

TITLE PAGE

During the 27th Manila Studies Conference, I discussed the history of coffee in the Mountain Province. Today's lecture is about "*Gota de Leche*," or a drop of milk. So, for all coffee drinkers out there, please enjoy your cup of café latte.

IMPORTANT CULTURAL PROPERTY

In 2014, the National Museum of the Philippines declared *Gota de Leche* as an Important Cultural Property citing the "exceptional building, designed in the Neo-Renaissance style"...and "...one of the few surviving buildings of heritage value existing" in Sampaloc's "university belt landscape of nondescript and mid-rise building."¹ In short, just a lot of ugly buildings without a soul. The declaration noted *Gota de Leche*'s historical significance as the first active charity unit founded by the *La Proteccion de la Infancia*.

OBJECTIVES & FRAMEWORK

We will explore *Gota de Leche*'s founding history using Muñoz-Prada's model with four (4) variables: organizational mission, resources, processes, and outcomes.²

TREASURE TROVE – DIGITAL ARCHIVES

I'd like to acknowledge *Gota de Leche*'s current Director, Anna Leah Sarabia, for spearheading the digitization of *Gota de Leche*'s primary archival sources: *Libro de Actas Junta General* and *Junta Directiva*.³ Special thanks to Veronica Walker Vadillo, a D.Phil. in Archeology, from the University of Oxford, who wrote the Junta's finding aids.⁴

HORROR EXTRAORDINARIO

During the early American colonial period, Manila's infant mortality rate, or the number of infant deaths over the number of infants born, reached a high 60% in 1904.⁵ Can you imagine a poor mother's horror when informed by her doctor that she needs to give birth ten times, if she wanted four children, as six will die.

MANILA TAKE ME OUT OF MANILA

Manila's infant mortality rate from 1904 to 1908 reached an average of 541 per 1,000 – almost 3X that of Madrid and 4X that of France & New York.⁶ This death statistic alone leaves us with no other conclusion: Manila's horror of extraordinary infant mortality has reached apocalyptic proportions.

OCTOBER 16, 1907 -FIRST PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

On October 16, 1907, the Philippine Commission and the Philippine Assembly's member-elects, met in Manila's Grand Opera House. On stage sat the following Americans: Honorable William H. Taft, Secretary of War of the United States; James F. Smith, Governor-General of the Philippine Islands; Dean C. Worcester; W. Cameron Forbes, W. Morgan Shuster, and Arthur W. Fergusson, Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands.

For around fifty minutes, Secretary of War Howard Taft addressed his audience where he, among other things, spoke of the introduction of the health department aimed at “*gradually teaching the people the necessity for sanitation*” and in preserving the Filipino’s health.⁷

THE DAY AFTER.

The day after, Secretary Taft, plus some of the American & Filipino dignitaries who attended the Philippine Assembly’s inauguration graced another inauguration - that of the *La Proteccion de la Infancia*.⁸

FIGHT THIS SOCIETAL EVIL

The morning’s inauguration program included Maria Arevalo’s talk about the history of the society, Lino Equia’s Finance report, Concepcion Felix de Calderon’s congratulatory message, as well as brief speeches from Secretary Taft and Governor Smith. In his speech, Governor-General James Smith challenged his audience to fight the societal evil of infant mortality, and, I paraphrase, “*What? Isn’t it very pitiful if you, present here today, you so called civilized, learned, and Christian members of this society, fail to remedy this evil of infant deaths?*” Governor Smith concluded with a hope and admiration, “... *to see included in the list of the great heroes of this country the names of the ladies that have created this society as true patriots of the Philippines.*”⁹ Gota de Leche’s President Concepcion Felix de Calderon delivered her congratulatory address, and acknowledged by name, two individuals: Mrs. Dubois and Dr. Budin. President Concepcion reminisced about a ‘*memorable day*’ when Mrs. Dubois, whom she called a “*distinguished American lady,*” gave a conference on child-care and the education of mothers. Mrs. Dubois’ conference inspired *La Proteccion de la Infancia*’ founding members to work for infants well-being. President Concepcion pleaded with Mrs. Helen Taft to ... “*please be our messenger of thanksgiving, that our beloved Mrs. Dubois may hear the good news, and be reassured, that we took care of the seed she planted in our hearts by founding an association dedicated to the Filipino mothers and their infant’s general well-being.*”¹⁰

