
Dr. Hernando—Children's Clinic.
Drs. Burdette, Strahan, I. de Santos, Velarde, Bonoan and Nolasco—Medical and Surgical Clinics.
Dr. Davis and Dr. Richardson—Nose, Ear and Throat Clinic.
Dr. Guzman—Dental Clinic.
Dr. Lopez Rizal—Tuberculosis Clinic.

Respectfully submitted,

Benjamin L. Burdette, M.D.

Aug. 1, 1913.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT—S. LUKE'S HOSPITAL AND NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL

At a meeting of the Board of Governors last November it was decided to change the name University Hospital to S. Luke's Hospital. This will do away with the idea, in the mind of the public, that we are connected with the University of the Philippines.

THE HOSPITAL:

The past year has been a prosperous one for both the Hospital and the Free Dispensary. The number of patients
treated, compared with the previous year, remains about the same. The number of full day patients in the Hospital is somewhat less, the capacity of the building not permitting a much greater increase. The financial condition, I believe, is a little better. Since October last we have been able to meet our running expenses from month to month without borrowing. In order to do this it has been necessary to reduce the number of admissions of free patients. In the general wards more have paid small amounts. The two peso wards have been kept full almost the entire year. In November last the rate per bed of the semi-private rooms upstairs was raised from four to six pesos a day. This has practically done away with the double rooms, most patients preferring to pay the extra peso in order to have a room alone.

The Staff:

Dr. Stafford was seriously ill in the Hospital for several weeks in September and October. On December 28th. he and Dr. Burdette left for the United States. They were away for nearly five months, Dr. Stafford returning May 10, and Dr. Burdette May 23. During this time the number of private patients naturally decreased. During Dr. Burdette's absence we were most fortunate in securing the services of Dr. S. S. Strahan of the Manila Railroad Company. As Acting Physician in charge he conducted the work of the Hospital most efficiently. We are also indebted to Drs. A. M. and N. M. Saleebby for helping us in emergencies during Dr. Strahan's absence on Railway Camp inspection trips. Dr. Villalón, the house physician, resigned March 1, to accept a position in the Government Hospital in Cebu. Dr. Heiser, Director of the Bureau of Health, and the Board of Governors of the Hospital detailed Dr. José Bantug to serve on our staff temporarily in Dr. Villalón's place. Upon Dr. Burdette's return on May 23, Dr. Strahan volunteered to stay on and assist at the Hospital in place of Dr. Bantug until other arrangements were made.
Dr. Bantug left July 1, to take up Board of Health work in Malolos.

**Additions:**

For two weeks in September Bishop Brent was a patient in the Hospital. After leaving he made us a gift of swinging screen doors for the ten private rooms upstairs and for the two Filipino wards at the entrance on the first floor. This filled a long-felt need. Another addition in the past year was two flights of stairs leading from the top veranda to the ground, thus affording us a means of exit from both ends of the building in case of fire. A new stable has just been finished. This also supplies us with sleeping quarters for the house boys of the compound and a garage for the doctor’s automobile. An appropriation has been made for a house for the doctors, which very shortly will be erected on the new property we acquired last year.

A room on the private floor has been endowed by friends of the late Mrs. Rossiter for missionaries in the Islands. The Masons also have partly endowed a bed for one year for members of their order.

A charity ball, which we hope to make an annual affair, was given at the Manila Hotel in September last by the Women’s Board of the Hospital to raise money for S. Luke’s Free Dispensary. This was a great success due to the untiring energy and enthusiasm of the members of this Board and to the good will and sympathy of the community at large. Over ₱5,000.00 was cleared. Half of this went to the Dispensary. From the balance a complete new equipment of linen, which was so badly needed, was given to the Hospital. We are also indebted to the Woman’s Board for a new kitchen range, for ₱15.00 a month towards the salary of the sewing woman, and for ₱100.00 at Christmas for the Filipina nurses’ party.

**The Training School:**

The third class graduated in April. There were three only in the class: Miss Dionisio, Miss Agana and Miss Leyco.
This makes eleven graduates since the school started. The commencement exercises this year were held in the Assembly Hall of the Columbia Club and were followed by a reception at Bishop Brent's house. A new class of five probationers has been started. This gives us seventeen in the school, an increase of two over last year. The Training School is being supported entirely by the Hospital.

The two Igorot girls, Barbara and Elizabeth, who took the practical course only, left November 4, to assist Mrs. Hagreaves at a Mission Station near Sagada.

Miss Goco, a graduate of the first class, after her return from America a year ago, went to Zamboanga to start the new Mission Hospital there. It is reported that she has done excellent work. It was necessary for me to send her an assistant later. Home ties have now taken Miss Goco away from this work and Miss Sulit, another member of the same class, left us July 1, to take charge of the Zamboanga Hospital.

During the past year while Miss Hicks, the Superintendent, has been away on furlough I have been ably assisted in the management of the Hospital and the Training School by Miss Ramsay and Miss Riddle and our Filipina graduate nurses. Also since January 1, I have been fortunate in having the assistance of Miss Bartter, as housekeeper, for the Hospital and the Nurses' House.

We gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to Dr. Newberne and Dr. Norris for theoretical lectures given the student nurses, and to the Women's Board of the Hospital and many kind friends who have helped us by their interest, sympathy and gifts.

Respectfully submitted,

LILLIAN M. OWEN,
Acting Superintendent.
GRADUATES, CLASS OF 1911.
Miss Veneranda Sulit, chief nurse, Zamboanga Hospital, Zamboanga, P. I. Miss Candida Goco, now Mrs. Nable, head nurse, S. Luke's Hospital, Manila, P. I. Miss Quintina Beley, office nurse, Constabulary Hospital, Zamboanga, P. I.

GRADUATES, CLASS OF 1912.
Miss Fermina Salez, head nurse, S. Luke's Hospital, Manila. Miss Benita Zalamea, nurse, Hawaiian Sugar Plantation Co. Manila Miss Felicidad Ramos, head nurse, La Casa de Salud, Manila. Miss Maria Quinio, private duty, Manila. Miss Francisca Zafra, nurse, Zamboanga Hospital, P. I.

GRADUATES, CLASS OF 1913.
Miss Rosenda Dionisio, head nurse, S. Luke's Hospital, Manila. Miss Clara Agana, private duty, Manila, P. I. Miss Rosario Leyco, at home, Batangas, P. I.

DONATIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS
FOR YEAR ENDING AUG. 31, 1912

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Donation</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major Beach</td>
<td>For Hospital</td>
<td>P240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Hardware</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; Plumbing Co.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Crosby</td>
<td>For Dispensary</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bartter</td>
<td>Bamboo Curtains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. John T. Pickett</td>
<td>Nurses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anonymous</td>
<td>Carnival Treat</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Board</td>
<td>Christmas</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. N. M. Saleeby</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. F. Loader</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Massey</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Riddle</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Ramsay</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Owen</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mumma</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

33
SPECIAL GIFTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gift Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Burdette</td>
<td>Electric Lamps for Christmas tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Women's Club</td>
<td>Gifts for Children at Christmas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Saleeby</td>
<td>Prize (Gold Brooch) to Training School.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Newberne</td>
<td>Gold Brooches to Lecture Class.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Bartter</td>
<td>Pins for Nurses at Christmas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Darley</td>
<td>Flowers for Decoration of Columbia Club Hall for Graduation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Poland</td>
<td>Flowers for the Graduates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Holland</td>
<td>Flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cementerio del Norte</td>
<td>Flowers every week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Watt</td>
<td>Magazines and books every month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Griffin</td>
<td>Magazines and Books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Poland</td>
<td>Magazines and Books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Boomer</td>
<td>Several copies of Cabelnews- American daily.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REPORT OF ALL SAINTS' MISSION, BONTOK

The past year in All Saints' Mission has been the most encouraging so far. There has been greater evidence of real spiritual and moral progress than ever before. Our boys and girls have the same temptations from heathen customs as before; but this year we have had proof that they are meeting and overcoming them, instead of giving way to them. Another indication of spiritual progress is a more general use of the Sacraments than heretofore, especially at the great feasts of Christmas and Easter. At both of these times we never had so large a number of communicants receiving.

