Missionary District
of the
Philippine Islands
1914
MISSIONARY DISTRICT OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

COMPRISING THE PHILIPPINE ARCHIPELAGO TOGETHER WITH GUAM AND WAKE ISLANDS

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

PRESENT MISSIONARY BISHOP, the Right Reverend Charles H. Brent, D.D., (1901), residence, Bishop’s House, 567 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 Remsen B. Ogilby, (3) appointed 1909, Baguio
The Reverend Robb White, Jr., appointed 1908, retired, Baguio
The Reverend R. T. McCutchen, appointed 1911, Zamboanga
The Reverend T. L. Chavasse, (1) appointed 1912, retired Manila
The Very Reverend Charles W. Clash, (1) appointed 1913, Manila
The Reverend S. S. Thompson, appointed 1913, retired, Sagada
The Reverend Ben Ga Pay (Chinese), appointed 1909, Manila

OTHER MISSIONARIES

Miss Margaret P. Waterman (2), appointed 1902, Bontok
Deaconess Margaret Routledge (2), appointed 1904, retired, Manila
Miss Ellen T. Hicks (4), appointed 1905, Manila
Deaconess Anne Hargreaves, appointed 1906, Sagada
Jaime Masferré, appointed 1906, Sagada
Silvino Lardizabal (Native), appointed 1907, Sagada

(1) Not supported by the board.
(2) Appointed under the Woman’s Auxiliary United Offering.
(3) Partly supported by the board.
(4) Salary provided by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Appointment Year</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>H. H. Bayne, C. A., (Treasurer)</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Eliza J. Whitcombe (2)</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>Macario Lardizabal (Native)</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<td>Pablo Lunar (Native)</td>
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<td>Miss Lilian M. Owen (2)</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<td>Miss Anne M. Ramsay</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<td>Miss Frances E. Barrter</td>
<td>1911</td>
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<td>Miss Blanche E. L. Massé</td>
<td>1911</td>
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<td>B. M. Platt, M.D.</td>
<td>1911</td>
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<td>Benjamin L. Burdette, M. D.</td>
<td>1911</td>
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<td>Miss Cornelia K. Browne</td>
<td>1912</td>
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<td>Michael McBrust</td>
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<td>Pedro Catungal (Native)</td>
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<td>Miss Mary W. Rea (1)</td>
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<td>Miss J. W. Quinan (1)</td>
<td>1912</td>
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<td>Miss Alice Riddle (2)</td>
<td>1912</td>
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<td>S. Séguin Strahan, M.D.</td>
<td>1912</td>
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<td>H. D. Keyes</td>
<td>1912</td>
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<td>Awkasa Sampang (Native)</td>
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<td>Mrs. Gabriela Hidalgo (1)</td>
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<td>Barbara Adriano (Native)</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>Besao</td>
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<td>Miss Fermina Salez</td>
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<td>Miss Quintina Beley (1)</td>
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<td>Mrs. C. B. Nablé José</td>
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<td>J. C. Branham (1)</td>
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<td>B. A. Bunuan</td>
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<td>Donald Campbell (1)</td>
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<td>Miss M. P. Hall (2)</td>
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<td>Miss A. M. Henderson</td>
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<td>Miss C. La Morena</td>
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<td>E. G. Sargent (1)</td>
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<td>R. Toland, 2nd (1)</td>
<td>1913</td>
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<td>Mrs. K. Tryon (1)</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Jolo</td>
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<td>Miss G. Butterfield</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Manila</td>
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<td>Miss J. Montenegro (1)</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Zamboanga</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. D. Thompson (1)</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Jolo</td>
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(1) Not supported by the board.
(2) Appointed under the Woman's Auxiliary United Offering.
VOLUNTARY WORKERS

Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jolo
Deaconess Virginia Young, Jolo
Miss Helen Howard, Zamboanga
Miss K. Buffum, Jolo
Mr. Colin Hoskins, Manila
Mr. Levant Brown, Manila

COUNCIL OF ADVICE

Clerical—Murray Bartlett, D.D., C. W. Clash, Secretary.
Lay—Mr. G. A. Main, Mr. John W. Haussermann.

SECRETARY OF CONVOCATION

The Very Reverend C. W. Clash.

TREASURER

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

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS

The Reverend H. E. Studley, the Reverend R. B. Ogilby, the Rev. J. A. Staunton Jr.

CHANCELLOR

Mr. John W. Haussermann.

REGISTRAR

Mr. H. H. Bayne.

STATISTICS

Clergy, 10; Deacons, 1; Deaconesses, 2; Parishes and Missions (including outstations), 16; Lay Readers, 4; Candidates for Holy Orders, 1; Physicians, 4; Women Workers, 26, Voluntary, 4; Baptisms, 323; Communicants, 1130; Last reported, 1101; Increase, 29; Marriages, 34; Burials, 39.

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, ₱1,103.25. Woman’s Auxiliary, ₱358.50. General Clergy Relief, ₱43.10.
INSTITUTIONS PARISHES AND MISSIONS

MANILA

Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John
Bishop—The Right Rev. C. H. Brent.
Dean—The Very Rev. C. W. Clash.
Chancellor—Mr. John W. Haussermann.

Columbia Club.
President, Mr. R. E. Clarke

Cathedral Dormitory for Filipino Students
In charge,—Messrs. Hoskins & Brown.

S. Stephen's Mission for Chinese:

S. Luke's Mission (Filipino)

S. Luke's Hospital and Training School for Nurses
Superintendent Miss E. T. Hicks
Physician in charge Dr. B. L. Burdette
Assistant Physician Dr. S. S. Strahan
Nurses (American) Miss A. M. Ramsay
(Filipino) Miss A. Riddle
Miss A. M. Henderson
Miss M. P. Hall
Mrs. C. S. Nable José
Miss Ferména Salez
Miss A. Alvarado

House of the Holy Child.
House Mother (Retiring 1914) Deaconess Routledge
House Mother (taking charge 1914) Miss G. Butterfield
Assistant Miss C. K. Browne

Settlement Exchange & Embroidery School
Superintendent Mrs. H. J. Morgan

Easter School (Igorot)
Superintendent Dr. B. M. Platt
Miss F. E. Bartter
Baguio School (for American Boys)
Head Master
The Rev. R. B. Ogilby
Assistants
Mr. E. G. Sargent
Mr. J. C. Branham
Mr. D. Campbell
Mr. R. Toland Jr.
Miss J. W. Quinan
Mrs. Mercedes de Reyes
Miss M. Rea
Mrs. W. G. Carson
Temporary Teacher of Spanish
Matron
Cathedral School (for American girls)
Principal
Mrs. Barbour Walker
Assistants
Miss M. Richards
Mrs. J. Young
Miss F. Barber
Miss L. Soule

BONTOK
All Saints Mission
Priest-in-charge
The Rev. E. A. Sibley
Boys’ Dormitory
Superintendent
Mr. H. D. Keyes
Girls’ Dormitory
Superintendent
Miss E. J. Whitcombe
Holy Cross Mission (Tukukan)
Superintendent of School
Miss M. P. Waterman
Pablo Luna

BAGADA
Mission of S. Mary the Virgin
Priest-in-charge
The Rev. J. A. Staunton, Jr.
Assistant
The Rev. S. S. Thompson
Lay Missionaries
Mr. J. Masferré
Mr. M. Lardizabal
Mr. S. Lardizabal
Mr. B. A. Bunuan
**Dispensary**
- Nurse: Miss L. M. Owen

**Boys' School**
- Industrial Teacher: Mr. M. McBrust
  - Pedro Catungal

**Girls' School**
- Principal
- Industrial Teacher: Miss B. E. L. Massé
  - Miss C. La Morena

**S. James' School, Besao**
- Principal
- Miss B. E. L. Massé

**Mission of S. Gregory the Great, Bagnen**
- School Teacher: Deaconess A. Harreaves
  - Mrs. G. S. Hidalgo

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**ZAMBOANGA**

**Church of the Holy Trinity**
- Priest-in-charge: The Rev. R. T. McCutchen
  - Awkasa Sampang

**Hospital**
- Moro Teacher
- In charge of work among Moro Girls: Miss H. Howard

**Moro Teacher**
- Dr. M. W. Baker
- Miss V. Sulit
- Miss Q. Beley
- Miss J. Montenegro
- Miss C. Agoncillo

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**Jolo**

**Voluntary Missionaries**
- Mrs. L. Spencer
  - Deaconess Virginia Young

**Industrial Teacher**
- Miss K. Buffum
  - Mrs. K. Tryon
  - Mr. L. D. Thompson

**Nurses**
JOURNAL

Manila, Wednesday, September 30, 1914.

The Eleventh Annual Convocation of the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands opened with a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Cathedral Church of S. Mary and S. John at seven o'clock a.m. The Bishop was the celebrant. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby at nine o'clock.

BUSINESS SESSION

At the close of the service, the Convocation assembled in the Vestry Room for the business session. In the absence of the Secretary, the Rev. Hobart E. Studley acted in his place. The Acting Secretary read the list of all the Clergy entitled to seats in the Convocation, and the following responded to their names:

- The Rev. Hobart E. Studley
- The Rev. Edward A. Sibley
- The Rev. Murray Bartlett, D.D.
- The Rev. Remsen B. Ogilby
- The Rev. Ben Ga Pay
- The Very Rev. C. W. Clash

The Lay Delegates:

- Mr. Harry J. Morgan
- Mr. W. K. Bachelder

A constitutional quorum of both orders being present, the Convocation proceeded to the transaction of business. The Minutes of the last Convocation were read and approved.

The Organization was completed by the election of the Rev. Mr. Clash as Secretary of Convocation.

COMMITTEES

The Bishop appointed the following Committees:

COUNCIL OF ADVICE

The Rev. Murray Bartlett D.D., the Very Rev. C. W. Clash, Mr. George A. Main, Mr. John W. Haussermann.
EXAMINING CHAPLAINS

The Rev. H. E. Studley, the Rev. R. B. Ogilby, the Rev. John A. Staunton, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON BUDGET

The Rev. Murray Bartlett D.D., the Very Rev. C. W. Clash, Mr. George A. Main, Mr. John W. Haussermann.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The Rev. John A. Staunton, Jr.

The Rev. Mr. Studley nominated Mr. Henry Hunter Bayne for Treasurer and moved that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot for Mr. Bayne; which was adopted.

The Secretary cast the ballot and the Chair declared Mr. Henry Hunter Bayne to be duly elected.

The Rev. Mr. Ogilby nominated Mr. Henry Hunter Bayne for Registrar and moved that the Secretary be directed to cast one ballot for Mr. Bayne; which was adopted.

The Secretary cast the ballot and the Chair declared Mr. Henry Hunter Bayne to be duly elected.

The Bishop read his Annual Report to the Board of Missions.

It was moved that the Treasurer's Report be printed in the Journal; which was adopted.

REPORTS

The following reports were presented by title and ordered printed in the Journal:—

Council of Advice
Cathedral Parish of S. Mary and S. John
The Woman's Auxiliary
S. Luke's Hospital and Training School for Nurses
Cathedral Mission of S. Luke
The House of the Holy Child
The Cathedral Dormitory
Cathedral Mission of S. Stephen
Church of the Resurrection, Baguio
The Cathedral School for Girls
All Saints' Mission, Bontok
Mission of the Holy Cross, Tukukan
Baguio School for Boys
Easter School, Baguio
Mission of S. Mary the Virgin, Sagada
Holy Trinity Mission (statistical only) and Hospital, Zamboanga.

The Report of the Committee on the Translation of the Prayer Book into Ilocano was read and accepted.

The Report of the Committee on Moro Translation was read and accepted.

The Rev. Dr. Bartlett offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Clergy and Laity of the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands in Convocation assembled, hereby heartily and thoroughly endorse the noble work undertaken among the Moros of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu by Bishop Brent on his own responsibility and carried on by him during the past year with noble success, and furthermore they commend it to the interest and cooperation of the Church at large; which was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Ogilby offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Convocation notify the Secretary of the General Board of Religious Education that this Convocation of the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands, takes it for granted that the failure to make an apportionment for the Philippine Islands is a typographical error, and that the first zero opposite the name of the Philippines in the printed letter received should be 5.

Resolved, That this Convocation appropriate the sum of P100.00 for the work of the General Board of Religious Education. Which were adopted.
The Rev. Mr. Ogilby moved, that the Bishop appoint a Committee consisting of one clergyman and one layman to consider the conditions in the public Schools and other Government institutions of the P. I., relative to religious training with a view to discovering our responsibility and opportunity in the premises, the said Committee to report at the next Convocation.

Which was adopted.

The Chair appointed as such Committee:

The Rev. R. B. Ogilby
Mr. W. K. Bachelder

The Rev. Mr. Ogilby offered the following amendment to the Constitution:

Resolved, That Article 3 be amended to read “There shall be an annual session of the Convocation of this District at such time and place as the Ecclesiastical Authority shall direct.”

Which was approved by a majority of each Order, and is to be brought before the next Annual Session of the Convocation for action.

The Rev. Mr. Ogilby extended an invitation for the adjourned meeting of the Convocation of 1915 to meet at the Boys’ School, Banguio, during the first week in July.

The Rev. Dr. Bartlett moved:

That the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Ogilby be received with thanks and referred to the Ecclesiastical Authority of the District for action.

Which was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Studley moved that the Council of Advice be made the Committee on Missionary Apportionment.

Which was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. Bartlett moved, that the reading of the Minutes be dispensed with, and that after a service of prayer and intercession, the Convocation adjourn without day, which was adopted.
At the close of the service the Bishop pronounced the Benediction and the Convocation adjourned without day.

**Charles Henry Brent,**  
*Bishop of the Missionary District of the Philippine Islands.*

**C. W. Clash,**  
*Secretary.*

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**REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF ADVICE.**

During the year, August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914, the Council of Advice has held two meetings.

March 6, 1914. Present. The Bishop, Dr. Bartlett, Dean Clash, General Rivers and Colonel Littell. The Council met in Conference with the Bishop regarding the work at Bontok and among the Moros. The Council recommended that the Bishop engage Mr. W. H. Birt, as Superintendent of Construction for the Missionary District of the Philippines, and that Mr. Birt be placed in charge of all construction undertaken except at Sagada where a Superintendent (a worker in the District) is on the ground.

July 17, 1914. Present. The Bishop, Dr. Bartlett, Dean Clash, and Mr. Main.

The Council met in conference with the Bishop regarding the work at Sagada, and the necessity of securing assistance for Fr. Staunton. The Council recommended that if the change would be agreeable to Fr. Bartter, that he be transferred from S. Luke's Mission, Tondo, to Sagada as assistant to Fr. Staunton.