THE DISTINGUISHED LADY

President Calderon offered no clue as to Mrs. Dubois’ complete name. Even the Junta General and Junta Directive remained silent. After some online research, I discovered that Mrs. Dubois’ trail led to Senator Fred Dubois, one of seven (7) senators, who visited the Philippines as part of Taft’s Philippine Commission of 1905.¹¹ Mrs. Edna Dubois accompanied his husband during the trip. This 1905 visit fits nicely with *Asociacion Feminista Filipina* founding in 1905. To add, Mrs. Dubois served as Treasurer of the National Congress of Mothers, the precursor of today’s Parent & Teachers Association of America.¹² President Calderon also praised the “*beautiful institution of Gota de Leche in Paris by Dr. Budin.*” Who was Dr. Budin? We will know more about him later in the presentation.

HELEN TAFT'S GOTA DE LECHE

Mrs. Helen Taft first visited the Philippines in 1901, when she accompanied the newly appointed Governor-General of the Philippines, her husband, William Taft. The First Ladies Library official biography of First Lady Taft included this photo captioned as follows: “*Standing at far left, Nellie Taft with Filipino children who benefitted from the nutrition program she initiated on their behalf...*” Another sentence stated that “...*she started a nutritional program for infants "Drop of Milk"*.”¹³

MISSION - HOW MANY ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

La Proteccion de la Infancia incorporated on Feb 15, 1907 with 43 articles of incorporation. Article 1 states that the society is a private non-profit organization “*aimed to help children’s hygiene following scientific guidelines.*” Article 2 states three major projects: *Gota de Leche*, a maternity hospital and a School for Mid-wives.¹⁴

FOUNDING MEMBERS – CITIZEN HEROES

La Proteccion de la Infancia’s founding 15 members included eight women, like Mrs. Concepcion Felix de Calderon, wife of Felipe Calderon, the author of the Constitution of the First Philippine Republic, and Miss Trinidad Rizal, Dr. Jose Rizal’s sister. Seven men, all doctors, joined the distinguished founder’s list.¹⁵ Miss Trinidad Rizal, who received “*Mi Ultimo Adios,*” resigned and said goodbye to *Gota de Leche* on November 1907.

WHERE IS TRINIDAD RIZAL?

Where is Trinidad in this photo? Any guess? Ambeth Ocampo, in his Aug 17, 2020 email to me, confirmed that Miss Trinidad is the one standing farthest right from the group.

I HAVE TWO HANDS – THE LEFT & THE RIGHT

The Board of Directors consisted of 6 members. Two committees reported to the Board of Directors, namely: Economic & Administrative Committee & Scientific Committee. Only female members qualify for the President’s position. However, wives still needed their husband’s concurrence.¹⁶

NANAY NANAY I AM SICK (TECHNICAL COMMITTEE)

Well-known doctors served as members of the Technical Committee; Dr. Fernando Calderon, who later became the first Filipino Dean of the Medical School of the University of the Philippines, Dr. Manuel Guerrero, who wrote for the *Republica Filipina*, the revolutionary newspaper of General Aguinaldo; and Dr. Galicano Apacible, General Aguinaldo’s special envoy, or revolutionary diplomat, to the United States.

MONEY DOES NOT GROW ON TREES

Even with *Gota de Leche’s* strong organizational mission, fit for purpose structure, a core of dedicated women leaders and doctors, all efforts would be futile without the necessary financial resources.

BONGGA KA DAY!

In 1906, Dr. Doherty called on Governor General James Smith and got him, and his wife, interested in *Gota's* noble aim and objectives. After this visit, Governor James Smith, and his wife, invited Manila's elite to a fund-raising party at Malacanang's garden. Manila's society's *crème de la crème* attended the event.¹⁷ The Garden Party raised 6,162 pesos almost equivalent to *Gota's* cost for one year's supply of milk.¹⁸

GOOD JAB

The *La Proteccion Infancia's* Board of Directors scheduled a Congratulatory Meeting on January 20, 1907 to give thanks to those who made the event quite a success. Fifty three invitees attended, like Juan Sumulong, Maximo Paterno, and Arcadio Arellano, brother of Juan Arellano (both of whom will design *Gota's* new building in Lepanto Street, Sampaloc). Out of the 53 participants, 56% lived in Sta.Cruz and Quiapo. Interestingly, four residents from Balic-Balic, Sampaloc attended: Filimona Francisco, Maria Francisco, Idelfonso Amor, and a Mr.or Mrs. Alonso.