Our building operations on the boys' dormitory and girls'
dormitory are proceeding slowly as everything of that nature does in this country.

I regret that this report, written at sea a thousand miles away, must be so brief and disjointed. But I must again repeat that all feel the condition of things to be most encouraging and through God's help full of promise for the future.

Edward A. Sibley,
August 1, 1913.

Priest-in-Charge.

Statistics: Baptisms, 115; confirmations, 8; burials, 4; communicants, 90.

All Saints' Mission Bontok

Report of Girls' School

I do not feel that I am wholly competent to give a report of the work of the Girls School for last year, having very recently taken charge, when Miss Whitcombe went home on her furlough. There is much that she probably would have told that I am unable to from lack of knowledge. There have been more girls living at the school this year past than at any one time before. The highest number was 22. Two girls have recently gone to live at the House of the Holy Child in Manila, making 3 in all who are living there and going to school, getting better training than we can give them, as well as being away from the strong temptations constantly surrounding our girls during the years of early adolescence from their dreadful heathen customs and practices. One of the girls who has just gone is very clever with her fingers and we hope may become expert in some form of industrial work. The other though rather young has steadily expressed her desire to become a teacher. Josephine, the girl who has been in Manila for over a year now, is doing very well. We have not quite so many girls living in the school at present as last year, the
number being 18, but we hope, now the rice harvesting is
finished, that others may come to us. The girls are doing
very well in school, quite a number of them having been
promoted from last year.

Several of the older girls are beyond the average age
when, according to Igorot customs, they should get married,
and much pressure is being brought to bear upon them from
their parents to do so. We shall probably not be able to keep
all of them with us beyond this school year, but if we can only
prevent their marrying boys from the native town, and going
back there to live, where they would lose what little civilization
they have gained, and can have a nucleus of Christian homes
here in close touch with the mission we shall be thankful.

One of the girls, in a burst of confidence one day, said to
me, "I can never marry a boy from the town, one who is
dirty, not a Christian, or who has not been to school and
does not know as much as I do"—So there is one at least
whose standards have been somewhat raised, and we may hope
there are more. Miss Minekawa, the Japanese woman Miss
Whitcombe told about last year, gives a number of hours a
day at the Mission, and has charge of the industrial work
of the school girls out of school hours, and she also is getting
by degrees a class of the little town children who have been
baptized, teaching them the beginnings of lace making.—This
is in addition to my sewing classes with them.—Several of
them are also fired with the desire to learn to read, and I have
formed them into a class.

If we ever get the new girls' building so we can have
room, we may be able to develop this part of the work.
The parents of these children, while not willing to give them
entirely to us, do not seem to mind their being here a good
part of the day,—at least when they are not needed to work
in the rice and camote fields.

The girls' building, I am sorry to say, is no farther
advanced to day than when Miss Whitcombe wrote her report last year. The foundation is there and that is all. We can not attempt very much beyond what we are doing until we get it.

It is hard not to get impatient, but slow workmen and lack of building material seem to be the inevitable accom­paniment of all building operations in this part of the country.

Respectfully submitted,

CORNELIA K. BROWNE.

August 1, 1913.

REPORT OF THE MISSION OF S. MARY THE VIRGIN, SAGADA, AND OUTSTATIONS

As my report this year I present a group of articles bearing from several points of view on the work of the Mission. There are:

3. The Girls' School, Sagada; by Miss B. E. L. Massé.
5. Construction and Industrial Work: by Mr. Michael McBrust.
7. St. James' School, Besao: by Mrs. Anne Hargreaves.

These articles leave many interesting and important features of our work untouched; but they are sufficiently inclusive to give one a bird's eye view of the Mission as a whole. To do more than this, one would need more space than is available.

Respectfully submitted,

J O H N A. S TA U N T O N, J R.

Priest in Charge.

August 1, 1913.
1. General Impressions of a Visitor

by the Rt. Rev. Gilbert White, D. D.

Bishop of Carpentaria, Australia.

In the far north of the island of Luzon, of which Manila is the capital, lies a wild mountain region inhabited by the Igorots, a pagan people of Malay origin, somewhat tinged with Chinese blood. They are a far finer, fiercer race than the peaceful and Christian Ilocanos of the plains, and until the last decade headhunting has been their principal interest and amusement, though they combined with it a most careful and skillful agriculture by which in the course of centuries the mountains have been terraced for rice paddies and every drop of water cleverly conserved. They are also skillful metal-workers, and make their own spears, head axes, and brass pipes at little charcoal forges, with a careful eye to artistic effect. The mountains consist of wonderfully crumpled and contorted ridges, razor-backed at their summit, and running up to 10,000 feet in height, with scarce a dozen yards of level ground anywhere. The eastern slopes are bare of all but short grass, but the western slopes are covered with pine trees up to 6,000 feet, above which level are dense scrubs of ilex and oak. Flowers grow in wild profusion—huge pink begonias, pink azalias, balsams, white violets, hydrangeas, wild roses, and great masses of lilies embedded in wonderful mosses—green, brown, bright and chrome yellow, old gold, and even dark red—and ferns of every description. The narrow trails wind along the mountain side, and there are no roads for wheeled vehicles.

Among the head hunters' villages of thatched, haystack-like houses, each with its stone pig-pit and its own particularly awful odour, none had a worse reputation some dozen years ago than Sagada, about ten miles from Bontok, the capital of the mountain province. The Spaniards nominally ruled the mountains, but never did more than garrison a few of the larger towns, and even these garrisons were from time to time wiped
out by the turbulent headhunters. With the advent of the Americans and the creation of an efficient native constabulary force the country has been reduced to order, and travelling by the main routes is now quite safe.

About eleven years ago, on the arrival of Bishop Brent at Manila, a Mission was established at Sagada, which lies in a fairly open valley 5000 feet above the sea. A Roman Catholic mission had been sent to Sagada some twenty years before, but had been abandoned as a failure, and the only trace left of it was that the people had learned and remembered how to sing the “Ave Maria”.

It was thought well that the Mission should, as far as possible, be conducted on lines not differing too much in outward appearances from those which they had already learned to associate with Christianity, and the lines on which the Mission is run are of a somewhat advanced and ritualistic type, appealing especially to the eye, although I saw nothing that was disloyal to or inconsistent with the Prayer Book teaching. Although I could not personally agree with everything that was done, I am bound to admit that the results seemed to be excellent, and the church seemed to have a most remarkable spiritual grip, not only on the converts but upon the white officials and residents in Bontok and elsewhere. The Mission is run on strongly industrial lines, and about five miles away in a mountain gorge is a great sawmill, run by the Mission, which provides employment for hundreds of women, men, and children (I put them in order of weight carried) in carrying timber on their heads into Bontok, ten miles away. There are large workshops at Sagada, which make all kinds of tools and tinware, looms where a beautiful native cloth is made; and a great stone Church and a great stone hospital are being erected, the latter to serve also as a convalescent home for the Church Hospital at Manila. The whole Mission is lighted up inside and out by electric light, which is run entirely by two Igorot boys, and the printing establishment, which turns out work
more than equal to that of any white printer and does all the printing of the district, is under the sole direction of an Igorot youth of twenty-two, with Igorot assistants. I was at the Mission on a Friday in Lent, and at 5 p. m. there was a service of the Stations of the Cross. I do not know whether or no the devotion is as a general rule a desirable one, but there could be no doubt that the congregation was thoroughly in earnest. In addition to the children, there were about forty adults, of whom a majority were men just come in from work from the adjoining native village. There was no address, the service, which lasted a full hour, consisting of a procession with prayers and hymns only; but there was no sign of flagging attention or interest. Certainly it was the most democratic service I ever attended, as men, women, and children, bishops and priests, Igorots, Ilocanos, Americans, English, Canadians, Spaniards, and Mestizos were all mixed up in a dense crowd and it was impossible to doubt that the people were there because our Lord's Passion was a reality to them and they wanted to be there to commemorate His sufferings. On the Sunday the Bishop confirmed at Sagada and at an adjoining village over eighty candidates of all ages, and there are in connection with the Mission and living there or in the surrounding villages over 1200 baptized persons, a remarkable result for ten years' work. The resident priests, both of whom are married, live in fine stone houses erected by Mission labour, and the school-boys who, spurred on by the new Church and hospital, are anxious for a new school, have by themselves in their spare time shifted thousands of yards of earth to form a site on the hillside. The Superintendent, Father Staunton, is a man of remarkable administrative capacity, and it is undoubtedly to his genius that most of the success is due. Curiously enough the assistant priest is a man of totally different ecclesiastical views, being a convinced Evangelical, and his testimony to the spiritual results of Father Staunton's work is therefore the more remarkable. Happily the American Church seems largely
free of that bitter party feeling which has not been unknown in Australia and it is recognised that men may differ in their ecclesiastical views, and yet work together honestly and amicably for God's glory and the extension of His Kingdom. Father Staunton could not tell me to what extent the work is likely to be self-supporting because such very large sums had been expended on plant like the sawmill and workshops, but it seems probable that the returns will be financially satisfactory, and it is certain that in a few years the people have been taught habits of self-reliance, industry and cleanliness, in addition to their spiritual growth. It was almost impossible to believe that the reverent and devout congregation which filled the Church found their chief honour and pleasure a decade ago in organizing expeditions to capture their neighbours heads to adorn their houses. It took us one day by train and seven days riding to reach the Mission, but it is possible to reach the railhead by another route, via San Fernando, in three and a half days.