**Charles W. Clash,**  
*Secretary.*
REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ILOKANO TRANSLATIONS

TO THE CONVENTION OF THE MISSIONARY DISTRICT OF THE
PHILIPPINES, AUGUST 4TH, 1913.

Your Committee on Translation of the Prayer Book into Ilocano, appointed at the Convention of 1912, was instructed to associate with itself such collaborators as it was able to secure. It was further authorized by the Bishop to expend not more than $100.00 on the work of translating and printing. Your Committee would record its regret that the removal of Desierto, Gaerlan, and Balbin has left our Mission without any skilled linguist in Ilocano so that this work has been done without such skilled assistance save in so far as it was possible to make use of the translation work previously done by them. Their work has been fully used and freely revised, as experience showed the need.

In each of the services translated no attempt was made at following the literal English. The Igorots of the Baguio, Bontok, and Sagada Districts have a good working knowledge of Ilocano, but their religious vocabulary is very limited. It was therefore necessary first to break up sentences, recast ideas, and conform the expressions as far as we knew how to the Igorot form of thought. The catechists and teachers who assisted in this work, especially Silvino Lardizabal and Pedro Catungal, are Ilokanos who have lived with the Igorots, and they have had constantly kept before them the aim of producing such language as is understood of the Igorot, in preference to that which is pleasing to the ear of the ilustrado. With the rule of translating literally and bodily all Scripture passages there is enough left out of reach to comply with the requirement that the language shall retain the incomprehensible character of the truths the offices and rites present.

Up to the present time there have been translated: Morning and Evening Prayer, Litany, Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Communion, Burial, Collects, Epistles, and Gospels, Holy Matrimony. Of these, all except the first three are printed and these three are in press. And the expense of the work will all come within the limit of $100.00 provided by the Bishop.
Your Committee recommended further, that upon the completion of this rough draft of a Liturgy, no further action be taken until such a time as there shall be in our Mission workers who shall make such a specialty of the Ilocano language as to enable them to use it with confidence; and until some of the Igorots now being trained in our Missions have sufficiently mastered the language and ideas of the Prayer Book to be able to make a real contribution to an indigenous liturgy.

Very respectfully submitted,

Robb White, Jr.,
For the Committee.

REPORT ON MORO TRANSLATION.

On behalf of the Committee I wish to report progress. A preliminary translation of S. Luke awaits revision. As complete an English-Sulu, Sulu-English, vocabulary as is possible at this stage of development is being compiled. A Sulu Primer has been prepared by Col. Lynch and Miss K. Buffum and will shortly be published. We have ordered Sulu type from Beyrout and have purchased a press and supplies from the Bureau of Printing.

On behalf of the Committee.

C. H. Brent.

31 August, 1914.

THE BISHOP’S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

I arrived in Manila on December 19, after attending General Convention. In the eight months that have elapsed since then I have travelled within the Missionary District 3,400 miles by sea, 900 miles by rail and automobile, and 550 on horse-back and foot. I have spent about three months in our stations in the Mountain Province, three months in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu (formerly known as the Moro Province), and the balance of the time in Manila and its vicinity.
I have made visitations at the Cathedral Church of S. Mary and S. John, S. Luke's Mission, S. Stephen's Mission, Manila; Baguio School, S. James' Chapel (Easter School), Baguio; Mission of S. Mary the Virgin, Sagada; Mission of S. Gregory the Great, Bagnen; S. James' Mission, Besao; All Saints' Mission, Bontok; Holy Cross Mission, Tukukan; Holy Trinity Mission, Zamboanga. Other places where I have held services are Jolo, Camp Stotsenberg, Poway, Lubuagan, Cebu, Capiz (Panay), Bilibid Prison (Manila), and on board of various ships.

During the year there have been various changes in personnel. The Reverend Robb White Jr., after prolonging his term in order to aid us in our need, retired to take up mission work in the homeland. Acting on my advice, Deaconess Routledge anticipated the date of her retirement from her long and faithful service at the Settlement and is recuperating in Baguio before returning to America. She is succeeded by Miss Grace Butterfield with Miss C. K. Browne, formerly of Bontok, as assistant. The Reverend T. L. Chavasse, of the Diocese of Worcester, England, who for more than a year rendered us yeoman service as locum tenens at the Cathedral, returned home after Christmas. Dr. B. M. Platt of Easter School left at the end of June for his furlough and Miss Bartter is in charge of the School during his absence. Messrs. Boney and Moir who have been in charge of the Cathedral Dormitory since its opening as volunteer workers have returned to America, and are succeeded by two other volunteers, Messrs. Hoskins and Brown.

New work has been undertaken on my personal responsibility in Zamboanga and Jolo. A well-built and equipped Hospital has been opened in Zamboanga under Dr. Morton W. Baker as Superintendent and Miss Veneranda Sulit as Head Nurse. Miss Helen Howard, who was visiting the Philippines where her father, Col. Howard, laid down his life in behalf of his country, has remained to give her services as a volunteer for a year among the Moro girls in Zamboanga over whom she has established a strong influence. In Jolo we have had three volunteer workers who offered for a year, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Miss Virginia Young, and Miss Katharine Buffum. The first Dispensary ever opened
in the Moro center of Tulay and an Industrial School for girls have been established with marked success. The Dispensary is served by Mr. L. D. Thompson and up to recently Mrs. Tryon under the supervision of Col. C. Lynch of the U. S. A. Medical Corps who rendered us invaluable service.

The two Schools for Americans, Baguio School (for boys), now entering upon its sixth year, and the Cathedral School (for girls), which has just concluded its first year, are also my personal venture. The latter is still in the experimental stage. The last term was spent in Baguio under the roof of one of the Government buildings admirably adapted to our purposes. Both of these schools depend upon a considerable American population remaining in the Islands. Within the next year we ought to be in a position to forecast their future. Thus far we have no symptoms of a falling off of boys.

Through donations received from interested friends we have been able during the year to put up some needed buildings. With the gift of Miss Edith Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., we have built at Easter School, a Boys' Dormitory and a School House, so that now we are furnished with all the buildings necessary with the exception of a Chapel such as may serve also as a parish Church for the Igorot population. The Settlement has been enlarged and otherwise improved. A separate building for the flourishing Exchange and Embroidery School has been provided. The Boys' Dormitory in Bontok though not quite complete is habitable; it is of stone and wood, and is one of the best buildings, architecturally and in arrangement, that we have in the Missionary District. S. James' School, Besao, was formally opened and blessed on the octave of S. James' Day. The donor, Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, is providing for its completion. S. Luke's Church, Manila, is under way. With the approval of the Council of Advice, we have contracted with Mr. W. H. Birt, one of the most experienced men in the employ of the Army, to come to us for two years as Constructing Engineer. Mr. Birt has charge of all building and repairs, excepting in Sagada where there is a local expert.
There are two spheres in this Missionary District where our Communion may render the Catholic Church a large service, the pagan and the Muhammedan. Failing this, I would recommend that the field be abandoned as a Missionary District on my death. With the facilities and opportunities at our disposal we have plainly declared our ability to do the work and the richness of the opportunity. But without speedy reinforcements we shall be unable to continue. I shall devote the balance of my report to a brief survey of the situation first among the pagans and then among the Muhammedans.

1. Work Among Pagans

We began our work among the Igorots eleven years ago. There have been during that time 2,450 Baptisms, and 900 Confirmations; and there are to-day 634 Communicants, converts from heathenism.

There are more pagans in the Mountain Province than the total population of Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands put together. They are a people with spiritual, moral and mental capacity. Among our own converts we have one boy in the University studying medicine, one in the High School preparing for the ministry, and several boys and girls doing more or less advanced work in the public schools. Another young man with his wife is in charge of a Mission School. In Sagada, where emphasis has been laid on industrial education, there are boys trained in printing, carpentering, plumbing, lathe work, etc. The boy in charge of the Mission Press is rated, so the head of the firm where he was trained told me, as a first class printer. Our girls are taught weaving and lace making. They do careful work and are capable of earning a good deal of money.

Our industries in Sagada have laid the whole Province under obligation to them. Not only have they enabled the Government and the Roman Catholic Mission to erect buildings, but they have tended to raise the moral and economic conditions of the neighboring population. Only those of us who have borne the burden an heat of the day have a standard of comparison which enables us to mark the reality of the progress made. Had anyone told
me ten years ago that we would stand in the place we occupy
to-day, I would have at least been sceptical of the possibility. We
have met the problem squarely and have, in a limited way, solved
it, making a new contribution to the conduct of Missions among
pagans and primitive peoples.

We now have the foundation of an equipment. What is
needed first and foremost is a strong and able staff. In Sagada
and its outstations we must have three priests, men of pioneer
stuff, who will not grow faint-hearted and who will be ready for
a strenuous eight hour day. In Bontok two priests and a good
school-master for boys are the minimum we can get on with. Our
need is immediate. In both these Missions the present staff
have been taxed beyond their strength.

The foregoing has to do with the preservation of our Mission
life—the strengthening of our stakes. We must lengthen our
cords. We are under obligation to do so. We have encouraged
the people to look to us for ministrations. At first they accepted
them without much enthusiasm. Now they ask for them. Two
centres which I wished to occupy years ago have slipped away
from us. The good Belgian priests have gone in and taken pos­
session. May God bless to them the opportunity which was once
ours. But there is a fine Province with a population of some
80,000 or more, the Province of Kalinga, the principal town of
which, Luponagan, is about forty miles north of Bontok, which
is waiting for us. Were I to begin work there to-morrow I could
start out with a congregation of a couple of hundred men ripe
for the Gospel. Where is the priest for this wonderful opportun­
ity? If he comes I can promise that he will never have an
uninteresting minute during his whole term of service. I have
also been asked to start a school for girls here.

2. Work Among Mohammedans

The Moro is fittingly described as a "pagan Mohammedan."
Very few can read, a still smaller fraction know Arabic. There
is no translation of the Koran available for the people so that
their knowledge of it is negligible. They have the fanaticism of
ignorance, whetted by the zeal of the hadjia or pilgrims who year
by year make their journey to Mecca.
The Jesuits have not failed to attack this problem. One of their most distinguished men was asked if “the Jesuits had made any impression on the Moros.” He replied that he “did not know whether the Jesuits had made any impression on the Moros, but he did know that the Moros had made an impression on the Jesuits”! Of late years nothing has been definitely attempted among them.

In every situation there comes a psychological moment. It has dawned for the Moro work. The long struggle on the part of the military to master the Moros is over; the people are weary of fighting and anxious for quiet; outlawry is more nearly at an end than ever in history; the rapid introduction of civil government, and the establishment of schools and agencies of mercy combine to make the moment favorable for constructive work on the part of the Church.

There are two Christian methods of approaching this problem—one by the doctrinal propaganda and the other by an earnest endeavor to live the Christian life among the people. The former would be impossible now and probably for a long time to come. The latter is an immediate duty. Our experiences have been adequate to demonstrate that it will have speedy effect. The world at large can never know the purity of motive and spaciousness of vision that actuated and sustained the three ladies who volunteered to spend a year of work in Christ’s Name in Jolo amid conditions that have defied the centuries and discouraged the bravest. Nor can the fruit of their wise and fearless labors be easily accorded its true value. They have won a name and place among the Moros of the Island of Jolo that no Christians in history, men or women, have ever held. It has been said that workers among the Muhammedans need special and technical training. Such experts are undoubtedly needed. But there are also needed those who know Christ and are able to live simply and loyally what they believe, rejoicing in the opportunity to give a cup of cold water in his Name to the little ones of the earth. This is not the place to give an account of what has been done. All that is necessary to say is that our little band of women have created an opportunity for permanent work which, but for them,
would have been many years in coming. We owe it to them if not to the Moros to avail ourselves of it.

The two agencies which will be of largest service are schools and hospitals. The people are anxious for both. But whatever is done should be done on a generous scale—generous I mean viewed from the ordinary missionary standard of requirements. I ask for and need less money and fewer workers than are considered sufficient to run a single modern institution at home. The single-minded endeavor of Mr. E. H. Fallows, is bringing our duty and opportunity before the country. The work is such as should be supported by the people as a whole and not by the contributions of a few, much less the generosity of an individual. It is for this reason that we discarded at the very beginning a plan to secure funds which might have been more successful than the one finally adopted. For the same reason I have refused to allow one man to accept the burden and responsibility of financing the undertaking which, failing a response from the public, he has offered to do in a spirit and manner that makes me thank God and take courage. But for him and a small group of friends I would have withdrawn from this adventure for God on the ground that an inadequate and ill-supported movement was an injustice both to the Moros and to the faithful few who might be willing to stand by the work. Now I have come to feel that it is better to risk failure boldly than to withdraw, knowing that God never allows loyalty to a true cause to fall to the ground. Local success may be wanting when it is time for us to lay down our task at the close of life's little day, but the cause has been made more clamorous by our adherence to it.

The storm of hate and murder, under the name of patriotism and war, which is sweeping over Christian Europe as I write, is going to make the work of Christian Missions, among Muhammadans especially, tenfold more difficult. But we who believe that the Saviour is the Prince of Peace may not desist on this account. More than ever before Christian Missions are the hope of the world.

During the year there have been 323 Baptisms, 170 Confir-
mations, 34 Marriages, 39 Burials. Our Communicants number
1130.

My personal official acts include 18 Baptisms, 172 Confirmations (2 in America), 1 Marriage, 1 Burial, 1 Service of Dedication of a School. I assisted at the Consecration of a Bishop.

REPORT OF THE CATHEDRAL PARISH OF S. MARY AND S. JOHN, MANILA, P. I.

I cannot begin my first annual report without bearing my testimony to the splendid work accomplished by the Rev. T. L. Chavasse during the period he served the Cathedral as its acting-rector. Throughout the parish I find evidence of his unselfish devotion to the interests of the congregation and of his efforts to interpret the message of the Church to her people. And the better I know the parish, the more I feel him to be a part of the life and activity of all the Cathedral is trying to do.

ORGANIZATIONS

The parish organizations are active and interested in their work.

The Woman’s Auxiliary has met its apportionment, besides making a generous response to the practical needs of several missions within the District. During the year it has also renewed its scholarship fund by which a Japanese girl is being educated in one of the Mission Schools in Japan. I have never known an organization more eager to widen its sphere of activities and to respond judiciously to the needs of Mission stations.

The Chancel Guild has fulfilled its purpose with a devotion and interest which are marked. In the care of the Altar linen, the vestments and silver, the members have been untiring in their desire to serve the Cathedral.

The Sunday School has been a source of encouragement to me from the beginning of my rectorship. During the year, in spite of losses, the membership has grown until now we have
about fifty children, who are regular in attendance and who show a deep interest in the School. With the assistance of five teachers, we have tried not only to instruct them in the Bible and in the Church, but have tried to inspire them with the feeling that they are a real part of the Cathedral Congregation and as such have much to contribute to its spiritual life and influence. I have not known a Sunday when in the Congregation there have not been some of the children who have already attended the hour's session of the Sunday School.

