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## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

One of the features of Corn Demonstration Day at Batangas, Batangas, on October 10, 1912, was the display of industrial plants of the province. The plants, with roots, stem and all, collected by Mr. George Whiting in his district at Tanauan, were planted in boxes with some gold soil and shipped to the provincial capital.

In the exhibit were several species of nito. The palms were represented by tipon-tipon and the fishtail palm. A very good collection of rattan was included; some young seedlings and other more developed plants—Bamban, lukmoy and the important vine "silang pugo"—were also exhibited.

It is of interest to note how the teachers in Batangas Province came to know the various materials with which they are now working. A report to the Director, dated July 7, 1911, says "Basketry material is very scarce. Teachers seem to know very little of the ordinary materials. Lukmoy can be obtained sufficiently cheap in Mindoro to be used in the schools." Another report under date of October 14, 1911, says: "They have tipon-tipon growing quite plentifully. They have found that basketry material may be obtained from Mindoro at a reasonable price." Under date of November 20, 1911, in circular No. 62, s. 1911, the Division Superintendent of Batangas quotes a letter from Mr. Whiting of the same province, parts of which are as follows: "During the past month I have made quite an extensive search for lukmoy and found it growing extensively in all barrios of Tanauan, Lipa and Sto. Tomas \* \* \*. I have also found another plant \* \* \* commonly called bamban by the

native. The plant grows very profusely along the banks of streams."

Teachers now say that fiber plants for basketry are plentiful in most districts of Batangas. Other provinces will probably follow the same course in their search for materials: At first a doubt as to the presence of materials, then eagerness to buy them from some other place, and finally a recognition of the fact that the plants that yield these industrial fibers are found within easy reach, on every hand.

The plants at the Batangas exhibit attracted considerable attention, and the questions asked by visitors were evidence of the interest shown. The value of such an exhibit lies in acquainting the teachers, the younger generation, the townspeople, and many of the barrio people with the plants which should come into more general use.

In connection with such an exhibit of industrial plants, it would be advisable to have also displays of raw and prepared materials, and actual processes showing the working of the fibers into finished articles.

After the exhibit in Batangas, the plants were taken to the Normal Institute which was then in session, so that the teachers might become thoroughly familiar with the industrial plants of the province.—T. M.

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Not many of the trade schools or manual training departments in these Islands have been under the personal direction of the same principal for any considerable length of time. The establishment of new industrial schools, the annual departure of American instructors, and the time required to properly train Filipino

teachers to direct in a competent manner the instruction therein given have occasioned frequent shifts in the teaching forces. Occasionally a principal is met whose service has continued since the establishment of the school. One of these is Mr. Exequiel Magsaysay, of the manual training department of the Zambales provincial school. His notes and impressions on the success obtained by graduates trained under him are of more than passing moment, for they indicate the interest and concern felt by the instructor in the welfare of his students in the vocation they have chosen.

He has the following to say with respect to graduates of his school, their occupations, and the salaries they are earning:

"There are at present more than fifty of my former pupils engaged in carpentry work with an average wage of ₱1 a day. Specific mention of some of the most successful may be of interest. One is at present a foreman of native carpenters engaged in the Bureau of Public Works in Manila at a daily wage of ₱5; another is working as a carpenter in the Naval Reservation at Olongapo drawing a monthly salary of ₱100; another is employed as carpenter in schoolhouse construction in the Province of Zambales at a daily wage of ₱2. Others are employed as carpenters in the Olongapo Naval Reservation. One student worked as carpenter on bridge construction during the last long vacation using his brother's tools.

"I have also been told that more than fifty of my former pupils have purchased their own tools, with which they do private work as carpenters outside of their regular work hours.

"Three of my former pupils in carpentry at Iba are now studying trade work in the Manila Trade School. Ten pupils worked last year on the articles or exhibits sent

to the Philippine Exposition held in February, 1912. Some of these pupils are still studying carpentry under me; others have taken positions as instructors in this branch, and the rest have gone to Manila to continue their secondary studies.

"Last year (1911-12) I had 33 pupils in the seventh grade, 32 in the fifth grade, and 36 in the fourth grade. All were taught carpentry and drawing, as outlined by the Bureau of Education."—L. R. S.

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#### DESIGNS IN CURRENT NEEDLEWORK MAGAZINES.

The October number of the *Modern Priscilla* contains an exceptionally large number of very pleasing designs. The bedspread on page 6 is truly beautiful and the chemisettes on page 8 are very pretty and dainty and, treated in this way, make a most desirable novelty. Exception is taken to the statement that the collar, No. 12-10-18, is perfectly lovely for a child's coat: its beauty is spoiled by the clumsy corners. Lighter ones, more in balance with the collar, could easily be formed with the same leaf design used in the outer edge, and a simpler effect more suitable for child's wear could thus be obtained.