GILBERT, BISHOP OF CARPENTARIA.

II. MEDICAL WORK
by Rev. Robb White Jr.

Medical work seems quite hopeful now that the stone foundations of the Hospital are completed, and the money for the whole is in hand. Until that hope becomes realization, the work remains voluminous, varied, and unsatisfactory. The Igorots of this whole region have ample confidence in our willingness and ability to care for their ills, and they come in great numbers from far and near. The great majority of the cases are wounds or burns, and surface infections. These we can cleanse, bind up, and provide with fresh antiseptics and bandages to be carried home. Upon success with these, and with other ills that yield to a single treatment probably depends the
Igorots' faith in American medicines. In cases where it is necessary for some dose even as simple as a solution to be dropped in one's eye, or some handling that must be done with clean hands, or medicine to be administered at regular intervals, the case is hopeless. It is easy enough for us to assure them that the Government Hospital at Bontok provides the physician and the nursing that they need, and sometimes if we can get an American or one of our responsible Filipino force to go with them, they will go there. But even within the past year so many Igorots from outlying pueblos have met with skilled surgery from the Bontok men's bolos and headaxes that one can not wholly wonder at their reluctance, and so we do not urge them. In cases manifestly of life or death import, we wash our hands of responsibility, and refer the matter to the government officials, who then take charge.

The people walk or are carried to Sagada, sometimes from more than a day's journey away, over trails so steep that a well man is sorely tired in making his way. They go back over the same route to houses where fresh air, or proper food, or clean clothes, or a time-piece, or a memory as to whether it was to be both pills at once or one at a time, are all equally beyond reach, and still enough of them get well to keep the number of those who come and bring their friends constantly increasing.

At present the number of patients treated at Sagada by Mrs. Staunton, Mr. White, and Miss Massé; at Besao by Mrs. Hargreaves and Elizabeth and Barbara; and at Bagnen by Gabriela Hidalgo is probably considerably more than 400 per month.

The Hospital when completed will be two stories, with accommodations for 3 nurses and 48 patients. There will be the very best possible facilities for a physician to relieve simple distress and do original research work in some as yet little known diseases. When it becomes possible to cure diseases frequent in our region as, for instance, goitre, which now must be left hopeless, and when there is the opportunity to secure
that tough-fibred enduring influence that comes of constant care and cure of the sick, there is bound to follow that tightening grip on people already won which is essential at this stage of this Mission's development.

III. **Girls' School, Sagada**

by Miss Blanche E. L. Massé.

The Girls' School of the Mission of S. Mary the Virgin has passed an uneventful year. The number of girls attending during the year has been thirty, of whom ten are day-pupils and twenty resident. In addition to these regular school girls we often entertain transient guests, girls and women who come from a long distance to attend services in Church. They are made very welcome in the school where they spend a day and a night, and see something of the life of civilized people and learn some of the things which a Christian ought to believe and know to his soul's health.

It is a matter of great thankfulness that this girls' school is so well adapted for its many different uses. We have been able to take in sick persons, temporarily; and at festivals, when crowds of the people have congregated we have fortunately been able to entertain a great number of people, showing that our building is fitted for assembly hall, and guest-house, as well as school.

A photograph of the donor of the girls' school has been promised us, and we are eagerly expecting it. It would be difficult indeed for us to forget the generosity of the one who made this girls' school possible. Not only are we face to face with it every day, but we have just heard that she has been interesting some young girls at home in our work here, with the result that they are undertaking the support of an Igorot child at this School of S. Mary.

With the exception of one week which we spent at the
saw-mill for a vacation, school has been held throughout the year without intermission, the Festivals of the Church alone giving us holidays.

The children have made good progress in their various handicrafts. One class taught daily by Mrs. Staunton does good work in crochet, and the girls like to do this kind of work, because it requires so little outlay and can be done easily in their own homes. Pillowlace-making and simple loom work are taught by a young Filipina from Tagudin.

One schoolgirl and two girls who came to teach, left school to get married.

The children have spent a good deal of time working in the garden, and the fruit of their labours, consisting of peas, radishes, carrots, corn and beans, have been much enjoyed.

In March we had a kind of gift from the Government Hospital in Bontok, a girl who rejoices in the possession of but one leg, one having been amputated by a landslide on the trail. I say "rejoices" because she apparently suffers from nothing worse than an excess of hilarity and she is unusually anxious to learn. In a region where cripples are despised and physical deformities always held in contempt, we are glad to have this child with us. She gives us an opportunity of teaching thoughtfulness and consideration for one so afflicted.

The boys spend the evening with us three times a week. They come for singing practice, and after that is over, we read aloud or tell stories.

The improvement of these who remain in the Mission for any length of time is manifest. We expect a good deal of the children, and they respond very well in their endeavour to live a godly, righteous, and sober life.

Igorot parents are far from convinced of the advantages of female education and it is a very common occurrence for parents to take away their girls who have begged for admission to the School and who have perhaps been permitted to stay for
a short time. These early removals would be discouraging sometimes, except for the consolation that comes from knowing that the life in these cheery Christian surroundings for even a few months has given a "stirup" to the girl, and put into her head many ideas and ideals which could in no other way have entered.

We were glad to receive the gift of some undergarments for the girls from the Girls Friendly Society in Utica; and some combs, handkerchiefs, beads, and pins which were sent by friends were given away for Christmas presents.

IV. THE MISSION SAW MILL
by Sr. Don Jaime Masferre.

Nuestro Saw Mill es uno de los factores, que influye con eficacia muy positiva, en el cambio moral y economico de los pueblos de este township y otros de Bondoc y Lepanto. Está situado cerca de Fidelisan, pueblo de este township, y, de entre los ocho que lo forman, era el más salvage y más dispuesto á desobedecer las leyes, ordenes y consejos del Gobierno. Esto, lo conocieron ya muy pronto, los primeros americanos que aqui llegaron. Sin embargo; hoy es el que trabaja más y el que con más facilidad acepta y cumple las leyes y ordenes que el Gobierno impone.

Fidelisan, esta situado en el N. de este township y casi en el vertice de un valle en el que por el N. E. y O. tiene altas montañas cubiertas de espeso bosque de grandes pinos; condición muy favorable para que el "Head-hunter" se acercará sin ser visto y caverá de improviso, sobre los que salían á trabajar las sementeras ó camotes y hasta algunas veces se acercaba á las mismas casas del pueblo.