EVERY PESO COUNTS

Individuals donated monies as low as 1 pesos to as high as 2,000 pesos.¹⁹ Enrique Zobel de Ayala and Jacobo Ayala donated 20 pesos each.²⁰ Yes, you heard me right, twenty pesos, not two hundred pesos, not two thousand pesos, but twenty pesos.

CORPORATE SUBSCRIPTION

Gota de Leche developed a corporate subscription plan where companies enrolled their employee's children for a fixed monthly amount. A tobacco company enrolled 18 children of their employees for a fixed monthly fee of 14 pesos.²¹

OPERA HOUSE

Manila Grand Opera House served as a popular venue for *Gota's* fund-raising activities. Mrs. Della Gale Gilbert, wife of Vice-Governor Newton W. Gilbert, raised 4,185 pesos. Later known as the Gilbert Fund, *Gota de Leche's* officers allotted 2,000 pesos or 50% for the construction of a laboratory, and the rest, for enrolling 15 children.²²

HARMSTON CIRCUS

Beauty Queen Pura Villanueva convinced Harmston Circus, an international travelling troupe, to donate 50% of a night's earnings equivalent to 404 pesos.²³

DONATION DOHERTY

Finally, perhaps the most important donation, *Gota de Leche's* first abode. Dr. David J. Doherty, a medical doctor from Chicago, donated his house located in Calle San Pedro 41, Santa Cruz, today's Evangelista Street, Quiapo. However, Dr. Doherty's donation carried a caveat that the property will revert to Dr. Doherty if *Gota de Leche* in particular, failed to progress.

GATAS GATAS EVERYWHERE

What is a *Gota de Leche* without milk? *Gatas, gatas* everywhere, but not a safe drop of milk to drink, may very well be the health authorities' lamentations. Bacteria is expected to be present in milk and the New York Milk Committee recommended a bacteria count of 10,000 per cubic centimeter. Manila's recommended bacterial count of 35,000 was 25,000 more than New York.²⁴ Manila's public market milk reached a frightening bacterial count of 60 Million.

FROM GOTA DE LECHE TO LITRO DE LECHE

If 60 million germs scared mothers from buying milk, where else can they get their milk? One answer, imported canned milk, although mothers faced the daunting task of choosing from 29 brands. Familiar brands included Carnation and Bear Brand. Unusual brands included St. George, St. Charles, Baccus Marsh, Fussel's Green Butterfly, and of course, Rizal.²⁵ While the proliferation of these brands indicated a robust market, poor & needy mothers found the costs of canned milk prohibitive.

FROM BUBALUS TO HIRCUS

The Board of Health's campaign to reduce infant mortality included the distribution of a circular, "Care of Infants" in 1904.²⁶ As a result, milk consumption increased by 500 percent. Around 90 percent of the milk used came from carabao's milk, which was, the American's concluded, not very clean due to the animal's unsanitary habits.

TO BOS TAURUS (Australian Milk)

The government recommended cow's milk as long as suppliers followed the prescribed hygienic protocols. *Vaqueria Australiana*, located in Calle Alix (today's, Legarda Street, in Sampaloc) sold fresh milk at a cost of 20 centavos per 0.375 liter. As the name suggests, this Sampaloc milk supplier relied on imported Australian cows.

COWS FROM DOWN UNDER - AUSTRALIAN COW

An Australian company established the first major dairy farm in the Philippines in 1899. This company shipped a total of 50 Australian cows to Manila. Australian cows cost between 250 to 280 pesos.²⁷

NO GUTS, NO GLORY - GOTA'S DAIRY FARM

Initially, Gota de Leche relied on a commercial dairy for their fresh milk. Unfortunately, the supplier's cows fell victim to an epidemic.²⁸ As they searched for alternatives, they encountered issues as most suppliers disagreed with Gota's sanitary requirements.²⁹ No milk, no glory, no guts, no milk, could have been Gota's battle cry when faced with the existential threat of unreliable milk suppliers. In probably one of the gutsiest and brilliant strategic moves, Gota's Board of Directors decided to build their own dairy farm in a rented land in Pasay.³⁰ Immediately, they constructed the barn at a cost of P1,050 pesos.³¹ With the barn finished, five (5) Australian cows in custody, *Gota de Leche* took the first step in becoming self-sufficient in their milk-supply.