MEMORIALS AND OTHER GIFTS

The Cathedral has been enriched by the placing of four stained glass windows, which are the work of Clayton & Bell, London. In their subjects of Innocence, Motherhood, Courage and Science they form the first group of a general scheme of windows planned by the Bishop. On the Fourth Sunday after Easter the windows were dedicated by the Bishop to the memory of Wolsey Martin McKelvy, Aurelia Amaden Leas, Archibald W. Butt and Paul Caspar Freer.

A larger silver flagon, cruet and ciborium have been given in memory of Mrs. Ellen Young Egbert who was for several years a devoted worker and Communicant in the parish.

MUSIC

After volunteering his services for more than a year as Organist of the Cathedral, Mr. A. F. D. Redford relinquished his post early in February. As a token of appreciation of his work, the Vestry presented him with a gold watch.

He was succeeded as Organist and Choir Master by Mr. Guy F. Harrison who came out from England especially for this work. With his training and devoting most of his time to music, Mr. Harrison's coming marks a distinct advance in the Cathedral Choir and its music.

During the year I have been assisted in the services or in the preaching by the following:— The Bishop, The Very Rev.
Carroll M. Davis, the Rev. Sherrard Billings, the Rev. T. L. Chavasse, the Rev. Geo. Alex. Strong, the Rev. Arthur R. Gray D. D., the Rev. R. Bland Mitchell and Chaplain E. W. Wood of the 8th Infantry. To Chaplain Wood the whole parish owes a debt of gratitude, not only for his services which he gave so generously, but for his sympathy and interest in our work and aims. During Lent he shared with me the week-day services and addresses.

CONCLUSION

Before coming to Manila, I was warned of the almost constant changes in the Cathedral Congregation and because of such changes of the difficulty of carrying on a definite parish work. It presents a problem that is at once difficult and full of promise. While the changes, due to parishioners returning to the States, are at times discouraging, because it prevents a continued cooperation in work, yet we are a peculiarly fortunate parish to have so many people contribute of their energy, love and vision to whatever we undertake. And in turn we may dare to believe that the Cathedral offers to them an opportunity for service which otherwise they might not have.

Already I have had to face serious losses from among those whose counsel and leadership have meant much to those in charge of the Cathedral. As members of the parish General and Mrs. Rivers, Col. and Mrs. Littell, Mrs. Arnold, Major A. M. Davis and Mr. Royds contributed generously of their interest and love to all our work. They represent a great many whose lives have made the Cathedral rich in its spiritual influence and Missionary zeal.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles W. Clash,
Dean.
STATISTICAL REPORT

CHARLES W. CLASH, Rector

BAPTISMS: Infant 27 _______ Adult 1 _______ Total 28
CONFIRMATIONS: ____________________________ 5
MARRIAGES: __________________________________________ 15
COMMUNICANTS: Last reported _______________ 227

Admitted ________ 5
Received ________ 5
Removed __________ 9
Died ____________ 1

Present Number ________________________ 227

SCHOOLS: SUNDAY: Teachers __________________________ 5
• Pupils ___________________________________ 42
Average Attendance _____________ 35

SERVICES: Total for year _________________________________ 300

CONTRIBUTED: Missionary Apportionment _______ $816.65

CATHEDRAL PARISH OF S. MARY & S. JOHN

Financial Statement for the year ending July 31, 1914.

RECEIVED

Aug. 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914. Bal. brought forward ______ $4,825.44
General Contributions ___________ __________ $7,267.96
Rectory Fund ___________ ___________ 960.00
Missionary Apportionment ___________ ___________ 816.65
Cathedral Endowment Fund ___________ ___________ 81.01
Jewish Missions ___________ ___________ 10.00

$13,988.06

EXPENDED

Salaries ___________ ___________ $4,671.02
Music ___________ ___________ 1,334.33
Altar Guild ___________ ___________ 284.00
Electric Light ___________ ___________ 150.20
Insurance ___________ ___________ 172.90
### DISTRIBUTION

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<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE CATHEDRAL OF S. MARY & S. JOHN, MANILA**

The Woman's Auxiliary held nine meetings during the past year. Twenty-four camisas and seven large bundles containing dresses, underwear, shirts and twenty-nine riding suits were sent to Easter School, and ₱50.00 was given towards painting the School buildings. Also the members of the Auxiliary have given the Eucharistic vestments, surplice and Altar linen for the School Chapel.

Four boxes of clothing and twelve suits of men's clothing have been sent to Sagada, two bolts of cloth to Deaconess Hargreaves at Besao, and four bolts of heavy material for boys' shirts to the Mountain Provinces.
₱50.00 has been sent for the support of a Japanese girl in The Widely Loving Mission, Osaka, Japan.

To meet the request of many people for a statement of the work of the Church in the Islands we have issued a small leaflet. This enumerates our different Missions and various undertakings.

Respectfully submitted,

BLANCHARD BARTLETT,
Secretary.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF S. MARY AND S. JOHN

August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914.

Receipts

Balance brought forward from previous period
By dues received
By donations received

Total

Disbursements

To Miss Emery fund
Painting Easter School
Japanese girl's Schooling
Paid for Music at Reception
Paid for General Apportionment
Cloth, buttons, etc.
Wages, Seamstress
Christmas Presents (Baguio)
Balance on hand

Total

MRS. W. H. CLARKE,
Treasurer.
REPORT OF THE CATHEDRAL MISSION OF 
S. STEPHEN.

This Mission has had a prosperous year in many ways. Es­
pecially during the latter part of the year there has been an
increase in the number and frequency of the communions made,
and the attendance upon both afternoon and evening services has
also increased. This increase is principally due to the fact that
the members of the Church are making more effort to bring in new
adherents than they formerly did.

Only one year of our history has been marked by a larger
number of admissions of adult adherents into the Church than
the past year and we have, I think, a larger number of unbaptized
adherents who are in earnest than we had a year ago. The re­
lation of the Mission to the non-Christian population continues
entirely friendly, and there are many who as yet take no interest
in the services but feel free to ask the help of the Church and her
workers in medical and educational matters.

All except two of the unusually large number of men con­
firmed have been admitted to the Holy Communion and there was
only one death to report so there is a considerable increase in the
number of communicants,—over 22%. As we reported no in­
crease last year, while there were a number who were ready and
desirous to be confirmed more than a year ago, this is really the
increase of two years, and had a visitation from the Bishop about
thirteen months ago been possible there would have been no great
disparity in the statistics of the two years in the number of per­
sons admitted.

The work of paying our debt has gone steadily forward;
during the year we have paid $1,554 toward principal and in­
terest, of which only a little over $100 was for interest; these
payments together with the Board’s appropriation for rent have
reduced the debt to about $2,000 and it should be paid off about
Sept. 1, 1915. Our total income has fallen off slightly owing to
the fact that the night school has gradually disbanded. It seems
impossible for us to maintain a night school with a respectable
number of pupils on a fee basis any longer, so with the beginning
of the new year we are changing to a free night school, confident that we shall not only render a large service to members of the Chinese who are unable to pay school fees but be able to secure a favorable opportunity for the presentation of the claims of our religion to them as well.

Respectfully submitted,

HOBART E. STUDLEY,

Priest-in-Charge.

August 31, 1914.

STATISTICAL REPORT

REV. HOBART E. STUDLEY, Missionary in Charge

Other Missionaries and salaried workers:
Rev. Ben G. Pay

BAPTISMS: Infant 3__________Adult 12__________Total 15
CONFIRMATIONS:______________________________16
MARRIAGES:______________________________3
COMMUNICANTS: Last reported ______________58
   Admitted______ 14
   Received _____ 0 ______________ 14
   Died ________ 1 ______________ 1
   Present Number ______________ 71
SCHOOLS: NIGHT: Teachers ________________1
          Pupils ________________ 7
          Average Attendance ______________ 7
SPECIALS: RECEIPTS: All other sources ________ P10.00
          CONTRIBUTED: Missionary Apportionment ________ P91.60
          Local Work______________________ P1,658.05

REPORT OF THE CATHEDRAL MISSION
OF S. LUKE.

Happily for the worshippers at S. Luke’s Church, the period of waiting for our new church is almost ended. The foundations were cut on July thirteenth, exactly two years after our arrival from furlough with the funds in hand, the site chosen being on
the lawn in front of the House of the Holy Child and priest's house. Mr. Birt, the builder, an employee of the mission, has promised that if weather conditions are favourable, it will be finished in four months. Mr. Clipston Sturgis' estimates have been found to be too low for prices prevailing in the Philippine Islands, and it may be found necessary to omit some of the more ornamental features such as the lantern, cloister, and tiled floor, but we hope we may find it possible to include them. With such good prospects as to the church building, we are confident that the interior furnishings will be forthcoming when needed. Our greatest need will be an altar and reredos. Our present altar we purpose to use in our mortuary chapel. It is small and inadequate, and has no reredos; a provisional reredos made of hangings and bamboo is all that we have at present.

The church will provide another need mentioned in the last report: a mortuary chapel has been added to the original plans which will provide a much needed substitute for the place at present used for the bodies of patients dying in the hospital wards.

No chapel has yet been provided in S. Luke's Hospital, and as chaplain of the hospital the writer's ministrations have been confined to a Christmas carol service and private services with individual patients. One might wish that S. Luke's Hospital, New York—where the first thing one sees on entering is the chapel—had served as the model when this hospital was built.

Reports of work done and attempted in so new a missionary district as this must necessarily be largely concerned with calling attention to the needs of the work. One need mentioned in two successive reports has not yet been met—a kindergartener for small orphanage and neighborhood children. Hundreds could be gathered in if the worker were available, and its value as a point of contact with the young children of the neighborhood would be great.

Still another need previously mentioned is that of an institution for American half-caste boys. No existing institution provides for them, and applications are numerous.
The filling in with street sweepings of the swamp at the rear of the mission to be used as a public playground has been completed, and some equipment, made in Bilibid Prison, is already installed; other is ordered from the United States. The fence is to be erected immediately, and allowing some leeway for the delays of the east, the playground should be in good running order by the end of the year. The playground is open afternoons only on school days, all day on Sundays (except during services) and holidays.

Our communicants list shows a total of seventy-six. Only fifty-nine of these however have fulfilled the requirements of the committee on registration of the last General Convention, consequently the number reported shows a decrease.

The bishop will shortly receive a young Filipino Loreto Serapión, who is to be ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Knight, late of Cuba, and who is to come to us at S. Luke's after a year's training at Sewanee. He is a resident of Havana, Cuba, where his family live, and has been for some years an active church worker in Cuba and correspondent to "La Iglesia en Cuba." We look forward with great pleasure to his arrival here, and predict great usefulness for the church in this neighbourhood, and less suspicion on the part of the ignorant when there shall be a Filipino priest as assistant, or, later, in charge of this work.

During the year the members of S. Luke's Catechism have paid for and sent to the mission church of S. John's, Roxbury, Boston, Mass., palm branches for Palm Sunday, costing twenty pesos, and have also paid for a new crucifix for the altar costing sixty pesos.

Respectfully submitted,
George Charles Bartter,
*Priest-in-charge.*

August 1, 1914.
STATISTICAL REPORT

REV. GEORGE CHARLES BARTTER, Missionary in Charge

BAPTISMS: Infant _______ 8 Total _______ 8
MARRIAGES: __________________________________________ 7
COMMUNICANTS: Last reported ___________________________ 63
               Admitted _______ 13
               Removed _______ 2
               Present Number _________________________ 59
BURIALS: ____________________________________________ 12
CATECHISM: Catechist _________________________________ 1
            Pupils _____________________________________ 158
            Average Attendance ___________________________ 100
SERVICES: Total for year ________________________________ 372
            Private services _______________________________ 28
            Average attendance Sundays _______________________ 100
            Average attendance other days _____________________ 30
SPECIALS: RECEIPTS: Local sources _______________ P 58.00
            All other sources ______________ P 174.82
CONTRIBUTED: General Clergy Relief ________________ P 3.10

REPORT OF THE HOUSE OF THE HOLY CHILD.

So far as material equipment is concerned, the report of this House for 1913-14 is one of gratitude and encouragement. Thanks to the gift of a thousand dollars from Mrs. Kate Willis Boyd, supplemented by small grants from Bishop Brent and the Board of Missions, a new dormitory and drying and play-room have been added to the building and many minor repairs and improvements made during the past three months.

It is no longer necessary for the children to eat their meals during the rainy season under festoons of wet garments, or to climb into bed over the foot of the beds for lack of space between. Thirty-five children can now be comfortably cared for, a number which should not be exceeded if the work is to be properly done. Cement floors, tin ceilings, and new wash-tubs have been installed, twelve rooms painted, a useless inner court roofed over and made
into an office, and the unused well—a room twenty by eight feet—transformed into a store-room opening from the office.

The children spent from April 17th to June 10th at Baguio, the greater part of the transportation expense being borne by the Exchange. Mrs. George A. Strong's gift of one hundred pesos was also applied for this purpose.

The Exchange, which has had a very successful year under Mrs. Florence M. Morgan, is temporarily quartered in the large entrance hall of the House, an arrangement which secures more room for the Exchange and frees the children's class-room. The new Exchange building on the other side of the compound will be finished in a few weeks.

There are now thirty-two children in the charge of the House, of whom one has recently gone to Zamboanga as a nursemaid, one is in temporary service with a member of the Mission staff in Manila, and a third is with the physician here who saved the life of the deserted and dying child. One of the older girls is at the Tondo Day Nursery, taking the course of instruction for nursemaids.

On July 17th Miss Cornelia K. Browne of Bontok joined the staff, which also includes an excellent native helper.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE BUTTERFIELD.

August 1, 1914.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF S. LUKE'S HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

I arrived in Manila the 7th of September, 1913, after nearly a year's absence in America, on regular furlough. The affairs of the Hospital had been so ably administered by Miss Owen, who was left in charge during my absence, that I was reluctant to take up the reins of government again. Miss Owen resigned the first of October, much to our regret, to take up work in Sagada under Father Staunton. She was succeeded in the Hospital, by Miss Hall, under regular appointment. Miss Riddle, who has been employed as temporary Nurse, resigned the first of January,
1914, and was succeeded by Miss Henderson, under regular appointment.

Miss Riddle had done such valuable work that we did not feel we could give her up, so she was persuaded to take charge of the Hospital Pharmacy, an arrangement that has been most satisfactory.

The training School for Nurses continues to be the most interesting feature of our work, and each year there are more and more applicants, who, when they find that our limit is reached, prefer to wait until the next year rather than go to any other School. The more I see of Native life the more I marvel at the ease and quickness with which the Nurses adapt themselves to Hospital conditions and routine life. They are so earnest and eager to learn that it is only a pleasure to teach them. The last class graduated the 27th of April and consisted of three only—Asunción Alvarado, Jesusa Montenegro, and Amparo Ferrioles.