Fidelisan tenia muchos y malos enemigos, pero; no hay que creer que ellos fueran de más buena condición, antes al contrario; las mismas condiciones de la situación topografica en
que vivían, les obligaba á ser “head-hunters” y lo eran de fama. Por esta circunstancia, seguía la otra—lógica en tales casos—de que fueran poco amigos de sugetarse á leyes ni consejos.

La vida de ellos, entonces, en verdad, no valía la pena de ser vivida; ellos mismos lo reconocen ya; era un continuo sobre-salto, unas veces por miedo á perder la cabaza no salían á trabajar, y otras, porque el honor les llamaba á cazar cabezas; resultaba que su tiempo, se perdía casi todo miserablemente y de consiguiente una existencia pobre y miserables acompañaba hasta la muerte. No así hoy; que ya piensan muy de otra manera; tienen muchos carabaos y algunas vacas, han estendido más sus cultivos de arroz y camote, tienen más y mejor ropa y muchos guardan dinero, en prevision de tiempo adverso que les sea necesario.

Los hábitos y costumbres de un pueblo, no se cambian fácil ni pronto, y, así no es extraño en ellos, de que alguna vez, les venga el gusto de no trabajar y nos dejen el Saw Mill por unos cuantos días sin trozos; entonces Masferré interviene con ellos y con relativa facilidad los vuelve á la marcha del trabajo normal. Hay que hacer notar, que en los casos de más tenacidad en ellos, en los que más obstinadamente obtan ellos por no trabajar, es en los que más pronto y facilmente vuelven. El medio de que se vale Masferré para obligarlos á ello, es; Después de algunos razonamientos paternales y evidentes, les dice: Quitaremos pues el Saw Mill de aquí y lo montaremos en otro pueblo, puesto que un Saw Mill no puede existir en un punto en que no haya trozos de aserrar. Esta amenaza tan lógica, es de una fuerza muy eficaz; no dejan ellos de comprender que nuestro Saw Mill, es para su pueblo, como una bendición del Cielo, donde no solo emana la cuestion economica diaria, sino, que es una salva guardia que los pone en armonía y bienas relaciones con otros pueblos que antes eran enemigos irreconciliables.

La esfera de acción tan benefica que ejerce nuestro Saw Mill, no se limita al pueblo de Fidelisan ni al entero township
de Sagada, sino que tiene su influencia también sobre otros pueblos de Bontoc y Lepanto.

Este año se han aserrado unos 3,000 trozos, de un diámetro variable entre 8'' y 24''; termino medio se puede contar de 15'' diámetro y 12' de largo. El costo de estos trozos es aproximadamente de unos ₱1,800,00, que han ido exclusivamente al pueblo de Fidelisan. La transportación de los materiales salidos de Saw Mili, para diferentes puntos, no habrá bajado este año, de ₱3,500,00, esta ultima suma, marcha á los restantes pueblos de este township y varios otros de Bontoc y Lepanto. Además de todo esto, hay un número casi fijo de trabajadores que reciben sueldo mensual; están empleados un blanco, un filipino y de diez á doce igorrotes.

Parece que los igorrotes, deberían de tomar, como terreno neutral ciertos puntos como, cabeceras, misiones, escuelas etc.etc. donde la necesidad hace que se tengan que reunir mucha gente de diferentes, distantes y enemigos pueblos. Sin embargo, aun partiendo de la fecha del establecimiento de nuestro Saw Mill; la experiencia nos ha demostrado que no es asi. En la Capital de Bontoc, apesar de su Gobierno, Constabulary, Misiones y Escuelas, ha habido varias veces agresiones y en algunas de ellas han resultado muertos. Estos actos de agresión, son debidos á los "DEBITOS" de un pueblo á otro en la práctica de head-hunters.

En nuestro Saw Mill (y esto no se puede atribuir más que á la voluntad Divina,) hasta ahora no hemos tenido que lamentar ni el menor incidente, y esto que, algunos veces se reúnen más de cuatro cientos cargadores, gente de seis ó más pueblos diferentes y enemigos. Hasta ahora, resulta que es el punto que los igorrotes lo consideran verdaderamente neutral y cada pueblo deja á sus niños y niñas, con tranquilidad é indefensos, á que vayan á cargar tablas con destino á diferentes puntos. El llevar una carga de tablas de Saw Mill, lo consideran ya como un salvo conducto ó garantía para poder pasar por puntos donde de otra manera no se atreverían.
No se necesita ya ningún esfuerzo, para acabar de demostrar que el Saw Mill, es una gran ventaja para los pueblos igorrotes. Si miramos ahora sobre la necesidad que los Misiones, Gobierno, Costabulary, Escuelas y particulares, tienen de usar madera y no haber manera posible, de satisfacer la necesidad más que recurriendo á un saw mill; se comprenderá que hoy es de tan perentoria necesidad, que no se podría prescindir de él, sin que su falta afectará á la mayor parte de los pueblos de Bontoc y á algunos de los de Lepanto.

Además, para esta Misión resulta de ventaja económica y, lo que vale más que todo, (porque no hay precio para tasararlo,) es la satisfacción de ver emanar de una iniciativa de la Misión, un relativo bien estar que alcanza á la mayoría de estos pueblos.

En el mismo sitio de Saw Mill, tenemos un horno para cocer cal; el que, como se ha dicho otras veces, está hecho en la roca viva, es decir; tuvimos que perforar la roca y hacer en ella, la cavidad para poner la piedra; la camara para el fuego y la entrada para la boca de fuego. Evé una obra que nos costó mucho tiempo y trabajo para poderla terminar, pero al fin, logramos tener una cosa buena. Es de una cabida de 300 cabanes y este año hemos tenido necesidad de usarlo tres veces.

La clase de cal que de allí sacamos, es de inmejorable calidad y usada con buena arena, en ciertos casos, iguala al cemento. En una ocasión (hace ya cuatro años) teníamos cal, que hacía más de tres meses que estaba en el camarin, es decir; perdida su mayor fuerza. El Gobierno tenía que construir el puente colgante del camino Cervantes-Bontoc y contrató nuestra cal, sin ver ni tratar la calidad; en el primer día se mandaron unas cuantas cargas, y, el encargado de la construcción, Mr. Julius Knabe escribió una carta á Masferré diciendo que no mandará más cal porque estaba pasada y no quería usar mala clase en una obra de la importancia de aquel puente, pero, que la prubaia primero y que si resultará buena, ya se lo diria. El resultado fué, que antes de los diez, días, Masferré
recibía otra carta del mismo Mr. Knabe en la que le decía, que
la cual era muy buena y mas que la mejor que se usaba en
Bontoc y que le mandara pronto toda la que necesitaba para el
puente. De manera que aquel puente está construido con nu-
estra cal, en forma que no se pudo aprovechar toda su buena
calidad y sin embargo conserva una construcción tan sólida
como se puede desear para los puentes de vías ferreas.

La ventaja que tenemos de la superioridad de nuestra cal,
la perdemos en el defecto de la arena. Aquí no tenemos ban-
cos de arena limpia ni cíos donde la podamos obtener granítica;
tenemos que usar una de aluvión que tiene la mitad tierra, y
apesar de ella las construcciones son fuertes.

Nos cuesta la cal á nosotros, tres veces más cara que lo
que les cuesta en Bontoc; la razón es porque nuestra piedra
necesita tan alta temperatura, que no era posible hacer un horno
adecuado, en el sitio donde está la piedra y luego que necesita-
mos mucha más leña, tiempo y cuidado para poder obtenerla.
En muchos sitios, afirman que de esta clase de piedra no se pue-
de sacar cal, pero es porque no les dan los grados de calor sufi-
cientes y continuo por los días que necesita para desprender
su carburo.

V. CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL WORK
by Mr. Michael McBrust.

During the past year the hospital foundations have been
completed, the material being blue lime stone of excellent qual-
ity quarried by the Mission. Abundance of this material is
available for all building purposes. The hospital foundation
wall substructure is of white limestone random rubble), built up
on solid ground, and in many places on natural stone bed; the
superstructure of foundation is of blue lime stone (ashlar), and
the piers are built of the same material. The foundation piers
are 3 in wide, and superstructure above ground line 3 ft. high
and 2 ft. wide. This mode of construction eliminates the danger of a building being destroyed by white ants, and also prevents decay in the timbers. The dimensions of the hospital are, front (two stories) 34 ft. by 104 ft. with two one story wings extending from the main building, 23 ft. by 56 ft. long. A court 30 ft. by 38 ft. separates the two wings which are joined by a covered passage way. On each end of the front of the building there is an extension 10 in. by 30 in. the lower floor of which will be included in the building and the upper provide outdoor sleeping porches.

Progress on church construction has been slow, but the difficulties we have to surmount are many. We depend a great deal on the local labor, especially Igorot, because it gives those who work instruction how to cut stone and an opportunity to better their condition; a lot of them have availed themselves of the opportunity to work for the Mission and a number of Igorots who have learned to cut stone are now earning a good living as stone-cutters. The new church foundations are built of hard white limestone, 3 ft. wide by 3 ft. deep, partially of coursed rubble, and random rubble. The superstructure is of blue limestone, ashlar facing and backing, Flemish bond, punched rock faces, and all cornes of the structures have tooled margins. The walls of the new church are up above foundation grade 4 ft. The walls are all 2 ft. thick. The foundation and footing required 200 cubic yards of stone. For the balance of the superstructure it will take 754 cubic yards.

The work on the new church though slow is progressing steadily, and when completed it will be a beautiful and substantial house of worship to the service of our Lord Jesus Christ.

St. James' School, Besao, the E. Walpole Warren Memorial. The building site has been graded; it is in a beautiful locality. The school will be a one and a half story building, 36 ft. by 36 ft., stone piers will support the structure. All the stone required for the piers is now on the build-
ing site, as well as sand and considerable lumber. There are also one native and two Japanese carpenters employed there now making the necessary windows and doors and work will be pushed to its completion as fast as circumstances and weather will allow.

The power plant consists of a 15 horse-power Remington, single cylinder, coal oil engine. Since November 11, 1912 it has been in use, giving excellent service. Installation was done entirely by the members of the Mission, Ilocanos, Igorrots and our Mission boys, Francisco, William, and Juan; the dynamo is a Gemera, electric continuous current generator, 7 kilowatts, 56 ampere capacity. The entire power plant is under the charge of our Mission boys, Feliciano assisted by three others of the Mission boys, William, Juan, and Raymundo; each one of these boys is now capable of handling the entire power plant. They take entire care of the machinery, running the dynamo at night, and besides the above mentioned duties assigned to them, they are employed in the shop from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. in learning to do carpentry woodworking, tinsmithing plumbing, blacksmithing, etc. A lathe having been installed, all of the shop boys are instructed in woodturning. They have done some very creditable work turning file handles, chisel handles, telephone brackets and wheelbarrow handles. Juan is an excellent horseshoer, and blacksmith. The boys are changed each night, with the exception of Feliciano, who is the engineer of the power plant and in charge of the shop. These boys are examples of the work which the Mission is doing. They are workmen and good Christians.

VI. Work at Bagnen
by Rev. Robb White, Jr.

Statistically, the work at Bagnen this year has been about as in previous years. There have been 13 baptisms, 29 confirmations, and an average attendance of about 40 at the weekly services and instructions. It is hard to say whether in other
respects there has been much difference, or to measure the progress of Christian influence in the community.

Several years ago the Bagnen people did almost all the work of building the church there, with the help of some Mission funds. This Church was built Igorot fashion, of Igorot materials, and in about the normal time, viz. two years or so, its roof began to leak, and its floor and supports to rot. We would not dare to hold service in it if the wind were at all strong. But it was propped up with poles, and so long as it does not actually fall down, the Igorots can see no urgent need of replacing it. There is an appropriation for a new church, and a standing offer of pay at the regular rate per pound for all the lumber that is brought up from the saw-mill at Fidelsan, 9 miles away; but while the old church stands, or can be made to stand, it will probably be made to do so.

In 1912, for failure to keep up the roads and to pay the taxes, the Government degraded Bagnen from its status as a municipality, removed the secretary and the school, and made Bagnen a barrio of Bauco. This was peculiarly hard on the children, for Bagnen was one of the few towns in this region where the people had shown sufficient interest in education to send the children to school without the inducements of clothes and food. The elevation of this town is the highest in the Sagada district and it has very little rice land. They have long been accustomed to look to their wits for their sustenance, and earthenware, grindstones, and other manufactures are sold all the way to the coast.

An effort was made to find some American woman who would live at Sagada and ride one of the Mission ponies to Bagnen, about an hour and a half distant, for school and medical work, but none was found. On Jan. 1, 1913, a school was established in the house of the ex-secretary, with Sra. Gabriela Hidalgo, formerly a public school teacher. There is a very regular attendance of about 35. The girls are taught to weave on the simple Igorot looms, and to sew and cook. The
boys make the hats and baskets that they use and make such simple things by carpentry work with saw, hammer, chisel, and plane as they will probably carry away with them.

A considerable supply of medicines, bandages, etc., is kept on hand at the school, and there is a constant demand upon the teacher for medical care. When it became necessary to rebuild the roof and kitchen, the matter was laid before the head men. They immediately agreed that it was their affair, so we provided the pig for refreshments, and the whole village, men, women, and children, turned out and fixed it in a day.

Having no appropriation for the enlargement and development of this station, and being unable to find any American who would work there even temporarily, the plan that is being followed is to see how this work will develop with native resources, along native lines. The teacher is one of the most capable Filipinos in this region. Born and raised among the Igorots of this province, she knows their needs and capacities. Suggestions for branching out, industrial and otherwise, are almost wholly left to her and to them and so far the plan is meeting with gratifying results.

By special instruction and by frequent attendance at services at Sagada some of the Bagagen schoolboys have learned to serve as acolytes. The children know the responses in the service, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and several hymns. They are now eagerly looking forward to the time when they can have full services as beautiful as those at Sagada.

VII. S. JAMES' SCHOOL, BESAO

by Mrs. Anne Hargreaves.

About five or six miles from Sagada is the barrio of Payew, township of Besao. The Church of S. Benedict has been removed from near the presidencia at Besao to a new site on which the S. James' School is to be erected. The change has been made and the new ground chosen on account of the large
area of land unoccupied, around and within easy reach of which there are several barrios. The building which has served as a church in Besao is now being used as a temporary school building, and will later be utilized as a dormitory for the boys. An addition has been built so as to make cooking and sleeping accommodation.

I moved into this building on February 26 of this year, after waiting several weeks in Sagada for the making of a trail to it. On March 2, with the help of Barbara and Elizabeth I opened the school. From the beginning the people have been very friendly. The head men called the first day of our residence here, and shortly after a reception was given for us at the presidencia; and it was evident from the start there was going to be no dearth of school children. Scores of little naked boys (and a few shy little girls) came constantly around the building.

We opened the school with 24 boys in attendance. It was one week before a girl came to us. We have now 23 girls and 38 boys. I have had to refuse admittance to as many as 19 boys in one day. At present we can only accommodate 10 boys to sleep, and the rest go to their homes. I have begun the school just as I did the Easter School in Baguio, covering almost identically the same ground. In many ways the children are different from the Benguet children and one has to try here and there a slightly different method in training them. And another change from the work in Baguio will be the finding of a market for our weaving.

In connection with the school we have a dispensary with Barbara, who had one year and a half of training at S. Luke's Hospital, in charge. She is treating on an average 150 patients per month, and besides this she visits the barrios. Then there is the attending to the various other needs of the people. The clothing proposition is the greatest. The people are clamoring for any little bit of cloth they can get. A woman will bring a handful of beans or camotes and ask cloth for a bado for herself,
her husband or her child; or a man will come with a bundle of firewood to exchange for a “G” string.