COWSHED - STABLE

The stable staff kept the stable clean to help obtain milk that is pure and free from unwanted contamination. The milker's hands were carefully cleaned and washed with disinfecting solution, before milking the cow's udder.³²

STERILIZATION ROOM

After milk has been delivered, the sterilizing process follows. All flasks or bottles from the outside, even though clean when bought in, are passed through until they are perfectly clear and transparent. Once the milk has been put into the flasks in accordance with the entries on the nourishment tickets, the bottles are marked and separated on each tray of the sterilizer by means of a metal tag bearing the corresponding ticket number, thus avoiding the possibility of dangerous confusion in the distribution.³³

STERILIZATION DEPOT

Constructed at a later period.

IMPORTED HI-TECH

Gota de Leche acquired a pasteurization machine from Mr. Nathan Straus of New York City, well-known for his American milk depot campaign. Mr. Straus's philanthropic work earned him tribute as "*a star in the milky way of philanthropy, a man whose heart is bubbling over with the sterilized milk of human kindness.*"³⁴

BOTTLING ROOM

Gota de Leche ordered from 600 to 4,000 bottles, preferably from Germany.³⁵

SUPPORT STAFF

Gota's support staff worked tirelessly. They get a salary increase with additional workload or when promoted. Margarita Santos, who worked as concierge, chief milk preparer, and investigator received 50 pesos monthly. As an investigator, she visited mothers who claimed that they were from needy families but, in fact, can pay the full amount for the milk supplies. *Gota* took to the court those who pretended to be poor although they can afford the price.³⁶ Staff absent for 1 day got 1 peso deduction, while 5 unjustified absences merited a dismissal. *Gota* fired Margarita de La Rosa, a milk preparer, for negligence.³⁷ During the first year of operations, staff salaries totaled 2,004 pesos or about 9.4 percent of *Gota's* annual operating expenses.

THE FRENCH CONNECTION

President Calderon mentioned a Dr. Budin during her October 7, 1907 inaugural speech. Dr. Pierre Budin, a French medical doctor, founded the League Against Infant Mortality. He believed only three things suffice for infant's medical care "an apparatus for sterilizing milk, a balance, and the energy of a medical man." Another French doctor, Dr. Léon Dufour, established the first "*Goutte de lait*" in France where he took the name from a line of poem by Alfred de Musset translated as, *A drop of milk to the newborn child.*³⁸

GOUTTE DE LAITE - PAINTING

In 1903, Jean-Jules Geoffroy completed his *L'oeuvre de la Goutte-de-Lait*, (*The Work of a Drop of Milk*), a gigantic (size = 18 feet x 8 feet) triptych aimed to inform the public about the benefits of sterilized milk. The panels depicted child care's three phases: weighing of babies; mothers receiving their supply of sterilized milk in a bottle, and the medical consultation.³⁹

GOTA GO TO GOTA - RECEPTION & WAITING ROOM

So how did Manila's *Gota de Leche* operationalized the French model of infant care? Gota's staff ushered mothers to the reception & waiting room. They provided the mothers with a card titled "Advice to Mothers" in Tagalog and English.

CONSULTATION ROOM

When their turn arrived, mothers entered the consultation room furnished with a doctor's table and two weighing scales. The doctor listened as mothers explained why they needed "*Gota de Leche's*" milk. If the doctor decided to enter a child, the infant's name and history was inscribed in a register, and the designated number noted in all papers, tickets, and baskets. The mothers learned the proper manner of administering milk, observing their infants, and the frequency of their weekly visit. They received a little pamphlet stating the facts of the child's history, including weight, and conditions at the time of entry.⁴⁰

A DROP OF MILK AND MORE

The nourishment ticket listed the nursing bottle's number, the quantity of milk, and the proportion in which milk, water, sugar should be mixed. Mothers categorized as non-needy pay 50 centavos a day provided that the infant does not consume more than 800 grams of milk, and 75 centavos if the amount is exceeded. The needy pay 5 centavos a day regardless of the amount of milk consumed. Mothers who fail to send their infants to the consulting room for three consecutive weeks, without a valid reason, were dropped from the list of enrolled infants and deprived of Gota's benefits.

PHILANTHROPY FRAMEWORK

We will now look at the Muñoz-Prada's last component – Gota's impact on infant's well-being & health.

ONE DROP IS NOT ENOUGH.