Asunción Alvarado has been retained as head Nurse of the Native Wards in the Hospital; Jesusa Montenegro is one of the Nurses in our Hospital in Zamboanga, and Amparo Ferrioles is nursing in her home town. Six probationers were admitted to the School in April of this year, which increases the number to 20 Nurses in Training, with two Filipina head Nurses and 3 American Nurses under regular appointment by the Mission Board. Daily morning and evening prayers are said in the Nurses' House, evening prayers being conducted by the Senior Class. The Head Nurse also says daily morning prayers in Tagalog, in the Filipino Wards. I want to thank the Reverend Mr. Bartter, Chaplain of the Hospital, for his kindness in giving the Nurses a class in religious instruction each week from November to April. The Hospital has been crowded with patients almost continuously and the necessity for more private rooms has been demonstrated by the number of patients who have been taken care of on the porch, but owing to the unsettled condition of the Government, the Bishop has not thought it wise to make any permanent improvements in the Hospital, and it is for this reason that the Diet Kitchen, for which funds were collected last year, has not been built.
Again our thanks are due to the Women's Board which has been most faithful in looking after the welfare of the Hospital and has never failed to respond to any appeal. Below is attached a list of donations.

The funds known as "The Superintendent's Discretionary funds" has been mostly used in making the Tennis Court for the Nurses, repairing the road, and otherwise beautifying the Hospital grounds.

I want to thank our friends at home and in Manila for gifts to this fund, as well as for the Training School and Diet Kitchen.

Respectfully submitted,
ELLEN T. HICKS,
Superintendent.

S. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, FREE DISPENSARY AND NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL, MANILA

DISBURSEMENTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO 1ST JULY, 1914.

Extracted from the Records of the Treasurer of the Missionary District of the Philippines.

From Nurses' Training School Fund:—
Text Books .................................................. 169.04

From Superintendent's Discretionary Fund:—
Work on the Grounds ........................................... 145.20
Trees and Shrubs ............................................. 47.28
Work on Tennis Court ............................................ 113.25
Christmas Boxes for servants in Hospital and Nurses' House . 120.00
Christmas Entertainment to Native Nurses and their friends, including cost of (1) Tennis Net, Rackets, Balls and Shoes; (2) a Victrola and Records; (3) Christmas Tree decoration; and (4) personal gifts. 240.03

Reception on Nurses' Commencement, including the cost of Orchestra and the printing of Diplomas. 44.00 709.76

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<th>Donations for Special Purposes.</th>
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<td>For Diet Kitchen:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Nathan Hayward, Devon, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of the Good Shepherd, W. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rosemont, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Bryn Mawr, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Byron P. Montton, Armore, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Buckingham, Washington, D. C.</td>
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<td>Mrs. S. B. Brown, Haverford, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Julia Garrell, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<td>Mr. J. Barton, Townsend, Overbrook, Pa.</td>
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<td>Miss M. M. H. Thomas, Bryn Mawr</td>
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<td>Chapel of the Intercession, W. A. New York</td>
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<td>S. Mark's W. A., Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<td>S. Paul's W. A., Cheltenham, Pa.</td>
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<td>Miss Juliana Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<td>The Misses Blanchard, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<td>Miss Anny Potts, Rosemont, Pa.</td>
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36
For Superintendent's Discretionary Fund:

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<td>Holy Trinity Church W. A., Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Peter's Church Dom. Com. Germantown, Pa.</td>
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<td>Miss Juliana Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
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<td>Mrs. George Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Geo. W. C. Drexel, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<td>Miss Mabel L. H. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss M. M. H. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa.</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. J. Randale Williams, Havercord, Pa.</td>
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<td>S. Mark's S. S., Halifax, N. C.</td>
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<td>Trinity Church, New Dorp. L.I., N.Y.</td>
<td>$34.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Evelina Walhann, Bryn Mawr, Pa.</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of the Redeemer, W. A., Bryn Mawr, Pa.</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Paul's W. A. Chestnut Hill, Pa.</td>
<td>$120.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Saints' W. A., Albany, New York</td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S. Peter's W. A., Albany, New York</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christ Church W. A., Walton, New York</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. B. L. Burdette, Manila, P. I.</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judge Hurd, Manila, P. I.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Holbrook Waterman, Albany, N. Y. (for Tennis Set)</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaconess Routledge, Manila P. I. (for Victrola)</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. S. S. Strahan, Manila, P. I.</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nestlé Milk Co., Manila, P. I.</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss L. M. Owen, Manila, P. I.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss A. M. Ramsay, Manila, P. I.</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $1,563.00

Total Amount: $3,750.00
THE S. 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 31ST AUGUST, 1914.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital Receipts</td>
<td>P41,407.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endowments</td>
<td>P 4,329.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Missions, New York, Contributions</td>
<td>14,756.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Board of Women: Contribution towards Expenses of Free Dispensary for year ended 31st August, 1914</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions and Donations</td>
<td>23,583.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deficiency at 1st September, 1913</td>
<td>P 4,869.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Expenses:—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of Physicians and Nurses</td>
<td>P14,246.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages of Attendants</td>
<td>6,461.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsistence of Patients and Attendants</td>
<td>13,193.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance of Native Nurses</td>
<td>7,052.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drugs and Dressings</td>
<td>7,053.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>3,920.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electric Light, Coal, Ice, Water and Alcohol</td>
<td>2,725.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Manila, August 31, 1914.

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

CATHEDRAL DORMITORY
606 Taft Avenue, Manila, P. I.

To the Bishop of the Philippine Islands:

The superintendents of the Cathedral Dormitory have the honor to submit herewith this their first formal report, covering the operations of the Dormitory from the time it was opened to date.

The Cathedral Dormitory was built in the year 1912, its object being to provide for the physical and spiritual welfare of students of the University of the Philippines who come to Manila from the provinces; it fills the same need that similar institutions connected with American colleges and universities fill. The accommodations which were in the past available for the provincial students were far from satisfactory. They consisted mostly of crowded rooms in congested districts of the city, where the surroundings were unwholesome—many times insanitary—and the food not adapted to the needs of growing young men. The temptations which usually confront country-bred boys when they first come to a large city are unusually abundant in Manila, and this fact, coupled with the spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction with the old order of things which is so noticeable at the present time among all classes in the Philippines, has a tendency to make a young student forget his home training and discard many of
the restraints that he most needs. This is particularly true in the matter of his religion.

The Cathedral Dormitory is admirably fitted to fill the needs of the college student in the Philippines. The building was completed in the latter part of 1912, and Messrs. Frederick E. Moir, of the Bureau of Civil Service, and Mentor M. Boney, Superintendent of City Playgrounds in Manila were asked to take charge of the management of the institution. They moved into the building while the workmen were still putting on the finishing touches, and had the task of providing furnishings and other equipment for the entire building before the opening of the spring semester of 1913. After many difficulties the equipment was secured and a force of servants, whereupon the Dormitory was opened. There are accommodations for forty students—2 rooms with 5 beds; 5 rooms with 4 beds; and 5 rooms with 2 beds. The monthly rates fixed for room and board are from $10.00 to $12.50, United States Currency. The bedrooms are all upstairs. They are simply furnished with iron beds, having canvas bottoms—which are much more comfortable than spring-and-mattress beds in this country, besides being more durable—clothes closets, and chairs. These rooms are used solely as bedrooms, are sufficiently large for the purpose, and are light and airy. A large bathroom and lavatory, and three sleeping balconies are also on this floor. Downstairs is a spacious studyroom fitted with a regulation school desk for each resident. The other rooms downstairs are a dining-room, hall, reception room, pantry, kitchen, and servants’ quarters, for the students, and superintendents’ quarters and office—all suitably furnished except the reception room, which is quite bleak-looking for lack of sufficient furniture. However an appropriation is available for securing some additional furniture for the reception room, and in a week or so it is hoped that it will be fitted up into a home-like room. Simplicity and durability were the principal points considered in buying every article of equipment, and the excellent condition the equipment is in after a year and a half’s use show that this policy was a wise one.

After taking care of the inside of the building the managers began work on the outside. The building is admirably located
on a car line and just a couple of minutes' walk from the University; but it was set in the midst of land which was under water at times of heavy rains or high tides. Filling in had been partially completed, but navigation was still difficult, so that a topping of dirt was absolutely necessary in order to grow even weeds. After the filling had been completed a lawn was coaxed into existence—though not without some difficulty. Lastly the back yard was leveled and surfaced with grass, making it very well adapted for games such as volleyball, indoor baseball, and basketball.

At the present writing the Dormitory both inside and outside is in excellent condition, with a few exceptions, and is a great asset to the community as well as to the immediate neighborhood. Of course the depreciation on the building will be limited to minor repairs to doors and windows, inasmuch as it is built of reinforced concrete throughout, with floors and even partitions of concrete. The tile roof is very durable, but due to a defect in the plans, the roof leaks badly in the valleys. This is a matter that needs immediate attention, as the bedrooms are flooded every time a heavy rain comes up, and makes it necessary for some of the students to move out into the hall or into other rooms.

The financial condition of the Dormitory appears to be satisfactory. It is practically self-supporting at the present time. This matter, however, will be found adequately covered in the Treasurer's report.

From the very first the rooms of the Dormitory have been in great demand. The prices charged are slightly higher than those charged in the Dormitories maintained by other denominations, but the food supplied in the Cathedral Dormitory is considerably better both as to quantity and quality. The result has been that we get a class of students for the most part whose families are people of means and influence or who are receiving Government scholarships. Work among such a class of students is much pleasanter than it would be among a less selected group, and it is thought that the value of the work is proportionately greater,
as the class of students which we have at the Dormitory will be the leaders of tomorrow. At the same time, there is nothing of snobbishness in this selection. While we are very careful in selecting persons who apply for admission, his ability to pay is not the criterion. Six or seven of the boys are working their way through college—doing newspaper work, clerical work, proofreading, and other forms of work. A most encouraging feature of the work has been that since the Dormitory was opened it has not lost one centavo by reason of students' failing to pay their bills.

We have few rules in the Dormitory. The men are required to behave themselves, and are informed that they will have to leave if they do not behave themselves properly. We impose upon them one unalterable condition—every student must go to church on Sunday. That is a condition which a student must comply with or leave the building, and he is so informed before he is admitted to the Dormitory.

Since the Dormitory opened sixty-six students have made it their residence for varying periods. There are at present thirty-seven students living here. Of the total of 66, 53 were Roman Catholics, 3 Episcopalians, 3 Presbyterians, 2 Methodists, 1 Baptist, and 4 unclassified. Their ages varied from 17 to 26 years.

Twenty-six provinces have been represented, the following table showing the number from each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cebu</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nueva Ecija</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occidental Negros</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulacan</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batangas</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavite</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilocos Norte</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Laguna</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zambales</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cagayan</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tayabas</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iloilo</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albay</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilocos Sur</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Union</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarlac</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negros Oriental</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surigao</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pangasinan</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambos Camarines</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The distribution by colleges follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>College</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liberal Arts</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Preparatory Law</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering and Preparatory Engineering</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary Surgery</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine and Surgery and Preparatory Med. &amp; Surg.</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sanitary conditions in the Dormitory are excellent. Just one illness has been present in the year and a half that the Dormitory has been in operation. That was the case of a boy who came to the Dormitory having tuberculosis of the lungs, and had to leave shortly afterwards for Los Baños, his condition having become serious. He never returned, and nothing further was heard from him until a few months later it was reported that he had died at San Lazaro Hospital.

Two of the students who lived at the Dormitory since its opening, Fidel Segundo and Salvador Reyes, both Ilocanos, left for the United States in May, having successfully passed the entrance examination for West Point. After graduation they will be commissioned in the Philippine Scouts.

In February, 1914, Mr. Mentor M. Boney resigned from the Government service and returned to the United States. His departure was a great loss to the Dormitory. He worked hard and faithfully in getting the work under way, and in keeping it going afterwards. His place as co-worker with Mr. Moir was taken by Mr. Colin MacRae Hoskins, also in the Government Service.

The undersigned believe that the work of the Dormitory at the present writing is entirely satisfactory from the standpoint
of mechanical efficiency. The students are provided with wholesome food and healthful, moral surroundings—no small factors in keeping them in the right path of living. It is thought, however, that the Dormitory will not have reached its maximum efficiency until steps are taken to administer to the spiritual needs of the students. Character development is the ultimate purpose of the institution, and until spiritual work of a positive nature is carried on among the men, the purpose of the Dormitory is being only partly fulfilled. A solid foundation of mechanical efficiency it is believed has been attained. The time is now ripe for filling the deeper need. The management of the Dormitory has been unable to do anything along that line in the past for various reasons which are known to you.

What form this spiritual work should take the undersigned hesitate to recommend. It should be remembered that 90% of the students who live in the Dormitory are Roman Catholics, and that fact has considerable bearing on the nature of the religious work which should be undertaken. This is a matter which should be decided by you. It is respectfully urged however that no definite steps be taken without a careful consideration of the conditions to be met with and what will be the probable results of such steps. The writer has already discussed this matter with the rector of the Cathedral, and it may be that in the near future the rector will have something definite to recommend.

Respectfully submitted,

F. E. Moir,
C. M. Hoskins,
Superintendents, Cathedral Dormitory.

August 1, 1914.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

To the Bishop of the Philippine Islands:

The first year of the Cathedral School for Girls in the Philippines has closed, and I am happy to be able to say it has been a successful one. The financial report I am enclosing shows that
we have a very small balance to our credit, but this would not be the case were it not for the generosity of the friends at home, who are paying the salaries of our four teachers. My own, with that of the Spanish and gymnasium teachers, I have included in the expense of the school, and am glad to say it has come out of our receipts.

We have had registered during the year forty-five children. Of these, eight have returned to the States, and several more will go before another school year opens. Sixteen have been boarders, the remainder day pupils.

While the move from Manila to Baguio in March, the beginning of the hot season, involved the loss of the latter it was necessary, if the school is ever to become a permanent institution. I have had experience which makes me feel that no city is the place for a boarding school; and Manila with its intense heat and long rainy season, is especially unsuited for children, who must accomplish in a given time the same work done by children in a temperate climate.

In Baguio our situation is ideal. We have a perfect climate, with sunshine for nine months. The cold nights, and cool days make study and exercise a pleasure. The splendid roads and magnificent scenery give constant change during rides and walks. I feel I am not exaggerating when I say Baguio is the most perfect place in the world for a school.