Space will not allow my telling of the various other needs of the people. But what must be told is the greatest need of all—the Church’s ministrations. They want them. We have had 40 baptisms. Father Staunton, in addition to all his other work, comes and celebrates the Mass every Friday; and the people bring their children to baptism. It is hoped that next month the building of the school will be begun. The grading is finished, stone for the foundation has been secured, and the other work in connection with the building is going on. We have every reason to be encouraged with our first five months, work here. God grant we may go along with as steady progress during the coming years, not alone in helping the people materially and in gaining their confidence, but in helping to make true Christians of them.

VIII. THE GREAT CROSS ON THE MOUNTAIN
by Rev. John A. Staunton, Jr.

One does not become a missionary because he is in search of adventure. But, going from the highest and only true motive, adventure awaits one.

When the Church sent me to the Philippine Islands twelve years ago I little knew what was before me. My first year was spent in the island of Cebu. The disturbances which followed our war with Spain and the insurrection had scarcely quieted down. My first duty was to live among the Filipinos until I had learned what Malay character meant, whether for good or for evil. Up and down through the island I rode on horses placed at my disposal by the army. At night I would stay with the presidente or the secretario of the town, or perhaps with the padre in his convento. By day I would inspect the schools and make recommendations as to the appointment of
teachers; or, accompanied by a guard of soldiers or by one of the *principales* (who himself might be an *insurrecto*) I would pass on to the next town.

Four American teachers, fine young fellows from the Middle West, arrived one day from Manila. They were told that it was unsafe to walk into the country about Cebu. They thought there was no danger. I had the sad duty of burying the bodies of these young men when they were brought in later by the searching party, terribly mutilated.

A young soldier was to be hung by military order for a murder committed. How well I remember the night I spent with him in his cell, the ordeal, but the privilege, of standing by his side on the scaffold, and his last words, which were a plea, not for himself, but for his comrades.

The cholera travelled from town to town like fire in tall grass. Everywhere there were passing funerals. Bodies were waiting interment because helpers were so few. I remember the blind old priest who was going with the body of a child to the *Campo Santo*. A young man was supporting him because of his infirmities and he was reciting the burial office from memory as he moved in the procession.

Travel by land became too hazardous because one had to accept such food as the natives gave. I bought a ship's cutter rigged with jib and mainsail and cruised around the island. The first five days I was detained in the harbor of Cebu by the quarantine officer who had no faith in my ability to navigate those treacherous coasts. He thought that five days anchored in the harbor while a typhoon was blowing would discourage me so that I would give up the trip, but I was released at last and the cruise took thirty days. I would not have missed this adventure for a thousand dollars,—but I would not repeat it for ten thousand. Wading up to a town through a mangrove swamp while the tide was out, running in behind a line of breakers at night to find entrance to a river which should have been there according to the Spanish maps, trying to slip on a
flood tide through the Strait of Tanyon, between the islands of Negros and Cebu before the whirlpool got in motion again,—these are some of the adventures which one is glad to have experienced but does not care to repeat.

I learned something of Malay character and then the Bishop sent me to apply the knowledge among the headhunters of Luzon. These people had never been touched by any form of Christianity. What an interesting race of savages they are with their canyaos or sacrificial fests; their gansas or copper gongs, which they beat in rhythmic dances with the jawbone of a human being; their keen sense of humor and their fondness for their children.

How well the Bishop remembers his first visit, when he had to sleep with the boys in the loft under the grass roof, and when little Francisco waited on table dressed only in a paper collar!

That was nine years ago, but the last time the Bishop came hundreds of Christian Igorots, the product of our mission of S. Mary the Virgin, Sagada, met him on the boundaries of their town and accompanied him to the church, where the first act of his visitation was to go up to the altar and give the people-now Christians-his solemn benediction.

Times indeed have changed at Sagada. Our people no longer go on their headhunting expeditions but each Sunday crowd the temporary church to overflowing and bring their children to baptism and instruction. Little Francisco of the paper collar, is now the foreman of THE MISSION PRESS which turns out better printing than many a print shop in Manila.

A huge cross, erected by the Igorots themselves on the mountain above the mission one Good Friday morning, may be seen for miles around and tells that the day will come when the entire population of our district, consisting of many thousands, will be Christians.
But opportunity for adventure there still is at Sagada, and indeed the great Cross on the mountain top is the symbol of it.

The statistics for the year are as follows:

Church of S. Mary the Virgin, Sagada.—Baptisms, 179; confirmations, 51; marriages, 12; burials, 12; communicants, 383; apportionment, P30.00.

Church of S. Gregory the Great, Bagnen.—Baptisms, 13; confirmations, 22; communicants, 41.

Church of S. Benedict, Besao.—Baptisms, 38; communicants, 44.

TOTALS:—Baptisms, 230; confirmations, 73; marriages, 12; burials, 12; communicants,* 468; apportionment, P30.00.

LIST OF MISSIONARIES.

John A. Staunton, Jr. Macario Lardizabal
Robb White, Jr. Silvino Lardizbal
Blanche E. L. Massé Pedro Catungal
Jaime Masferré Bernardo Bunuan
Michael McBust Narciso Robles
Anne Hargreaves Cipriana Lamorena
Gabriela S. Hidalgo.

REPORT OF THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, BAGUIO, P. I.

Although there is no longer any church of the Resurrection, services have been regularly held at Baguio during the past year. The services for Americans have been as before at Baguio School, first upon the porch of the main school, then in the new dormitory building, and finally in the new gymnasium.

* The number of communicants is the number of different persons who have received the Holy Communion at our altars during the year (not including visiting members of our own communion.) The number of communicants is less than last year from the fact that we have been obliged strictly to exclude persons baptized in heretical and schismatical sects till they should be baptized conditionally by us. More than one of these sects "baptize" in a manner which is more than doubtful; some even having abandoned the use of water and the Trinitarian formula. J. A. S., Jr.
This building is large enough for our purposes, but of course is not satisfactory every way. It is to be hoped that before long, Baguio School may have a school chapel of its own, for to strangers services in the gymnasium or the front porch are somewhat of a private nature; and all would feel more at home in a building especially set apart as a House of God. As it is, the services are well attended during the season.

For the Igorots, Choral Communion Service has been sung every Sunday in the chapel at Easter School. This has been supplemented by regular Sunday School instruction and other religious teaching by Dr. Platt. We have found, however, just as the missions at Sagada and Bontok have, that the one service for the Igorot is Choral Mass. Not only does it make an appeal by its ritual to every sense of sound and color, but also the ever new Drama of Redemption is the truest way to present the central facts of Christianity to the untutored Igorot mind.

It will be seen then that the services held in Baguio group themselves around our two educational institutions. The way has opened up recently for us to hold informal services around in the different barrios at the homes of the Igorots. This began first with Sunday afternoon visits made by the children of Easter School, which led naturally to having Dr. Platt take the entire school to a given group of Igorot houses and singing hymns to the Igorots gathered there. From that to short simple talks to the people, with prayer, was but a step, and only the coming on of the rains cut short our constantly increasing success. There is much promise before us here.

During the early part of the year this report covers I was in the United States, with certain irregular Sunday duties. A visit to Manila in July, 1914, has meant that I have had to discontinue the regular services at Baguio and assist at the Cathedral instead.

Respectfully submitted,

August 1, 1913.

Remsen B. Ogilby.
Statistics:—The Rev. R. B. Ogilby, Dr. B. M. Platt.

Baptisms, 35; confirmations, 7; burials, 1; communicants (approximate), 50.


REPORT OF EASTER SCHOOL, BAGUIO

From the standpoint of numbers, and interest in study, the school has made marked progress this year. From Primary class up, the pupils have taken on quite a studious turn which is distinctly encouraging. One reason for this may be that we have admitted a number of larger boys who have worked occasionally for Americans and have really come to feel the need of an education. We have classes to 7th grade. Our two girls in 7th grade have been a very great help to us in taking charge of the Primary classes. We hope that next year these two girls will be able to start on the regular Nurses' Training Course in S. Luke's Hospital, Manila.