How many infants did *Gota de Leche* served from 1906 to 1915? By 1915, *Gota de Leche* served 1,066 infants with a yearly average of 133. Of the infants served, 43% came from the needy, and 57% for the non-needy.⁴¹ Cynics will see Gota's low number of infants served as the milk charity's failure of reducing Manila's high infant mortality rate. However, as a matter of context, one wonders why the Department of Health, and Manila's city government, failed to established their own milk depots or stations from the same period from 1906 to 1915.

UNANG HIMALA - CASE 1

Beyond the naked statistics, redeeming stories of babies saved carries more weight in judging Gota's efficacy. Case No. 65, age 1 year and 9 months, weighed 5.94 kilograms. After 7 months, the child's weight increased by 3.47 kilograms.

ISANG HIMALA - CASE 2

Case Number 319, age 7 months and 12 days, weighed 3.29 kilograms. After 3 months, the child's weight increased by 2.41 kilograms.

ISA PANG HIMALA - CASES 3

Out of Mrs. Paz V. Gumila's ten children, nine died during infancy. Only Pilar, the tenth child reached adult age.⁴²

MERON TALAGANG HIMALA -

Our last case born during the late Japanese occupation period, survived due to her mother's love and a trusted aide's devotion to get milk from *Gota de Leche*. The infant is no other than my beloved wife.

GOTA DE LECHE, SAMPALOC

Gota eventually transferred to number 854 Lepanto Street, today's S.H. Loyola Street, Sampaloc. On October 1, 1915, Gota de Leche opened to the public, and entered the second phase of the charity's life.⁴³

THE TWO PHILANTHROPISTS

Two philanthropists served as our historical bookends: American Dr. David J. Doherty, remembered for Gota's first abode; and Filipino Theodoro R. Yangco, the "*Rockefeller of the Philippines*,"⁴⁴ who donated the land purchased at the cost of 12,000 pesos, for Gota's Sampaloc residence.⁴⁵

FIRST THREE PRESIDENTS

We acknowledge the untiring efforts of Gota's first three (3) presidents from 1906 to 1915: Concepcion Felix de Calderon, Rafael Palma, and Sofia Reyes de Veyra. Under their leadership, together with the Board of Directors, Technical Committee, support staff, and countless other benefactors, ensured that Gota de Leche's foundational years paved the way for Gota's continued presence in the annals of charitable institutions in the Philippines.

LAST PAGE - SALAMAT - Let's support *La Proteccion de Infancia's Gota de Leche's* noble philanthropic mission and projects. Maraming Salamat.

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- ⁹ James Francis Smith, Junta General, p.38 - Discurso pronunciado por el gobernador general de actas Islas un el dia de la inauguracionn de "La Proteccion de la Infancia" pp. 38-39, October 17, 1907
- ¹⁰ Calderon, Junta General, pp.39-40
- ¹¹ *Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs to the Secretary of War. [1905]* United States. Bureau of Insular Affairs. Washington: <http://name.umdl.umich.edu/ake7230.1905.001> p. 35 – list of senators who 1905 Philippine commission includes Fred Dubois.
- ¹² <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/125754839/edna-dubois#view-photo=144240650> Caption Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, National President,, Children of the American Revolution
- ¹³ <http://www.firstladies.org/biographies/firstladies.aspx?biography=27>
- ¹⁴ JG, p.17 Article 1 – Incorporated – Feb 15 1907 – La Proteccion de la Infancia
Junta General p.17 Article 1 – objectives to protect children
Junta General p.17 Article 2 – La Gota de Leche, hospital maternidad,, Escuela matronas Enfermeras
- ¹⁵ JG p.2 List of Founding Members
- ¹⁶ Junta General Article 9, p21 – requirements to be elected. Requirement for female presidents modified so that males could be elected to said position – April 20, 1912, p. 69 Junta general
- ¹⁷ Mrs. Margarita Roxas de Soriano, Mrs. Pardo de Tavera, Mrs. Mauro Prieto, Mrs. Victorino Mapa, Mrs. Consuelo Roxas de Zobel, Mrs. Alemany, Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra (then Miss Sofia Reyes), Mrs. Placida Gatchalian de Peralta, Miss Eugenia Fernando, Miss Soledad Buencamino, Mrs. Lope de Crisostomo, Mrs. Severina Lerma de Almeda, Tribune 25th anniversary
- ¹⁸ La Protección de la Infancia (Organization). 1908. *Report que la junta directiva de "La Protección de la Infancia," y el comité técnico de la "Gota de leche"*. Manila, Islas Pilipinas: La Protección de la Infancia.
- ¹⁹ FINDING AID Page 108-109-110: session of 6th of March 1909 Acknowledges donations b Dr. Ariston Bautista (100 pesos), Andres Soler from Nueva Caceres (3 pesos), and Timoteo Alcalá from Daraga (2 pesos).
- ²⁰ Tribune, Feb 23, 1934, p. 7 Jacobo Zobel (20 pesos), Enrique Zobel de Ayala (20 pesos).
- ²¹ FINDING AID QUOTED TEXT Page 55-56-57-58-59: Session of 5th January 1908
- ²² Opera House, Junta Directiva, May 3, 1908, p.74