It is our good fortune to have the use of one of the Government buildings. We are as comfortably housed as any school I know at home. Could we secure a lease for a number of years, a few thousand dollars spent in alterations would give us a model school building, all under one roof, capable of accommodating fifty people, with liberal school rooms, a gymnasium, chapel, and spacious social hall.

The health of the girls has been excellent. We have had no illness. The spirit of the school has fulfilled my wishes. Our method of government is the honour system. We have had an exceptionally fine group of girls, and our tiny tots, nicknamed "cherubs", have been my joy. I am sure if our friends at home
could see their pale cheeks, which, in ten short weeks grew pink and full, they would feel fully repaid for their generosity, which made it possible for us to begin this work.

The future is, as you know, most uncertain at the present time, but we look for as successful a year next, as the past has been. The expense of living in the Philippines is heavy, but by watchful economy, without parsimony, we hope we may meet our living expenses.

It is with a very grateful heart that I submit this report to you.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ADELAIDE WALKER,

Principal.

BAGUIO, June 30, 1914.

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**RESUME OF EXPENSES**

**Year 1913-1914**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Income from</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuition</td>
<td>₲13935.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Board</td>
<td>₲402.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income from</strong></td>
<td>₲14337.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Expenses</td>
<td>₲14064.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Balance</td>
<td>₲272.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>₲14337.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REPORT OF THE CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, BAGUIO**

Without a church building in which the Americans and others in Baguio can gather for the worship of God, it is hard to give our services anything but an occasional character. We need greatly a School Chapel for Baguio School, so located and so constructed that it would serve as a parish church. If we had that, a strong, self-supporting parish organization could easily be built up. The School Porch, where services have long been held, is too
small to accommodate the crowds of people who come to church during the season, and even the Gymnasium was taxed to its uttermost on Easter Sunday, and on the following Sunday when the Bishop was here. The presence of the Girls' School in Baguio means a regular addition to the congregation for whom accommodations were already inadequate. A proper building would serve for the daily school prayers, would provide a church home for residents of and visitors to Baguio, and would make it possible to hold occasional services of the Holy Communion, which is exceedingly difficult now.

Since August first, 1913, I have held services continuously in Baguio, Choral Eucharist early Sunday morning at Easter School, and a service for Americans and others at Baguio School later in the morning. The latter service was occasionally a Communion Service, usually Morning Prayer. The Choral Service at Easter School continues to be a weekly joy. It would be hard to find a more attentive, reverent congregation than the Igorot young people who gather there, and their singing of the service without the organ must meet the Divine approval as it does the human. Here again we are more than uncomfortably crowded, for besides the school children, most of the Igorot boys who have graduated from the school return regularly every Sunday; and then in addition we have a group of our Bontok Christian boys who are attending the government school, and for part of the year the children from the House of the Holy Child came over also. One cannot help feeling that this weekly memorial of the Redemption is becoming a living force in the rising generation of Igorots in Baguio.

I write this report on the eve of starting for Bontok, to do service there at All Saints' Mission during our school vacation. That will leave our two congregations in Baguio without a minister for three months. We are undermanned in the Mountain Province, as elsewhere.

In the appended statistics, the figure for "Communicants" is merely approximate, including as it does such of our Easter School children who have been confirmed and a small number of the
transient Americans who make their Communion with us at the
great feasts.

Respectfully submitted,
Remsen B. Ogilby,
Priest-in-Charge.

August 1, 1914.

STATISTICAL REPORT

Remsen B. Ogilby, Missionary in Charge

Other Missionaries and salaried workers:

EASTER SCHOOL:
Dr. and Mrs. B. M. Platt
Miss Frances E. Bartter
(for July)

BAGUIO SCHOOL
J. C. Branham
E. G. Sargent
D. C. Campbell
R. Toland II.
Miss M. W. Rea
Miss J. W. Quinan
Mrs. W. G. Carson

BAPTISMS: Infant 38 _______________Adult  _______________Total 38
MARRIAGES: 1 ____________________________ 1
COMMUNICANTS: ____________________________ 50
Present Number ____________________________ 60
BURIALS: 4 ____________________________ 4
SCHOOLS: 1. DAY Teachers ____________________________ 5
(Baguio School) Pupils ____________________________ 40
SPECIALS: RECEIPTS: Local sources ____________________________ 251.41
EXPENDITURES: Maintenance of Worship etc. 26.20
CONTRIBUTED: Missionary Apportionment ___________ 100.00
General Clergy Relief ___________ 40.00
Divers Good Causes ___________ 49.88

Balance on Hand ___________ 35.33

ANNUAL REPORT OF BAGUIO SCHOOL, 1914.

The completion of the fifth year of the existence of Baguio
School is a source of some gratification to its friends. The Bishop
founded the School in 1909 for the purpose of providing a Christian education for sons of Americans in the Far East, and the success of the School is a realization of his ideals for the maintenance of the standards of American family life here in the Orient. During the past five years there have been 95 boys in attendance at the School, 83 boarding pupils and the rest day-scholars. 49 of the boys, a little more than half, have been sons of Army officers, 19 sons of Americans in business in the Islands, 17 sons of officials of the Civil Government, 5 sons of missionaries, 3 sons of Constabulary officers, and 2 from the Navy. During the past year the School was for the most of the time full up to its present capacity of forty boys; accommodations could be provided for ten more if it should be necessary. Of course all our American community here is transient; none of the boys have been at the School for the full five years. Some have been for four, a few for less than one. The teaching staff also has changed constantly during the past five years, the Headmaster being the only permanency. Of the present staff of eight, Mr. J. C. Branhm, Mr. E. C. Sargent and Mr. Donald Campbell came to us at the beginning of this last school year. They are all excellent teachers and will all continue at the School. Mr. Robert Toland also came out this last year to take the position of School Secretary. He has been of the greatest service to the School in general and to the Headmaster in particular, and he too will come back for another year. Miss Rea has continued to give her loyal service as matron; her increasing duties made it advisable this last year to add to our staff Mrs. W. G. Carson, who has had especial care of the younger boys at "Toddlers' Hall." The Primary Department, under Miss Quinan's able teaching, has been one of the most important branches of the work.

The health of the boys at Baguio has always been one of the most satisfactory things about the School. Though the general health of the boys continues excellent, we had for the first time this year something approaching real sickness. One boy had a light case of pneumonia, and then just before the close of the year we had a mild epidemic of chicken-pox, with eight cases among the boys and one among the servants. None of the boys
was at all sick, but the maintenance of quarantine was a considerable annoyance. In general all the boys improve greatly in physical condition while at Baguio, for the climate is not only free from the discomforts of the tropic lowlands but seems admirably adapted to the needs of growing boys. The annual tramping trip the boys take over the mountains, besides giving them a first-hand knowledge of the Igorot country, is excellent for their physical well-being. We covered 285 miles this year, in fourteen days of tramping, with a stop at Sagada and at Bontok, where we enjoyed the generous hospitality of our Mission stations, and incidentally won a baseball game or two from the Igorots.

There has been no addition to our plant in the way of buildings this last year. With the exception of our great need of a School Chapel, which we feel every day in the year and doubly on Sundays, our present equipment is enough. The original main building is in need of alterations and repairs, but no money is at present available for that purpose. Our equipment has been enriched this year by the establishment of the Baguio School Press. A generous donor gave us the press last year, and this year we have got it in good running order. The chief purpose of the press is to provide some industrial training for the boys, and for that nothing could be better than printing. It gives training in deftness, neatness and mechanical accuracy; and then it brings the boys not only into touch with manual labor but also with the greatest factor in the spread of education the world has known. They get something of the spirit of Gutenberg as they handle the type, and they appreciate the perseverance of Franklin as they labor at the press. Incidentally the press has done all the school printing this past year and has also been able to do a little job work for the general public of Baguio. The Bishop is arranging for the purchase of the Bureau of Printing plant at Baguio, which will greatly augment our equipment and also provide for a complete plant for Easter School.

Among the various activities which the boys took hold of during their leisure hours this year was the School Play. The boys gave two performances at the Camp John Hay Amphitheatre, by the courtesy of General Bell, and not only gave some enjoyment
to the people of Baguio, but raised enough money to build an excellent tennis court, perhaps the best in Baguio.

The Fifth Annual Prize Day of the School was held on June 26th., and invitations were sent to all the people of Baguio. At the morning exercises Colonel John R. White of the Philippines Constabulary was the speaker of the day, and the prizes were presented by Governor John H. Evans of the Province of Benguet. The Governor General's Prize for Excellence in Scholarship was awarded to Edmund S. Whitman, and a second prize on the same grounds to Edward Schreiner. The Bishop's Prize, for Service to the School, was given to Thomas T. Thornburgh. After the exercises luncheon was served to all the guests, and then a varied program of athletic events was given for their entertainment in the Gymnasium.

Respectfully submitted,

REMSBEN B. O'GILBY,
Headmaster, Baguio School.

August 1, 1914.

BAGUIO SCHOOL

BALANCE SHEET 30th June, 1914

Capital Fund:—

Balance at 30th June, 1913 . . . $96,529.33
Donations received since that date . 1,210.24

$97,739.57

Surplus on School Running for the year 1913/14, as per Account below 36.03 $97,775.60

Scholarship Funds . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 506.44
Accounts to pay . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 360.00
Loan . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 10,000.00
Overdraft at Bankers . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4,621.18

$113,263.22

Buildings, Site, Furniture and Equipment:—

As at 30th June, 1913 . . . . . . $101,820.55
Expended since . . . . . . . . . . . 3,833.38 $105,653.93

51
Commissaries and Supplies on hand ........................................ 4,584.14
Accounts to Collect .............................................................. 2,025.15
Part Cost of Staff Transportation held against School Year 1914/15 ........................................ 500.00
Cash on hand at the School ...................................................... 500.00

**Total:** $113,263.22

**SCHOOL RUNNING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1914**

Salaries ......................................................... $9,307.03
Commissaries ....................................................... 13,922.34
Running Expenses, including Wages, Fuel, Light and Water, Upkeep of Buildings, Grounds and Equipment, Interest, Stationery, Printing and Miscellaneous ...................................................... 6,403.62
Transportation of Staff to and from the Philippines and expenses of Tropical Outfits (proportion) ........................................ 1,318.97
Fire Insurance ......................................................... 639.18
Surplus, added to Capital Fund as above ................................... 36.03

**Total:** $31,627.17

School Fees and Scholarships .............................................. $29,186.84
Contributions towards Salaries of Head Master Assistant Master ........................................ 2,440.33

**Total:** $31,627.17

**Memo:** No sum has been written off in respect of depreciation by reason of wear and tear of the School Buildings and Property.

Henry Hunter Bayne,
Treasurer.
On looking back over another year we have much to be thankful for this time especially in the matter of equipment. We were modest enough last year to ask for a weaving room only, but before nine months were passed behold “Benjamin’s Mess” was set before us in the form of two two-story buildings, each 30‘×60’, and both made to order.

To make room for these buildings the boys pulled down the old playshed, and their own dilapidated dormitory, and excavated enough dirt to make an entirely new dam to the pond on the one side, and to widen their ball field considerably on the other. The entire upper stories of these buildings are used for the weaving room and boys’ dormitory respectively, while below the weaving room we have ample accommodation for school and classrooms, and below the boys’ dormitory are rooms for basketry, carpentry, printing and other handicrafts as may be introduced later.

We also received a new kitchen and a new woodshed, each with iron roof and on concrete foundation.

We now have dormitory, dining-room and classroom accommodation for 150 pupils; and the only thing that prevents us from having this number is the lack of funds to provide the extra commissary and teaching force that would then be needed. There’s no denying the School is a growing concern, for conditions both inside and outside have so shaped themselves as to create a large opportunity, and if this opportunity is to be met the funds must soon be provided. We have less allowance by $50.00 per month now, with 80 pupils, than we had two years ago with 50 pupils, so it is clear how much we’ve had to depend on our weaving department.

The School is ideally situated, in a beautiful location just sufficient distance from town and from the public highways, and in a district where public schools have decreased in number, especially for the first four grades, as it could readily be made the centre for a much larger work among the Igorot people.
One thing we have greatly lacked on our grounds—and that is a piece of land suitable for farming. Just now it is possible to purchase for a fairly reasonable price, quite an extensive piece contiguous with the School property, which however has not had a very good reputation for fertility, but which I think could be made to produce if properly fertilized. I would like very much to have this become a part of the School property, that we might be able to introduce farm gardening as a regular part of the School curriculum.

The School has just been very fortunate in obtaining a quite completely equipped printing outfit, which we hope to make a source of income to the School, and at the same time give a unique trade to a half dozen or more of our boys.

I hope also, upon my return from furlough, to go quite definitely into the chicken and egg business as part of the School work. There is certainly an unlimited demand for the product, and if gone at earnestly and scientifically I believe could be made a useful and profitable industry.

As to tools, practically the only equipment the School has had thus far is the pick and shovel and wheelbarrow, and this equipment we have used with a will the past year. It has been a year of straight out-and-out manual labor for the boys, and they’re none the worse for it, while the School has put on quite an institutional appearance because of it. We have a couple of dozen boys, any one of whom I would recommend as knowing how to work hard—and I feel that is quite an accomplishment in addition to their academic and religious learning,—it is a leg of the tripod that needs training equally with the others.

The boys have finished the graded road to the upper house and are now putting the finishing touches to the ballfield. Our swimming pool dam was reconstructed, and fortified by a cemented stone wall, with a galvanized iron culvert running through the dam under the surface, for a spillway. The depth of the pond was increased to 9 feet. It is a permanent addition which is greatly appreciated by the pupils.

The girls have done splendid work at the looms, both increas-
ing the amount and bettering the quality of the output. And the
demand for the woven material has greatly increased—so much
so that we have had to cross off many orders that could not be
finished in time, and enough long-time orders are still on the
books to keep them busy throughout the year.

Of the 25 girls we have had, only 15 have been old enough
or skilful enough to count on, and yet the weaving room has
brought in a net income sufficient to pay three-fifths of the com-
missary for the entire School of 80 or more pupils.

Our friends far and near have been very good to us. The
women of the Manila Cathedral Auxiliary have sent up enough
very serviceable shirts and G-strings to keep all the boys happy,
and helped us out greatly at Christmas time. The Baguio Ameri-
can Boys' School, the Vineyard Haven (Mass.) Sunday School,
Mrs. Hausermann, and General Bell were each very generous
in their contribution toward the Christmas festival; while Gen-
eral Bell and Captain Hughes thought the boys also needed and
deserved a new baseball outfit and immediately filled the need.
And last—because toward the last of the year, but by no means
least in the hearts of the pupils—is the Fourth of July fiesta
that Mr. Ogilby seems to have established in which the whole
School, after the regular Independence Day celebration in Baguio,
repairs to his domain for a stomach stretcher and later to pre-
cationary gymnastic sports.