The *Home Needlework Magazine* for August-September, 1912, contains a number of designs which are very nice. The filet crochet border on page 239 is particularly good, also the design for the belt on page 262 and the collar on pages 233 and 235. Of the waist designs, those on pages 244 and 248 are simple and good. Those on 245 and 247 are poor, however, being spoiled by the circular sieve-like arrangement of open work on the front. The same unit could be reduced in size and repeated in symmetrical arrangement, thus securing a much more pleasing effect. Of the corset covers, the design on page

254 is best. The motifs used in that on page 251 are disjointed and lack correlation, and that on page 252 has an unfinished appearance. The line of the design could be extended to follow the top line or the central front line of the garment with better effect. The chemise design on page 256 has a barren look; one feels a desire to complete it. Another simple curve reaching toward the inside of the shoulder line and enclosing a smaller butterfly would improve it.

The design for the breakfast set on page 258 is very nice, but the jackets on pages 259 and 260 are poorly shaped. Beauty of line is sacrificed to novelty in the first one, and the second is not graceful. Reverses and side frills are no longer novelties. Just as a design, however, that on page 264 is particularly nice, while the design on page 263 is poor. The line of the foliage is poorly directed, being mechanical and unnatural. There is a lack of coherence in the design on page 265 and the corner of that on page 266 is spoiled by dropping the insect motif upon it. The crochet bags on pages 273, 274 and 275 are good. The designs show both unity and coördination, qualities lacking in much of the Irish crochet seen.

Embroidery Lessons with Colored Studies for 1913, published by Brainerd and Armstrong Co., contains a large number of acceptable designs, some of which are very good; only the cushion tops are poor. The use of the American flag to decorate a sofa pillow as on page 103 seems an inappropriate placing of ornament. Cushion top No. 1600-3 has no value for design and the others on this page are poorly constructed. The same is to be said of those on page 107 and page 109, except No. 1600-12, which is good; it would be still better if the corners were filled. On pages 111, design 2702-2 is acceptable in that space but poorly placed in the larger space as shown in No. 2701-2 on page

110. Nos. 2701-5 and 2702-5 are the only other good ones. This publication should prove very helpful in suggestions for designs of commercial value.—S. C. J.

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The policy of the Bureau of Education with respect to existing industrial courses is that of giving pupils sufficient training in as many industrial branches as can be advantageously pursued, for the purpose of preparing them for a useful livelihood. From time to time, however, instructions from superintendents affecting school industrial work appear in such a form as to indicate that certain other very important elements may well be taken into account in this connection.

A recent division circular from Laguna brings into prominence one very important consideration under the subject of "The Time Element in Industrial Work." Certain portions of it are so suggestive and timely in relation to our entire industrial plan that it is thought advisable to give them in full:

"The purpose of the Bureau of Education in introducing industrial work in the public schools is to make out of the pupils men and women who are economically efficient and thereby increase the intelligence, wealth and prosperity of the country.

"To be economically efficient it is necessary to be able to produce articles of commercial value in working a reasonable amount of time. If we cannot teach our pupils to make more and better articles in a given amount of time than formerly produced we are not making much progress.

"The formula for efficiency is,  

$$\frac{\text{quality} \times \text{quantity}}{\text{time}}$$

It is understood that beginners cannot produce as much as skilled operators and quality should be em-

phasized rather than quantity, yet the time element is important and the time in which an article can be produced or a given amount of labor performed should decrease from day to day or the efficiency does not increase.

"In order to emphasize the time element and in order to better judge the efficiency of each pupil, individual work should be encouraged. The making of an article by a class or by a group of pupils should be discouraged unless the work is so divided that the efficiency of each pupil may be determined."

Modern business conditions are requiring that greater insistence be placed upon this very point of increased efficiency in industrial and commercial methods of production, and it is safe to say that if the element of time is given the emphasis that it deserves, pupils will be led to comprehend this very essential factor, with which they will be brought face to face in any industrial or business effort.—L. R. S.

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The division superintendent of schools for Albay has issued a circular relative to the tagging and mounting of girl's industrial work and the instructions contained therein are of value to all:

"It has been observed that many teachers are very careless about the proper tagging and mounting of finished articles in Irish crochet and other lace and embroidery work. This should not be so. An article neatly and attractively mounted and tagged shows to good advantage, while one carelessly mounted is not pleasing to the eye and its sale value is decreased in the eyes of a buyer. The pupil should be taught to mount her finished article under the direction of the teacher.

"Each teacher will be held responsible for the measurements given on the tags of all laces and inser-

tions from her school. Guessing is unpardonable. Each teacher should have a meter stick and should measure each finished piece of lace herself using meters and centimeters to express the amount. Be sure that good measure is given.

"To all finished articles a tag should be attached containing all of the information which is required on the Carnival tags. These tags should be sewed to the article in as inconspicuous a place as possible. They must not be pinned to articles. Catalan paper is excellent for this purpose because it is strong. The tags should be made out on the typewriter and may be completed with either pencil or pen. The tags should all contain the following information:

No.....  
 Price.....  
 Article.....  
 Materials.....  
 Description.....  
 Municipality.....  
 School.....  
 Province.....  
 Maker.....  
 Grade.....  
 Age.....  
 Materials furnished by.....

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Due municipality.....  
 Due pupil.....