²³ “Pura Villanueva managed to convince the Harmston circus in the city to dedicate 50% of a night’s revenue for Gota in a special fund raiser” Page 111-112: Session of 19th of March 1909

²⁴ “milk obtained from cows kept under sanitary conditions, and sold in a cleanly manner, contains a minimum number of bacteria per cubic centimetaer = Annual Report of the Bureau of Health for the Philippines Islands for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1912.

²⁵ Francisco Agcaoli The composition of various milks and their adaptability for infant feeding. Journal of Science June 1913, Vol VIII ppp 141-149

²⁶ p. 65, Infant welfare work in the Philippines by J.H. Linson

²⁷ The earliest entry of a major Australian dairy company in the Phlippines was in 1899, when an Australian shipped 50 cows to Manila – the dairy sold all the milk the cows can produce at about 25 cents, United States money. The U.S. hospital pays 2,000 dollars per month in gold.” Newcastle Morning & Miner’s Association, Nov 18, 1899, p. 3

²⁸ Before dairy farm, Gota relied on local suppliers – cows of local supplier fell victim to an epidemic – they had to look for alternative supplier – signed 6 months contract – July 12, 1908

²⁹ They have issues getting suppliers for the milk, most of which are in disagreement with the sanitary conditions required for the milk extraction. 2nd of August 2, 1908 – JD pp

³⁰ Feb 1909 – decision made to build own dairy farm.

³¹ 1911- New Barn constructed at cost of 5,498 pesos, August 1, 1911/

³² Annual report of the bureau of helth July 1 1908-190- p23-24

³³ Annual report of the bureau of health July 1 1908-190- p23-24

³⁴ “a star in the milky way of philanthropy, a man whose heart is bubbling over with the sterilized milk of human kindness.” <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/nathan-straus>

³⁵ June 1909 ordered 600 bottles from local supplier . 4,000 bottles received Sept 10, 1910 – sell excess bottles for 25 centavos, Better bottles from Germany July 19 1909

³⁶ They take to the court those who pretend to be poor although they can afford the price established fo wealthy families June 14, 190, p.76

³⁷ Margarita de la Rosa, fired, JD p.69

³⁸ . As per Rollet (Catherine), the name « goutte de lait » as given by Dr. Leon Dufour to the clinic he opened in Decamp (Normandy) and was taken from aline in a poem by Alfred de Musset » as quoted by Bailageon Denysee Babies for the Ntion: The Medicalization of Motherhood in Quebec, 1910-1970 .

³⁹ <https://www.cairn.info/revue-carrefours-de-l-education-2006-1-page-95.htm> .” https://rehs.com/eng/default-19th20th-century-artist-bio-page/?fl_builder&artist_no=664&sold=1

⁴⁰ (1909 Annual Report Buerau of Healthp 23.)

⁴¹ Data from Calderon, Fernando (1919). Manuel S. Guerrero como Cientifico, The Philippine Review, Vol IV, number 6-7, p.457

NOTE: Gota de leche JG, Jan 30, 1915

⁴² Gota de leche celebrates its 35th anniversary today. The Tribune, Oct 17 1942 p. 3.
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/249925953?searchTerm=gota%20de%20leche%20manila#>

⁴³ gota de leche opened to the public October 1, 1915 – Junta General , p.88

⁴⁴ The United States House of Reprerentative’s History, Art, & Archives official website introduces Mr. Thedoro R. Yangco as the “Rockefeller of the Philippines whose business acumen and wealth made him the islands’ leading philanthropist” (https://history.house.gov/People/Detail/21037_

⁴⁵ The Sunday Tribune, Gota de Leche Celebrates, October 13, 1937, p.27 description – Front view of the Gota de Leche building at 851 Lepanto, built at the cost of P26,000 which was appropriated by the defnct Philippine Legislature in 1913. the land was donated by Don Teodoro R. Yangco, who paid for it 12,000 pesos