It is not difficult for one who knows the conditions to grow
enthusiastic, and to feel that there is a great future for the
School.

There's a new Chapel dimly shaping itself on the horizon,
and bids fair to materialize before the next annual report is due.
Anyone visiting us at a Sunday morning service must feel that
the new building cannot come too soon.

Respectfully submitted,

B. M. Platt, M. D.,
Superintendent.

August 1, 1914.
ALL SAINTS MISSION, BONTOK

The past year has been of mingled discouragement and success. For a people, who have been taught that the Eucharist is the central act of worship, to be left without a priest for a whole year, except the occasional visit of one from Sagada or elsewhere, the result has been discouragement.

However, when we have had the services of a priest on Sunday our small chapel has been filled to the doors. At such times we need more room, at other times we could get along with less.

As in previous years our children have attended the public school where they probably make at least 35% of the whole enrollment and in the higher grades of the school a much larger percent. Because of the reduced number of workers in the Missions, we have not been able, during the past year, to do school work with those who have passed beyond the grades of the public school, but have been obliged to let our boys and girls go to Baguio or Manila for further work.

This is discouraging in a way, because it takes from us those who are most capable of becoming helpful in furthering mission work. Also, it removes some of them from Church influence almost entirely.

The little time the public school leaves the children for home work I have tried to make of use to the boys in various ways. Each day a few are required to do gardening under my supervision. Basket weaving, learned at school, is carried on at home and will now be a source from which the boys may make a little money either for themselves or for their home people, while I shall withhold enough to pay for materials.

All have learned or are learning the Holy Cross Catechism in English, except the very newest ones who have it in Igorot.

A class of ten or twelve boys is being prepared for Confirmation; some of them will probably not be ready, but they will find it easier to get ready another year.

Through the vacation the older boys have been working on the new building which has, at last, advanced so far as to have a roof, complete and good for many years to come.
Morning and Evening Prayer have been said daily. One boy is learning to play some easy hymns and canticles on the organ. With a good teacher he would soon learn to play well.

During the year the title to the property has been secured.

The Priest's house has been repainted and other repairs made.

I have been here over a year and a half and in that short time I can see that our boys have dropped many of the wild ways they brought with them when they came into the Mission to live. The older class of boys, boys who were large when they entered the Mission, have gone from us and the younger ones seem to accept the ways of civilization more readily and completely.

I have had to refuse admission to many boys because we have not enough money to keep more, and now, that we are to have our appropriation reduced one third, we shall be obliged to send away some of our already baptized and partly civilized boys.

Since the last report was made there have 73 Baptisms here and at Tukukan, thus making for this Mission a total of 808 in the time it has been running. If we have had so many baptisms in a year with no resident priest, what might have been the harvest if there had been a priest here to look after the pastoral work. There have been four burials, no marriages and no confirmations.

There is work enough here and in near-by towns where the Church is desired, for two active, and energetic priests. Why does no one come?

Respectfully submitted,

H. D. Keyes.
Missionary-in-Charge.

August 1, 1914.

GIRLS' SCHOOL, ALL SAINTS MISSION, BONTOK

It is impossible to make a report of the Girls' School without referring to the difficult position of the Mission during the
past year. Conditions have been most discouraging. We have been without a Priest or regular services since Fr. Sibley was called home last July, and have had to depend upon what outside help Sagada could give us. Fr. White came to us for Sundays until he went to the States in December. But for seven months we have been without a Priest or celebration on Sundays except for the two Sundays the Bishop was with us in April. Fr. Staunton has been able to come down perhaps twice a month on a week-day to give us a service. It is a matter for thankfulness, however, that considering these circumstances the people have held together as well as they have. Although some have gone up to the Roman Mission, most will probably return when we have a Priest with regular services again. Mr. Keyes has read Morning Prayer and done the best possible under the circumstances, but as our people have been taught that a Priest and Our Lord's Own Service are essential for true worship they have keenly felt the lack, and do not turn up very regularly—particularly as Morning Prayer is but little comprehended by them.

We have kept practically the same girls the past year, with a number of others who have stayed for longer or shorter periods. The number of applicants for admission has not been large, partly due at least to the many discouraging features of a Mission situated as this has been.

With Miss Whitcombe's return in July and Fr. Sibley's in October, I hope better days may be in store for All Saints Mission, Bontok.

Respectfully submitted,

CORNELIA K. BROWNE.

August 1, 1914.

REPORT OF THE MISSION OF THE HOLY CROSS,
TUKUKAN, BONTOK.

The work at Tukukan was begun during the spring of 1913. The first Mass was said here on the Feast of the Invention of the Cross, May 3. After that Father Sibley came from Bontok once a week, until his departure for America, in July. Then
Father White very kindly extended his Bontok ministrations, and gave us a Mass nearly every Monday, until he went away, during Advent. There has been but one service since that time: the Bishop visited the Mission in March, 1914.

The work began and has continued with the favor and cooperation of the Tukukan people, who have taken our coming in a very friendly way, and seem really glad to have us here. Before we came the house was frequently used by strangers from other towns and the Tukukan people used to see objectionable lights, "anito lights," about the place, but they do not see them now, to their great relief. This is a very real thing to them.

In May, 1913, Pablo Lunar, native worker from All Saints Mission, Bontok, and his wife, Edith Agnip, came here to live. Pablo started the school, for which the people had long been asking, and has worked with enthusiasm and good sense. He has built up a school of thirty little boys, and as it is only a day-school, where no one gets anything but education, the success is the more remarkable. Tomas de Jesus, another of the Bontok native helpers, has come twice a week to give religious instruction, preparing the boys for Baptism, and teaching the Holy Cross Catechism and prayers, all in Igorot. All of the boys were baptized during the school year. They have learned the Igorot Even-song, but are still waiting for an opportunity to sing it. There has been plenty of industrial work, with gardening, basket-making, scrubbing and cleaning. Our teacher of basket-making was a Tukukan man, a friendly neighbor, who was baptized here with his two little sons not long after work was begun. Four adults have been baptized, and the general attitude of the people is so receptive, that it seems almost certain that many would become Christian, if we could have the ministrations of a priest: as it is, we drift along in a pleasant enough way, but arrive at nothing. This is a work full of promise and happiness, and the thought of letting it languish or die is not agreeable: but it shares the present desolate conditions of the other Missions in the Mountain Province.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET P. WATERMAN.

July 21, 1914.
STATISTICAL REPORT

H. D. Keyes, Missionary in Charge.

Other Missionaries and salaried workers:
Miss M. P. Waterman
Miss C. K. Brown
Pablo A. Lunar
Tomas de Jesus

BAPTISMS: Infant 56_________Adult 17_________Total 73
COMMUNICANTS: Last reported _______________ 90
BURIALS: _______________________________ 4
SCHOOLS: SUNDAY: Teachers _______________________________ 2
          Pupils _______________________________ 50
          Average Attendance ____________________ 50
SERVICES: Total for year _______________________________ 670
          Average attendance Sundays _____________ 80
          Average attendance other days _____________ 50

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

I submit as my report for the year 1913-14 the following articles:
1. Medical Work: by Miss Lillian Owen.

Respectfully submitted,

John A. Staunton, Jr.

Priest-in-Charge.

August 1, 1914.
I. Medical Work

by Miss Lillian Owen

There has been no accurate record kept of the cases treated in the Dispensary during the past year, but for the six months that I have been in Sagada an average of something between three and four hundred cases a month have visited us. They come for treatment themselves or for medicine to carry home to some member of the family. As the Igorots wander into the dispensary at all hours of the day from early morning until after sunset it frequently happens that one forgets to record the case.

We also keep Mrs. Hargreaves and Gabriela Hidalgo supplied with simple remedies at Besao and Bagben and many go to these out-stations for treatment.

The people suffer mostly from infected wounds, tropical ulcers, boils, carbuncles, yews and parasitic diseases of the skin.

Those living in the barrios of Sagada and the near-by pueblos usually come to us before the infection has gained much headway, and so the trouble is soon controlled but those living at a distance first try to cure themselves by the most primitive means, and so aggravate the disease. They then travel for many hours a day over the most difficult mountain trails and appeal to the mission for relief. These cases need daily treatment but they cannot come so far. The best we can do is to instruct them to keep the wounds clean and to give them simple remedies to carry away with them, but it is unsatisfactory. When the hospital is ready to receive such patients it will prove a blessing to the people and a satisfaction to those who are caring for them.

Goitre is very common in these mountains; there is scarcely a day that we do not see it in the dispensary. Many come regularly for treatment. If, when the hospital is finished, a good surgeon successfully removes two or three, there will be many applications for admission.

Besides the dispensary cases, visits are made daily to those who cannot come to us. I have seen in the homes patients suffering from tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, influenza, malaria, heart disease and paralysis.
We have also taken care of six patients, since January last, in a small room in the Girls' School.

Dr. Pick, from the Government Hospital in Bontok, very kindly comes to Sagada when we send for him and at other times when he is able.

II. The Girls' School, Sagada.

by Miss Blanche E. L. Massé

The year 1913-1914 has been a year of success for the Girls' School at Sagada. We have had from twenty to thirty pupils in attendance, the number varying more with the day children than with those resident in the Mission. We are fortunate in being able to report progress in School work, industrial work and in character up-growth. We have children in all grades of the Primary Course; they all show a zealous desire to read from books and to speak English. Juanita, the oldest girl, has just this week been married to Nicolas—a very nice young fellow employed in the Mission. We shall miss her very much from School, for she has been a great help with the infant class.

The girls are quite as interested in the industrial work as they are in the Three R's. They are learning to do good crochet, weaving and lace-making, sewing and housework. Cipriana is the native teacher in charge and she continues to be a most faithful worker. Two former pupils, who, since leaving school, have spent two years in training at the Public School in Bontok, have now returned to Sagada and are regularly employed here as lace-makers. The money we earn from the sale of our work is to be used for the repair and permanent improvement of the school building and garden. The garden, which used to run away in a swift river during the rainy season, is now held up by a good wall, and made level; we have room for play ground and a fine garden for flowers and vegetables. The basement of the school is being repaired and transformed; stone foundations taking the place of wooden, and kitchens, bathrooms and laundry being moved to an annex. These necessary changes will make a wonderful improvement, and we are working very hard to have enough to pay expenses.
Important as all the routine school work is, it is only a side-issue—only a means to the attainment of the one thing needful—and if we could not report progress in the Christian Life, then indeed we could say there was nothing but discouragement. But here, too, is progress. We see wayward youngsters turning into reliable little people—scared little Igorots transformed into gentle Christian girls, and virtues taking the places of bad habits. Girls who have been baptized and confirmed are constantly bringing others to baptism and very frequently they pray that all the Igorots may become Christians.

Besides the girls, we have some old women who work for us; they come to the school to weave, and to earn enough for their support during the time of scarcity. These “older children” seem to enjoy working here, and learn many things by observation. One old woman, whose name is Isabel, calls herself “Tu-lao”, which means that she has neither parents, husband nor child. She is living in the school all the time now, and although she is slightly bereft of her mind, as well as of her family, she is a useful creature and very much devoted to the mission.

We have thanks to extend to Mrs. Sturgis for the support of our one-legged girl, Elisa, for a year; to the Girls’ Friendly Society of Emmanuel Church, Newport, for the support of another child, Josefinia; to Mrs. Staunton for teaching the Crochet Class which she does every day; to the Girls’ Friendly of St. George’s, Utica, for garments; to Mrs. Littell who was kind enough to dispose of some of our work last year in Manila—and to Mrs. Murray Bartlett who has generously volunteered to have a sale of our work this coming autumn; to friends in Manila for garden seeds and story-books and to Miss Carter for an Estey organ which she sent to the school. It is a great help to the string orchestra which, though very primitive, makes a cheerful, if not always a tuneful, noise. This poor band would be strengthened and perhaps improved if we had some more instruments. Three men can play the guitar, but they have to take turns for there is only one guitar in the Mission. There are also three men who play the violin; there being only one violin available however, it is in vain to call for fiddlers three!
III. S. James' School, Besao
by Mrs. Anne Hargreaves

It is with great thankfulness that I write of our first year's work in S. James School. God has indeed blessed our efforts, and made it possible for us to do His work; not alone in the School, but amongst the people in the barrios. Igorot men, women, and children have come for the Church's administrations.

We have had over one hundred baptisms; and in April during the Bishop's first visit we had 78 persons confirmed.

That first visit of our Bishop will stand out in our minds as the happiest event in the School's record. The people turned out about 300 strong; marching over about three miles of the trail—between here and Sagada—some of the men carrying branches of pine trees decked with wild flowers, others beating their gansas.

Returning to the Mission we found another large crowd inside and out of the small temporary building; it was evident that they had come to spend the day, for after having heard the Bishop speak they danced—to the tune of the gansas—till evening, and not until they had received the Bishop's blessing were they willing to return to their barrios.

The attendance at the Mass which is said here every Friday (unless Fr. Staunton is unavoidably prevented from coming) is always good.

One Igorot couple have been married in the Church and have lately come to live in the Mission. The man (Maximo) very soon began to gather material to build a house for himself and wife, and he came to ask if he might store it under one of our buildings. They were finding it difficult to live in the barrio and not take part in the heathen customs; so they wanted to build their house close to the Mission, and a few weeks ago when the Igorots were having their big "canyaos" at the beginning of the rice harvest, Maximo came again and asked where he might build his house—and knowing just how anxious they were to get away from the canyaos—I told him they might occupy part of one of our camerins till he got his house built. Here they are living like Christian
folk should live, going about their own business, keeping themselves and their house clean, and working every day in their rice and camote field, never failing to come in the school room to prayers before they go, and the same in the evening, and it is a privilege for them to walk to Sagada to the Mass every Sunday.

We treat a number of patients in the dispensary every day, and give simple remedies out in the barrios; sore eyes, skin trouble, dysentery and malaria, cuts by bolos and ulcers are the cases that keep us busy, besides feeding babies; the more serious cases we try to get over to Sagada and Bontok, but the Igorot is hard to move far away from his own barrio.

We moved into our beautiful new school building the beginning of May, and it would be difficult for me to describe our pleasure at being able to occupy such a roomy and convenient building. On the first floor there are eight rooms, schoolroom, dining room, work room, kitchen, spare room and three rooms occupied by the Missionary in charge. The upper floor is the girls' dormitory. We have at present in the School 20 girls and 30 boys. I have had to slightly reduce the number of children during the last few weeks owing to lack of funds for their maintenance,—this will be overcome as the industrial work increases—but I have taken in all the boys to live; prior to moving into the new school I had only 12 boys in residence, while 26 lived in their own homes. The only way to train the Igorot boy or girl to a Christian way of living is by having them under one's own roof.