"All insertions and edgings should be mounted on cardboards of uniform size. These cardboards should measure 9 cm. in width and 17 cm. in length. The lace should be wrapped around the cardboard the long way until there is only enough left to go around 3 times more. Then a piece of pink tissue paper about 25 cm. by 20 cm. should be folded in a little so as to make it about 17 cm. wide instead of 20 cm. and the center of it should be left free. The remaining lace should be wrapped carefully around the cardboard over the pink paper, care being taken to have the right side of the lace up. Then the two ends of the paper should be folded neatly

over the back of the cardboard, overlapping each other and pasted. Two strings of pink paper about 25 cm. by 20 cm. should be wrapped around the face about 20 cm. from the top and bottom, and pasted together on the back.

"Enough paper to wrap six pieces of lace including the two narrow bands for each card can be cut from

one double sheet of tissue paper without any waste whatever."

"Care should be taken not to wrinkle the paper, as that detracts from the appearance of the article when it is on exhibit."

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## RIMS OF BAMBOO AND RATTAN BASKETS.

The half round rattan commonly used for rims of baskets is not suit-

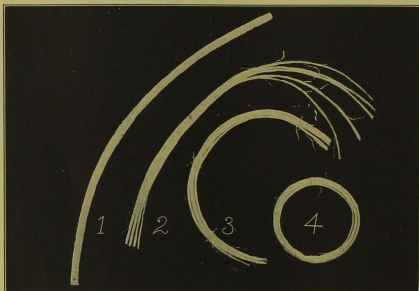


Plate I. Preparing the material for the rim.

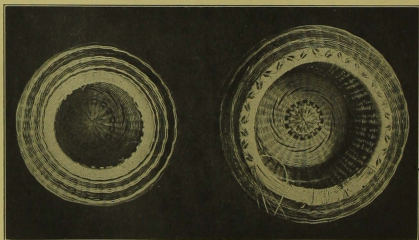


Plate II. Steps in the making of the rim.

able for bamboo and rattan baskets of the shapes shown in the accompanying cuts. In order to obtain the desirable crouching effect it is necessary to split an almost flat piece of rattan and bind it as shown in the steps of Plate I. It is split to prevent it from buckling up on the inside edge of the rim.

After being thus split and bound it is put on the basket as shown in Plate II. The binding is then done in the ordinary way.

Bamboo takes color the best of all basketry materials available in the Philippines, and with the fast dyes that are now procurable through the Bureau of Education it is possible to turn out very artistic and durable baskets of this material.—*ULYSSES S. ANDES, Philippine Normal School.*

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#### THE EXHIBITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

When Mr. Frank R. White, Director of Education, left for the United States, he took with him a large and excellent exhibit of industrial articles made in Philippine schools. The Bureau of Education is already hearing from this exhibit, officially and unofficially. It is understood that the exhibit attracted very favorable attention at the Art Institute in Chicago, where it was displayed for several days. One personal letter states that when the writer visited the Art Institute "there was a regular deluge of public school pupils, each with a notebook." Already several requests for articles such as were included in the exhibit have been received at the General Office of the Bureau of Education.

Mr. Hugo H. Miller of the General Office will leave in November for the United States and will take with him a representative exhibit somewhat smaller than the one taken by Mr. White. It is Mr.

Miller's intention to display his exhibit in as many places as possible and to persons who will be interested in it from various viewpoints; i. e., educators, importers, retail merchants, artists, and dealers in art objects. He will remain with the exhibit while it is on display with the idea of obtaining more definite information than is now available on the salability of the articles and the relative demand for them in the United States.

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#### CATALOGUE OF THE CITY NURSERY.

The city of Manila has recently issued an illustrated catalogue of the plants cultivated in the city nursery. This catalogue was prepared by Mr. E. D. Merrill of the Bureau of Science. It is an excellent publication and contains much information of value to those who are engaged in ornamenting grounds. The very clear description which each plant receives will enable the average man to recognize it and to be able to select trees and plants suitable for decorative purposes. It is understood that a limited supply of these catalogues will be available for distribution upon request to the superintendent of sanitation and transportation, Manila.

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Teachers who have occasion to use lupis in connection with their industrial work will be interested to learn of a process which has been worked out in the province of Albay by which the material may become available more quickly than by the ordinary method of allowing it to dry in the sun. The directions for preparing it are taken from Division Circular No. 63, s. 1912:

"Lupis can be best prepared by ironing it with a flat-iron. Immediately after it is taken from the abaca plant it should be ironed with a very hot iron until it is perfectly dry. By this process of preparation



it becomes much whiter than when dried slowly."

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An arrangement has been made in Santa Cruz, Marinduque, Tayabas, for giving the civico-educational lectures in connection with the official inspection visits of the municipal president to the barrio schools of the town. The lectures are also

given in the municipal building at the regular Sunday meetings of the heads of the barrios, the municipal president being the speaker. This plan suggests the idea of making school inspections by the municipal president a regular part of the school program, and it is believed that it would do much to bring the school and people to a better understanding of their mutual duties.