In numbers we have gotten to an almost unwieldy limit because of insufficient equipment. The number of boarding pupils is just over 80, of whom 25 are girls. Fifty is the normal total for the school under present conditions, but there would be no difficulty whatever in keeping the school at 100 if funds, accommodations and teaching force were equal to it. We actually refused admission to a total of 9 Igorots in one morning. No consideration is given to the Filipinos—from whom we have had many applications, both boys and girls. The present excessive number of Igorots has been taken in simply because we haven't had the heart to turn them away. The boys as they came have been duly impressed with the amount of work required, so that they came in with their eyes open, and though they have had to do manual labor practically
all morning yet they stay by. There has been no trouble in keeping the school past the running-over point even while the pupils of the public schools have been on vacation. An encouraging feature has been that the increase in pupils has been largely through the efforts of those already pupils—who have brought their friends and relatives. Three families are represented here by 2 members each, four families by 3 members each, and in two cases we have 4 members of the same family in school. Four other pupils, not related, were personally conducted to the school by their fathers, each one wishing his boy to remain at the school indefinitely. One of our boys was urgently offered P25.00 per month by an American to take charge of the latter’s house in Baguio during the off-season, and he refused it without saying a word to me about it, preferring to remain at the school. I learned of the incident from the American himself. At the school the boy receives no financial help.

We are doing so well in income from the weaving room that there will be little difficulty in keeping the school commissary supplied for the extra pupils. Over P1000 worth of orders are on the books at present writing, and it is practically impossible to keep even samples ahead.

The boys have surprised us at the looms,—the weaving teacher declares they do better than a number of the girls. But the girls of course have the right of way, and since the increase in number of girls they take up almost all the looms, so we can let the boys in only according to their need: if they’re anxious for a new g string they go in and weave it; or if for a coat, they weave enough saleable material on the loom to buy the new coat. And as these cover about all they need in the way of clothing, it has been a long time since a boy has asked to leave School that he might work for money to buy clothes.

Our greatest need still is for additional weaving facilities. If we could only get our new loom building we would be well
content to let Bontok, Sagada and the other Mission stations get all the financial “Specials” for years to come. We should have a building large enough for 50 looms. $20,000 could be spent on it and other improvements here very easily and profitably.

The industrial work for the boys has been along two lines—outdoor work and carpentry. The carpentry class has made some additional looms—as many as we could crowd in, and has also renovated and painted the inside of the boys’ dormitory, and made 30 uniform rattan woven beds for it. Our greatest task outdoors has been the building of an Igorot sod wall, having an average outside height of 5 feet or more, all around our 15 acre school property. This had become absolutely necessary if we would preserve the lawns and gardens from marauding animals. We are now in a good position to see what can be done with this apparently sterile soil in the way of Agriculture. The wall is also very useful in guarding against promiscuous wood-cutting, and as a protector from fire—as our Igorot neighbors are in the habit of starting grass fires to improve the grazing for their animals, and we have had three or four very “narrow escapes” these last two years. At the entrance to the School grounds the wall has been made a thing of beauty as well as utility. At present we are working on a graded (8 and 9%) zigzag road to the upper house, and incidentally giving the ball field a better width by the dirt that is being removed.

Through the kindness and money-gift of general Bell we now have a fine large American horse, which has been a great help in our work.

This year we undertook regular Sunday afternoon religious services in the surrounding barrios, which has been a means of great blessing to the School and, we trust, to the communities. By way of introduction we met at a different place each Sunday—the home of some one of our pupils. The people were greatly interested, asked questions, and invited us to
return. We have had services at all sorts of houses and
shacks, and have been followed the people into the camote
patches. But it is only a dry-weather work, as with the whole
School with us we could not possibly get into the houses. The
Rev. Mr. Ogilby accompanied us a number of Sundays, and one
time we had the pleasure of having the Bishop with us.

It has been a source of great blessing since November to
have regular Sunday morning preaching and communion
services conducted by the Rev. Mr. Ogilby in our school chapel.
The Sunday School and Bible classes have also been continued
after Mr. Ogilby left each Sunday morning for his service in
Baguio. The Bishop was with us in October and at Easter
time, and baptized 34 of the pupils and confirmed 7.

Quite a little medical work has also served to keep us in
touch with the people.

Our American neighbors and friends have been especially
generous to the school this year, among whom may be
mentioned Mr. Ogilby and his American boy's school, Mr. R.
H. Wood, Gen. Bell, Col. Benson, Mr. Hilles, Miss Emily Smith
and Miss Carter. General Bell made it a rule among his
friends that none should come without leaving a remembrance,
fifty centavos in case of women and a peso for men,—and they
kept coming. The women of the Auxiliary in Manila made a
large number of very acceptable shirts, etc. for the pupils.
Our Manila friends also, through the proceeds of a special
entertainment, put P1000 to the credit of the school, P400 of
which have been used in equipment and the rest has been laid
aside for the employment of a native teacher.

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. PLATT,

Superintendent.

Aug. 1, 1913.
REPORT OF CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 
ZAMBOANGA 1912.

During the past year some progress has been made with
the necessary preliminary work of Christianizing the Moros.

Five acres of land on the beach has been secured on which
has been erected a Moro Settlement House, being used
temporarily as a hospital and dispensary. A small building
has been constructed to care for and educate in proper living a
few of our tubercular people. Work has been commenced on
the permanent building for the Hospital which is known as
the “Zamboanga Hospital”. This building should be ready for
occupancy before the end of the year.

Mrs. Robert Smith left for the States in January and Mrs.
McCutchan assumed direct charge of the work among the Moro
girls. In May a lace teacher, Miss Carmen Vecin, was secured
and the pillow-lace class formed. This has promise of develop­
ing into a permanent exchange for Moro women.

Miss Candida Goco, a native trained nurse, has done ex­
cellent work caring for the sick. From January 1, until July
1, she alone cared for over 50 patients in bed, 150 patients at
clinics and an average of 10 babies per day were given milk as
per the physician’s formula. This work of the children was
supported by a local society called “El Dispensario para
Niños.”

Dr. F. W. Weed, Captain Medical Corps U. S. A., has
given his services, calling at the dispensary daily.

Miss Veneranda Sulit and Miss Francisca Zafra, both
trained nurses, have relieved Miss Goco and plan to continue
the excellent work.

The missionary-in-charge, with the aid of the former
principal of the Moro Public School, now an employee of the
mission, Aukasa Sampaug, have nearly completed the transla­
tion of the Gospel of S. Luke into Sulu or Joloano. As soon
as the type and press arrive this will be published in the Sulu
language using the adapted Arabic characters. The only type in the world capable of printing Sulu was destroyed in a fire February 2, 1913, when a large part of the business district of Zamboanga was burned to the ground. The Bishop has authorized Dr. N. M. Saleeby to order some Sulu type made in Egypt and the mission will thus add to its efficiency by establishing a Moro printing office. The British and Foreign Bible Society have aided financially in the work of placing the Gospel in the vernacular.

Forty acres of land have been secured at Sengal, Island of Basilan, where it is planned to erect a Yakan Moro boys' industrial school and possibly a dispensary.

The Island of Jolo has been too much disturbed by recent war with the Moro for any attempt to be made to establish work on that Island, but it is hoped that something can be done at this important center of Moro life before long.

All this is of a material nature but is necessary as a preliminary work. We must win the confidence of these people and overcome their prejudice before we can hope to teach the Moro Christianity.

The missionary has held services for the American congregation when possible, has officiated when called upon at Pettit Barracks which has been without a chaplain this past year. This work has been secondary to that among the Moro people.

Personal Report of the
Rev. Robert T. McCutchen
From July 31, 1912 to July 31; 1913.