The industrial work for the girls is weaving, lace making, crochet, gardening and housework. The boys—carpentry, basket making, gardening, care of poultry, etc., but the grading of the ground around the School is taking up the greater part of their time at present and will for some time to come; they are pulling down the hills in the rear of the building and bringing the soil to the front. It will be quite a stretch of level ground when it is finished and will add very much to the appearance of the school.

The progress of the children in every department of the School has so far been most satisfactory; they are just beginning to
realize and appreciate the Christian life. It used to seem at first to them a hardship to walk over to Sagada to Church every Sunday (Sagada is about eleven kilometers return from S. James' School) but things have changed, it would be hard now to try and keep one of them from going, even to the smallest child; the beautiful Eucharist Service means something to them now.

I could not close my report without speaking of the loss of my first Igorot girl—Elizabeth. She had done splendid work with the people here. Her parents wanted her nearer home. She is now doing excellent work at the School where she got her training.

I would like to thank all our friends who have helped us with their gifts of clothing and money and especially with their prayers.

IV. THE BOYS' SCHOOL, SAGADA.

by the Rev. S. S. Thompson.

The Boys' School of the Mission of S. Mary the Virgin has passed a very busy though uneventful year. We have had a large attendance numbering from forty to fifty throughout the entire session, and during the past three months we have been compelled to turn away over twenty-five boys who are eager to come into the school. The old school building is very inadequate.

INDUSTRIAL WORK. Every morning and evening certain of the boys are taken to the machine shop where they are taught the different branches of mechanical labor such as lathe work, making cane beds, carpentry, etc., by a very competent and painstaking Master Mechanic. Other boys work around the Mission making side-walks, clearing land, and working in the garden, as well as taking care of the church. Other boys are taught typing and office work, and, when I have time, I teach cabinet making.

ATHLETICS. The Igorot boy takes to athletics naturally. Up to within the past few weeks we have not had proper equipment to do much in base ball, but we now have gloves for every position
on the team, and the boys spend most of their spare time on the ball field. We are very much handicapped in our athletic work by not having a proper field. At present we are using the place the boys excavated for the new boys' school, but this it too narrow for a ball field, and when a batter knocks a ball it either goes off into the rice fields or into the rocks. The boys have a short drill every day before taking up their studies and they seem to enjoy this very much. The ball team has been taken to Besao several times and has come back victorious. In June we took the entire school to Bontok for two days when the Governor-General was there.

Educational. We have five classes in the school. The first two are taught by Mr. Catungal, a very competent teacher, who keeps the little fellows interested. They study arithmetic, reading, catechism and grammar. The third, fourth and fifth classes have had four teachers within the past eight months, the first left us to go to America to go to school, then I took them until we were able to find another. We have, at present, in charge of the higher classes a young man who was formerly a teacher in the Government school at Cervantes.

V. Workers and Work.

by the Rev. John A. Staunton, Jr.

The year 1913-14 which has just passed has not been a very satisfactory one for Sagada. Our work, in its main features has been carried on much as in the past; but any institution will suffer from constant changes in the personnel of its working force, and from shorthandedness.

The year has seen Father White go, returning permanently to the States; and his successor, a deacon, is about to return, being invalided home; Miss Owen came as nurse and after a few months of efficient work was transferred to Jolo; Mrs. Tryon takes her place. Our invaluable worker, Mr. Masferré, has been absent during a part of the year on his furlough; we have been without either a physician or an American academic teacher for
our Boys' School. During the year Father Sibley of the neighboring Mission of Bontok has been absent on his furlough, leaving no priest at that station to the great disadvantage of the work there: and if Bontok suffers, Sagada suffers with it. We have had several changes, too, in the personnel of our native workers, one teacher having gone to the United States as a student.

Our people during the year have come to the services, brought their children to be baptized, and have made their Communions much as in the past, but pastoral work among them has necessarily been limited to absolutely necessary ministrations. The burden of keeping up our community to Christian standards has fallen largely on the people themselves. When it is considered how recently they have been Christianized it is remarkable that, instead of falling away, they have continued, themselves, to make converts, and to grow in religion. But there has seemed to be a latent discouragement due to our failure to occupy the field with workers as we gave promise of doing in the early days of the Mission.

Four years ago Sagada and Bontok had four priests, two American nurses and a physician: to-day with greatly increased work and needs there have been as permanent staff, to attend to the same and growing duties, only two priests, one nurse and no physician; while during a large part of this year one even of these two priests has been absent on furlough.

Any arrangement which attempts to work the different institutions or departments of a large mission, as it were, single-handed, incurs the sure penalty of demoralization during the absence of its head, and the discouragement of the worker when he or she returns and attempts to rebuild. And such a condition cannot but produce a general feeling of despondency in our people. To rally any work after successive periods of depression is infinitely more difficult than to maintain a high level continuously. Unless some permanent change can be made in what may be called this method of "successive slump and rally" it should seriously be considered whether we ought not to withdraw from this field on the ground that the good which we do does not compensate for the evil of our ways.

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We ought to have four times the present number of workers to take care decently of our own work already opened and centering in Sagada. If our force were only doubled we might still work with hope, or if our force were obviously steadily increasing from year to year we might inspire hope in our following.

Each several branch of the work for the sake of efficiency (I had almost said "morality") should have two American workers engaged in it. One priest cannot at the same time attend to the duties at the Central Station, Sagada, which involve an immense amount of detail, visit the out-stations, and also minister to calls from our Christian families living in the mountains. Moreover, I have requests repeated again, and again, and again (they are incessant), to supply towns nearby and more remote with ministrations. These I have to meet with the invariable reply "the Church can do nothing for you now, and probably will be able to do nothing for you in the future."

In our medical work one American nurse would not be enough even if we had a physician. There are calls from our out-stations which we must attend to. If our one nurse goes away over night, patients coming from a distance for relief will find no one to attend to them. There is no system of communication by which Igorots living in the mountains may be reached, and these people have little idea of time or regularity. The only way of building up an effective clinic is to be ready to treat patients every day, and all day, as they come.

The annual vacation of one month, outside work in the district, and possible disability due to sickness being allowed for, there should always be a second nurse in residence who will thus be prepared to take entire charge when the first nurse goes on furlough.

Again, it will be known by anyone who is conversant with the conditions that both a boys' school and a girls' school which include dormitories for Igorot children must have each an American teacher in constant, not intermittent, attendance day and night. One teacher cannot bear this strain year after year without breaking down. It is waste work and folly to hack a clearing out of
the jungle only to let the rank growth return again and even to climb about the buildings. We have three large schools with dormitories, and no one of them (not to mention our day schools) has adequate supervision. Those in charge should have permanent American assistants or associates.

Then in regard to this matter of substitutes while missionaries are on furlough: not every one will do as a substitute priest, nurse or teacher. Ours is a highly specialized work in which a temporary and untrained worker with no guidance but enthusiasm is likely to do more harm than good. I believe that we might get help from voluntary workers, but they should come for two years instead of one, the first year being spent in close observation and study of methods under the direction of the one in charge of the mission, hospital or school.

During the past year the sale of lumber has been very much less than in the past. The cause of this seems to be the unsettled political status of the Islands. Our local income from this source has, therefore, been greatly reduced.

The construction work intrusted to the Mission has been carried on steadily during the year with good results. Under Mr. McBrust’s supervision a boys’ school has been erected in Bontok, which is one of the most beautiful and satisfactory buildings in that town. At Besao Mr. McBrust has planned and built, with our own workmen, S. James’ School, a building excellently adapted to its purpose and a worthy memorial of the Reverend Dr. Walpole Warren.

Though many of our workmen were drawn off for construction in Besao we have kept steadily at work on the new buildings at Sagada. On the new church, work has been uninterrupted since it was first begun, and the walls begin to make a showing. The stone has been quarried, transported and cut for the chimneys in the hospital; further work has since been in abeyance until workmen were released from other construction work. Since a fatal accident in the quarry to one of our boys in January all work on the new boys’ school building has been discontinued. The stone work of the foundations comes first, and quarry work
is really too heavy for our boys who have not obtained their growth; besides, the boys had lost some of their nerve, and other workmen could not be spared. Work will be resumed again as soon as conditions are favorable.

An additional expense has resulted, both for the boys' school and for all other buildings using stone, from the necessity for safety's sake, of stripping hundreds of tons of soil and drift from the ledges of fine building stone which are now striking back further into the mountain at our quarry. The exposed face of rock and earth now towers fifty feet above the working level.

A necessary project upon which we have kept a gang of men employed for a full year, and which is not yet completed, has been the putting in of stone foundations and a concrete floor in the girls' school building so there is no further possibility of wood-rot affecting the structure. Together with this work an outside annex has been built at one end of the school building, containing on the lower floor a kitchen and bath for Igorots and on the upper floor a kitchen and bath for Americans. This change was required for sanitary reasons. None of this work has been, as yet, supported by appropriation or contribution. It was, however, an absolute necessity and was begun not a day too soon to save the fine building from destruction. When the girls' school building was first planned and erected insufficient money was available to allow of stone foundations ($4,000.00 was first given, and afterwards $2,000.00). Carbolineum had been recommended as a sure preservative for timber against destruction by white ants and rot. Following special instructions the arigues or posts were treated with this chemical until the wood was thoroughly saturated, yet after four years most of the posts were found, on inspection, to be completely rotted out. Another six months and the building would have begun to settle and twist out of shape beyond repair. The annual "repair" appropriation being required elsewhere was not available to apply towards this emergency, the expense of which has been carried as an overdraft. The amount is ultimately guaranteed through the fact that the girls are devoting the sale of their industrial products to paying it off, but if this overdraft could be wiped out at once by a gift it would be a great relief.
I ought to say something about the development of our Igorot Exchange which has more than doubled its business during the past year. I had not been working long in Sagada when I saw clearly that, for the benefit of the people among whom we were working and the whole district, we would have to open a general store where people could obtain the necessities at a reasonable price. In the past mountain people had no incentive to steady employment because with the money they earned a fair equivalent could not be had from any merchant within reach; and, to take long journeys to the towns of the lowlands for the purpose of purchasing supplies meant that the pack horse would eat more fodder on the up trip than he could carry on his back. The Igorot Exchange, which was the outcome of my attempt to solve the problem of steady labor and a living wage, has largely accomplished its purpose. To a considerable extent it acts as a balance wheel in the district regulating the prices of staple commodities and establishing a true and just relation between the earnings of the people and their necessities.

Among the principles which I believe to be fundamental to the development of any uncivilized people are these: (1) to increase their necessities; (2) to provide a means by which they can obtain a steady income from their labor, rising as they become more efficient and their necessities increase; and (3) to provide facilities for them to spend locally what they earn, to their own advantage, the benefit of their community, and the elimination of the unscrupulous merchant. In our Igorot Exchange we buy everything that the native will produce, and we handle everything that he wants to buy. The fact that we do a considerable business enables us to get wholesale and dealers' prices for goods which we purchase in Manila and outside, with a great saving to the Mission; and the benefit of these lower prices is transmitted directly to the people through their opportunity to purchase at the Exchange. Not only is money kept constantly in circulation, but the profit which we make in our Exchange and associated industries goes back again into the development of our institutions, and again works for the benefit of the Igorot.

In the Exchange, as in most of our associated industries, we
have never been adequately provided with capital to get the best results. If we had $25,000.00 to work with, there would be no money better invested in the mission field.

I have said little in the report this year about the spiritual work of the Mission; space would fail to tell it all. Our statistics speak for themselves: since the Mission was opened there have been 1516 baptisms and 662 confirmations; during the past year 4200 treatments have been given in the dispensary or at people's homes, and upwards of 700 public services have been held in the church (with a total attendance of more than 50,000.) It is well known that our Altar is the center about which the entire Mission revolves, and Our Lord's presence there is the source of all our strength and blessings. Would that we had more priests to draw within the circle of this influence thousands who are yet outside!

| STATISTICS |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                | Baptisms | Confirmations | Marriages | Burials | Communicants* | Appor- tionment |
| Church of S. Mary The Virgin |
| Sagada Natives | 89 | 77 | 7 | 11 | 355 | P30.00 |
| Other residents | 12 |
| Out-Station Church of S. Gregory The Great Baguio |
| 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Out-Station S. James Church |
| Besao Natives | 58 | 78 | 1 | 0 | 84 | 2 |
| Other residents | |
| Total | 153 | 165 | 8 | 11 | 484 | P30.00 |

* 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).
STATISTICAL REPORT OF HOLY TRINITY MISSION,
ZAMBOANGA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 3, 1914

ROBERT T. MCCUTCHEON, Missionary-in-Charge.

Other Missionaries and salaried workers.
Dr. Morton W. Baker
Miss Helen Howard (volunteer)
Miss Veneranda Sulit
Miss Quintina Beley
Miss Consuela Agoncillo
Miss Jesusa Montenegro
Moro Awkasa Sampanğ
Moro Daheelah Maing

BAPTISMS: ___________________Infant 8 __________ Total 8
MARRIAGES: ------------------------------- 1
COMMUNICANTS: Last reported 12
Received 2
Present Number 14
BURIALS: ------------------------------- 7

SCHOOLS: 1. DAY:
Teachers 2
Pupils 25
Average Attendance 15

2. SUNDAY:
Teachers 3
Pupils 30
Average Attendance 15

DISPENSARY: Number of Visits 74
Number of Patients treated See Doctor's report

SERVICES: Total for year 264
Average attendance Sundays 15
Average attendance other days 2

REPORT OF THE ZAMBOANGA HOSPITAL
From January 1 to July 15, 1914

The Zamboanga Hospital, Philippine Islands was formally opened on February 7, 1914, although for some six weeks previous to this time the institution had opened its doors to the
admission of such sick as could be handled with its then imperfect facilities. The opening ceremonies were conducted by Bishop Brent, and in addition, brief addresses as to the character and nature of the work contemplated, were made by Major Munson of the Army, and Dr. Baker. Many of the most prominent and influential citizens of the community were present on this occasion, and it was specially emphasized by all the speakers, that the animating spirit of the hospital was essentially humanitarian, and its purpose to minister to the sick and suffering of every race, sect or creed.

These assurances, then so unequivocally made, have been strictly adhered to, and no case has been refused medical treatment or admission to its doors. This fact has undoubtedly prompted many to take advantage of the hospital, as some at least have used its privileges who were able to pay for hospital maintenance and professional attention. However, a more extended experience with both local and heterogeneous native conditions, has minimized this imposition, especially as the superintendent has recently entered upon a written agreement with the Health Officers of the Province to care for some, at least, of their indigent sick at nominal rates. Furthermore, another contract has been made with the San Ramon Penal Farm to handle their more gravely injured or sick, and the Constabulary Officials have just submitted a proposition to the superintendent for the management of their sick, which proposition, with some modifications, will probably be accepted. It will thus be seen that the institution is trying to reach out in every direction, and accomplish the beneficent purpose for which it was established.

Owing to a previously established custom in the community a fee of only $1.30 (65¢ gold) per diem can be charged. This includes hospital maintenance, nursing, and medicine. Many cases, in view of the advances of scientific progress, and in order to secure the beneficent results that such science affords, require expensive medicaments, such as serums, antitoxins, salvarsan, etc., the price of which in even moderate dosages far exceeds the small amounts derived from the above daily rate. To cite two or three conspicuous examples. Two Moros, a man and a woman
were brought in from the neighboring island of Basilan by the Health Officials with the tentative diagnosis of leprosy. They were a mass of loathsome ulcers from head to foot, and in the case of both there were paralysis and contractures of the lower extremities. Consultation proved the cases to be Yaws, a disease closely allied to, but different from, syphilis. The superintendent volunteered thereupon to admit and treat these cases at the usual rates of 65¢ gold per day. Two doses of neosalvarsan were given, and all the ulcerations disappeared within three weeks. They were discharged to their native haunts happy, and expressing their gratitude to those who had ministered unto them by kneeling and kissing their hand. A young lad, the mainstay and comfort of his working mother, was admitted in the throes of tetanus. Twenty pesos worth of tetanus antitoxin, in addition to various other expensive drugs, was used, together with a private room, and private nursing required in such cases. Yet the hospital will not and cannot be expected to be fully reimbursed in such cases. While the superintendent is endeavoring to increase the per diem rates in his several business contracts for the hospital, the above are cited to show the urgent need of some charitable endowment fund which is imperative, if the proper and progressive work of the hospital is to go on.

The hospital itself is ideally situated, just on the outskirts of the town, in a large cocoanut grove directly overlooking the sea. There is seldom an hour either day or night that it is not swept by the refreshing ocean breeze. Though a wooden structure throughout, it is excellently constructed of some of the very best native materials, and with a few minor exceptions, the workmanship leaves nothing to be desired. With its two stories, and wide spacious verandas on all sides above and below, it furnishes an ideal retreat for the sick. Already numerous cases of overwrought nerves and exhausted bodies, a symptom complex so frequent in the tropics, have found solace and comfort here, and have been restored to health or materially benefited.

The lower floor consists of a business and nurses' office, the superintendent’s private office, Dispensary, and three spacious and well ventilated rooms, set apart respectively for the men,
women and children’s wards. These are capable each, of holding six beds without crowding. At times, when there is an overflow of patients, the wide porches have been utilized, and will work admirably, save during the rainy seasons. The entire upper floor is given to the operating suite, and private rooms. One of the smaller rooms upstairs was originally set aside as a laboratory, which through the kindness of Bishop Brent had been finely equipped with the latest microscope and accessories. This room, however, proved too dark, and as the lighting facilities of the hospital are very poor and inadequate, most of the laboratory work must now be done on the porch, which is inconvenient and greatly objectionable. The operating rooms, two in number, are well constructed and fairly well equipped. There are several important points, however, in connection therewith to which special attention is urgently directed. Petroleum lamps are the only method of artificial illumination in the hospital. In the operating room these are a constant and serious menace. On account of the inflammability of ether, and the poisonous gases into which chloroform is decomposed in the presence of open lights, the latter should not for a moment be tolerated in any well regulated institution. In a recent serious emergency case at midnight, the superintendent was almost overcome in the midst of operating.

On account of the lack of funds, the necessary porcelain washbowls and sinks in the operating rooms have not been secured. Tin wash basins, with a muchacho standing by, to empty and replenish, has been the method used for the Surgeon and nurses to cleanse and sterilize their hands. Such methods are primitive and obsolete, and should be remedied at once. In spite of these obstacles by exercising extreme caution and vigilance, the results of our operations here are such that any surgeon, with his numerous skilled assistants and expensive operating room paraphernalia, might well envy. Our major operative cases include those on the brain, neck, thorax, abdomen, and pelvis, together with amputations and various minor and plastic surgery. In many instances these are not picked cases, but on admission are seriously and gravely infected. There have been no deaths
from operative interference, and in all cases the patients have been discharged or greatly relieved. If such results can be secured in the face of difficult and adverse circumstances, surely, in order that the work may progress, the hospital is entitled to a few of the necessary equipments of a modern operating room.

Of the internal management of the hospital, the two requisites most needed are, an efficient clerk, and a trained hospital orderly. Owing to a lack of funds, neither of these has yet been employed. In the midst of his multifarious duties, the superintendent has performed all the duties of the former, and a part of those of the latter. All of us, it is to be hoped, who are properly constituted, should be willing to do any duty that lies clearly before us, and not whimper. But it cannot be expected that a mind actively alert upon diagnosing insidious symptoms, or seriously balancing the question of life and death, should be distracted by such menial tasks as shaving a patient preparatory to operating, or acting as a stretcher bearer on the way to and from the operating room. Such things, aside from exhausting physically, blunt the finer judgment and curtail the efficiency of any physician.

As the work of the hospital is progressing, it is necessary to have a typewriter and clerk. The necessity for this is obvious, if it be recognized that all bills, accounts, official correspondence, etc., must be accurately kept and filed.

Only recently the full complement of nurses has been secured. During the first few months of the hospital's existence, the struggle was hard and the difficulties many, as there was only one nurse for day and one for night duty. All the nurses are young Filipino women, of Christian faith and character, graduates of reputable hospitals, and two have had in addition, the exceptional advantage of a year's work and experience in United States. The Superintendent has only words of praise for them all. On the whole, they are uncomplaining, conscientious and efficient. It is urgently recommended that the full quota of five be retained, as the Board has recommended that one nurse be utilized as a clerical assistant. Up to this time, it has been
impossible to keep any accurate records of the many patients who apply for treatment at the hospital without admission. Necessarily full and accurate data are kept of all admitted patients, but when numerous cases are dropping in, especially during the early morning hours, when the physician and the two nurses on duty are busily engaged with routine hospital duties and patients, it is readily seen that the question of statistics and records is impossible. At it is, however, some four hundred children have been treated, about two hundred women, and over seven hundred men. The total number of cases admitted and treated in the hospital is 195.

There is nothing more imperatively needed in the general interest of the hospital than an efficient sewerage system. At present there is nothing even approaching a sewerage except a few ditches dug about the hospital, which after rains become flooded and worse than useless. On account of the peculiarly infectious nature of many tropical diseases, Sanitation is becoming more and more synonomous with Prevention. A single instance of what recently happened in this hospital will serve as an illustration. After a few days hard rain, dysentery, as is usually the case, became rampant, particularly in one of the larger camps further up the coast. Several cases of unusual severity were admitted to this hospital. In spite of the most vigilant and vigorous precautionary methods and disinfections, two cases developed in our patients, one in a parturient woman and the other in a little child. The infection was probably transmitted by flies, from which we are singularly free, except under such circumstances. This is an isolated case. Should dysentery, typhoid fever, or cholera, develop as an epidemic, the results here would be disastrous. No further comment is necessary.

A suitable means of artificial illumination is only second in importance. The hospital being built entirely of wood, and situated as it is on the outskirts of town, which has no organized fire department, the danger from fire, particularly in the use of petroleum lights is imminent. The disadvantage from the use of such lights in the operating room has been commented on. Only two nights ago (July 12), the large lamp fixed by steel stays,
and used to illuminate the front porch and entrance, flared, probably from a strong gust of wind, exploded and dropped to the waxed floor a mass of flames. While the night watchman, furnished by the Municipality as a protection, stood idly and stupidly by, one of the nurses, Miss Montenegro, seized the flaming mass in her hand and tossed it over the railing to the lawn. One instant of indecision or irresolution would have spelled disaster.

The superintendent recommends a small electric light plant, the cost of which is very moderate, which could further be used in pumping the water into the tanks above, and also for the working of the X-ray apparatus, which it is earnestly hoped can soon be secured. Could electric lighting be obtained, it could be further utilized in another very beneficent direction. A distressingly large percentage of eye-diseases and errors of refraction exist in the Philippines. As the superintendent has done some special work in the diseases of the eye and refraction, he believes that a well equipped little dark room with electric lighting would save many cases and ameliorate more.

The hospital grounds, consisting of some five acres need some immediate care and attention. There is no suitable fence or enclosing structure whatever, and the grounds being intersected by numerous paths constantly traversed by pedestrians, do not admit of the privacy necessary to a hospital. In addition numerous cattle, pigs, dogs, and the like, infest the grounds, and are a constant source of annoyance. The various carabao and swine wallows are unaesthetic and unhygienic, furnishing a fertile nidus for the breeding and propagation of mosquitoes. A suitable fence and the expenditure of a little labor would render the grounds unusually attractive.

The foregoing are, in the main, the essentials required to make a thoroughly equipped, efficient and up-to-date working institution.

As previously stated, the hospital is endeavoring in every honorable way to reach out and extend its sphere of influence. The superintendent believes that an institution of this character should not only treat the immediate sick who claim admission to
its door, but should use every possible means to educate the people in the gospel of elementary sanitation and prevention of disease. With this end in view, at the request of the Educational Authorities, about 35 female normal school teachers were invited to the hospital, and several practical talks given them on the care and management of infants and young children. Unusual interest was apparently manifested, and as these teachers are scattered throughout the entire province, some good—who knows?—may ensue. The following is an extract from a report recently published by an Investigation Committee, appointed by the Health Authorities of Manila:

"The present excessive infant mortality rate by which 135,000 of the 210,000 potential citizens of the country are sacrificed before they are five years old and less than one third of the children conceived live to be one year of age, is a serious menace to progress, a disgrace to our civilization, a criticism of our government, a shame to our Christianity, and a sociologic crime. Apologies and excuses will not correct the condition nor will they much longer be accepted by an advancing civilization . . . This country must apply remedies to this, its most important sociologic and economic problem, or disaster is certain . . . The problem is a vital one for this country and it is felt that its solution will be possible only with the co-operation of an enlightened and aroused public opinion."

Deeply impressed by daily testimony to the above melancholy facts, the superintendent with the imperfect means here at hand, has endeavored to organize and put upon a practical working basis, a two-fold project, which he hopes ultimately to make mutually dependent and mutually ancillary. The first is the organization of a Mother's League, duly advertised in the local papers, which is to meet at the hospital one afternoon every week for practical talks, and at this time all the sick children of the needy poor will be treated free. The second, in which the superintendent is being heartily supported by the Mayor and the Health Authorities, is an effort to reach and instruct the midwives of the community. These on the whole are dirty, ignorant, and illiterate, saturated with an ineradicable superstition and
prejudice. One trembles to think that annually thousands of lives are placed in their keeping, since only a negligible contingent of expectant mothers ever employ or seek a physician for admission to a hospital. The consequence is, that if the infant survives, it oftentimes happens that the mother becomes infected, and either dies of puerperal fever, or is consigned to a life of more or less helpless invalidism. A list of those acting as mid-wives, most of them without license, has been secured, and at the expense of the hospital, two nurses in a suitable vehicle, have been instructed to go about, talk with each one separately and endeavor to persuade them that we wish to assist them, and use every effort to induce them to come in a body at stated intervals for practical instructions and actual demonstrations. The absurd and ridiculous rumors that have been made current among them as a result of these efforts surpass human credulity, but we propose here to keep trying.

The medical Officers of the Army, and the white physicians in town have been unremitting in their kindness and courtesy to this institution, and by their co-operation, counsel and assistance have contributed much to break down those subtle and sinister barriers of opposition and prejudice which have daily confronted the hospital. The superintendent regrets that he is unable to speak in terms equally pleasing of the native practitioners.

The financial status of the hospital will be reported by the Official Treasurer, Mr. F. P. Williamson. The superintendent makes out and collects, or endeavors to collect, all bills, the funds accruing from which are immediately turned over to the Treasurer. It is doubtful whether any hospital in this community can be made self-supporting. The private rooms are, of course the chief assets, but there is not a sufficient number of well-to-do citizens in the vicinage to keep these constantly filled. As the hospital, however, becomes better known, patients are coming in from a distance, and as this is the only institution of its kind, with the exception of a small hospital at Davao, some 360 miles away, within an area of 40,000 square miles, the work will undoubtedly grow. The running expenses of the hospital, with strict economy, amount to 800.00 per month. The super-
intendent believes that with the continued progress of the work, and the settlement of the several business arrangements herein noted, a monthly receipt of at least $1,000.00 may be expected. More than this, with the means and facilities now at hand, cannot be anticipated.

The little band of workers here at the hospital find a useful, busy and happy life. More, no one could desire. A greater blessing the world cannot bestow.

Respectfully submitted,

MORTON W. BAKER,

Superintendent.
Financial Statement

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, 1913, AND ENDING AUGUST 31, 1914.

Adopted by the Board of Missions at its Meeting of May 15, 1913.

**SUMMARY**

| 1. General                                      | ₱ 12,300.00 |
| 2. The Cathedral, Manila                       | 7,200.00    |
| 3. S. Stephen’s, Manila                        | 7,260.00    |
| 4. S. Luke’s Hospital and Training School for Nurses, Manila | 17,611.78   |
| 5. S. Luke’s Church, Orphanage and Settlement, Manila | 10,440.00   |
| 6. Sagada and Outstations                      | 35,224.80   |
| 7. Bontok                                       | 16,221.92   |
| 8. Baguio                                       | 9,104.22    |
| 9. Zamboanga                                    | 3,583.56    |

**₱118,946.28**
STATEMENT OF "SPECIALS"

IN THE BOOKS OF THE TREASURER OF THE MISSIONARY DISTRICT
OF THE PHILIPPINES, AS ON AUGUST 31, 1914,
THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral of S. Mary and S. John, Manila</td>
<td>₱ 6,999.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cathedral School for Girls</td>
<td>5,458.66</td>
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<td>Columbia Club Extension</td>
<td>10,025.16</td>
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<td>New S. Luke’s Church, Manila</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Luke’s Hospital, Manila; Endowments etc</td>
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<td>Sagada Mission</td>
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<td>Baguio Mission</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous Funds</td>
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<td><strong>Total Funds</strong></td>
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<th>Loans and Overdrafts:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Baguio School; Loan for School Building Extension and General Purposes</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Luke’s Hospital, Manila; Maintenance Overdraft</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Luke’s Hospital and Settlement; Land Purchase Account</td>
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<td>Bontok Mission; Building Debts</td>
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<td>S. Stephen’s Chinese Church and Rectory, Manila; Building Debts</td>
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<td>Students’ Dormitory, Manila; Furnishing Account</td>
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<tr>
<td>Work among the Moros</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Loans and Overdrafts</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,325.90</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Balances due by Bankers and Cash in the hands of the Treasurer | ₱55,689.34 |

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

Manila, August 31, 1914.