On August 6, 1913, I arrived at Zamboanga, Moro Province, and from that date until July 31, 1913 I have officiated at the following services: Baptisms, 4; marriages, 1; burials, 1; celebrated the Holy Communion, 81 times; Morning Prayer, 35 times; Evening Prayer, 20 times. Communicants, Holy Trinity, 12.

Respectfully submitted,
Aug. 1, 1913.

ROBERT J. McCUTCHEON.
REPORT OF BAGUIO SCHOOL, BAGUIO, P. I.

This last year was a thoroughly successful year. During the greater part of the year every place in the school was taken, and until the new buildings were completed, in April, boys occasionally had to be turned away from the school for lack of room. There were forty pupils at the school during the year, but no more than thirty-six at any one time. Exactly half of these boys were sons of Army officers and the rest were sons of Civil Government officials, missionaries, and Manila business and professional men. The health of the school continued excellent, and in spite of typhoons, Baguio still continues to be a most attractive place for a boys' school.

With the increased size of the school, enlargement of the plant has been necessary for some time. Last May was completed the new diningroom and dormitory, a most attractive building, which increases the capacity of the school to fifty or sixty boys. At about the same time was finished the new gymnasium, which gives ample space for indoor games in bad weather and for baths and locker room at all times. With the possible exception of a school chapel, the plant of the school is now complete, and the present buildings, valued at about ₱100,000, will take care of all the normal growth of the school for some little time to come.

There were two new departures this last year, both due to the desire of the school to meet local conditions: the primary department and the vacation session. Other things being equal, the proper place for a boy up to the time that he is eleven or twelve is undoubtedly at home; but out here other things are not equal and often the health of a youngster of eight or nine demands imperatively that he should leave his family in the lowlands and go up into the hills. Hence the primary department, or as Bishop Brent early christened it, "Toddlers' Hall". It was a difficult problem to work out, especially when it came to the matter of the teaching; but after Miss Quinan, who happened to visit Baguio at Christmas time,
saw her place and flung herself into it, the success of "Toddlers' Hall" was assured. Miss Quinan is a primary teacher of culture and experience, and the school was lucky in having her to set the tone of the new primary department. The other new venture, the vacation session, was likewise a product of the feeling on the part of parents that Manila is not a good place for growing boys. Heretofore the school has been in vacation from July 1, to the first Monday in November, but even though that vacation has been shortened by a month, boys and parents have felt that a month in Manila was about enough. Accordingly a summer school was opened during August and September, with ten boys and the headmaster in charge. There has been certain regular teaching for boys who were deficient in their regular work, but most of the emphasis has been upon practical and industrial work. The gift of a fully equipped printing press to the school helped greatly here. The summer session is a success.

There have been several changes in the staff. Miss Mary W. Rea, another one of the loyal parishioners of Bishop Brent's former charge of S. Stephen's in Boston, came out at the beginning of the year to take Miss Cram's place as matron, and with a keen business sense, coupled with a love for boys, has well filled a position that becomes increasingly difficult as the school grows. The headmaster also brought back with him as teachers Mr. Oliver F. Sevrens and Mr. H. Ten Eyck Perry, the latter of whom, after one year of capable service, has returned as he had planned to continue his studies at Cambridge. The School has suffered a great loss in the departure of Mr. Malcolm E. Peabody, who left at the end of this year to study for the ministry at the Cambridge Theological School, where Mr. L. B. Whittemore, who had put in two most efficient years at the school, has just completed his first year. Both of these young men are men of promise, and though the school can ill afford to lose them, we cannot grudge them to the ministry, knowing of what greater service they can thus be to the Cause.
The Fourth Annual Prize Day of the School was June 29, Mr. John W. Haussermann was the speaker of the day, and gave the boys a practical talk on the value of education. The Lieutenant Governor of the Province, John H. Evans, distributed the Prizes, which were awarded as follows:

The Governor General's Prize, for Excellence in Scholarship, Amos Blanchard Shattuck, Jr.

The Headmaster's Prize, for Improvement in Scholarship, Clement Tisdale Poole.

The Bishop's Prize, for Service to the School, Stanley Bevan Harvey (second time.)

The University of the Philippines Prize, for Good Scholarship among the younger boys, George Dakin Crosby.

Allen Davis Ashburn and Stanley Harvey also won baseball cups, marking the completion of a very successful season for the school team.

Remsen B. Ogilby,

Headmaster.
The Missionary District of the Philippines

Financial Statements

August 31st. 1913.

NOTE: The accounts are stated in Philippine Currency one Peso (₱1.00) equals 50 cents U. S. Gold.
SCHEDULE FOR THE DISBURSEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATION TO THE MISSIONARY DISTRICT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1, 1912, AND ENDING AUGUST 31, 1913.

Adopted by the Board of Missions at its Meetings of May 8, 1912.

SUMMARY

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

Manila, August 31, 1913.
**STATEMENT OF "SPECIALS"**

**IN THE HANDS OF THE TREASURER OF THE MISSIONARY DISTRICT OF THE PHILIPPINES, AS ON AUGUST 31, 1913**

*the end of the Fiscal Year.*

**Funds:**

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**Total:** $112,038.29

**Loans and Overdrafts:**

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<tr>
<td>St. Luke's Settlement Land %</td>
<td>$1,660.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baguio Rectory, Building</td>
<td>$1,997.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Stephen's Church and Rectory, Building</td>
<td>$9,293.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students Hostel, Furnishing</td>
<td>$1,608.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance in Bank and in hand:** $75,950.82

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

Manila, August 31, 1913.
THE ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, MANILA

(With which are incorporated the S. Luke's Dispensary and the Training School for Nurses)

Abstract of the Treasurer's Maintenance Accounts

Year Ended August 31, 1913.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hospital Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>Deficiency at 1st September</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowments</td>
<td><strong>5,569.47</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Missions, New York; Contribution</td>
<td><strong>Salaries of Physicians and Nurses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Board of Women: Contribution</td>
<td><strong>12,806.35</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and Donations</td>
<td><strong>Wages of Attendants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,396.03</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency at August 31, 1913</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subsistence of Patients and Attendants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>11,064.80</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26,025.45</strong></td>
<td><strong>Maintenance of Native Nurses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>36,321.59</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,206.79</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>61,101.02</strong></td>
<td><strong>Drugs and Dressings</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,063.16</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Laundry</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,905.11</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Electric Light, Coal, Ice, Water and Alcohol</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,787.08</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Telephones, Printing, Stationary and Miscellaneous Expenses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>3,303.06</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Insurance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>663.44</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Interest on Loan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>241.83</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Equipment: Additions and Renewals</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,467.02</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Building Repairs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>536.88</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>55,441.55</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>61,101.02</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,101.02</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manila, Aug. 31, 1913.

HENRY HUNTER BAYNE

Treasurer of the Missionary District of the Philippines.

Note: The Receipts and payments of the St. Luke’s auxiliary Hospital Board are included in the above statement.
### Baguio School

#### Balance Sheet 30th June 1913.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPITAL FUND:</th>
<th>BUILDING AND GROUND FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amount at 30th June 1912, after deducting deficiency in School Running to that date.</td>
<td>P101,820.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations received since 30th June 1912</td>
<td>62,889.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>182,778.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus on School Running for the year ended 30th June 1913</td>
<td>95,832.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHOLARSHIP FUND</td>
<td>96,529.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts to collect</td>
<td>32,943.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand</td>
<td>696.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus carried to capital Fund</td>
<td>1,339.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts to pay</td>
<td>460.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overdraft at Bankers</td>
<td>699.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,432.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,453.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>84.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>96,529.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Baguio School

#### School Running Eight months ended 30th June 1913.

| Running Expenses including wages, Fuel and light, cleaning, upkeep of Buildings and Ground, Stationery, Printing and Miscellaneous Expenses | P25,485.17 |
| Accounts to Collect | 632.18 |
| Vacation Expenses | 220.30 |
| Surplus carried to capital Fund | 696.68 |
| Total | P26,181.85 |

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**HENRY HUNTER BAYNE**

*Treasurer of the Missionary District of the Philippines*