

The Philippine Craftsman

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THE 1913 INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE PHILIPPINES, MANILA, FEBRUARY 1-9.

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PAST EXHIBITIONS.

IN ORDER to appreciate fully the significance of the exhibition of industrial work recently held it will be necessary to give a brief reminiscent survey of the movement to introduce practical handwork in the primary schools of these Islands during the decade just past, during which there has been worked out by an able body of enthusiastic teachers a successful plan of industrial courses untrammelled by the traditions prevailing in many educational systems.

The first exhibition of industrial work was that of the St. Louis Exposition in 1903 in which 37 divisions or provinces were represented, 2,494 articles being exhibited. The following short list of articles will give an idea of the kind of industrial instruction being given at that early date in schools established under American rule for two years or less and before peace had been fully established in all school divisions: Artificial flowers and fruit baskets; bamboo utensils; buri work; models of boats; toys; clay models; common crochet; drawn work; dyed articles; embroidery on piña cloth; fabrics; hats; mats; models of houses; agricultural, spinning, and weaving implements; metal work; instruments; needlework; fish nets; pottery; preserved fruits; samples of paper folding, cutting, and weaving; embroidered picture frames; pith work; seed work; silk cloth; sloyd models; shell work; screens; traps; woodwork; weapons. Much of the above work was of ethnological interest only and was secured later for museum purposes.



Plate 1. View of the general vegetable display.

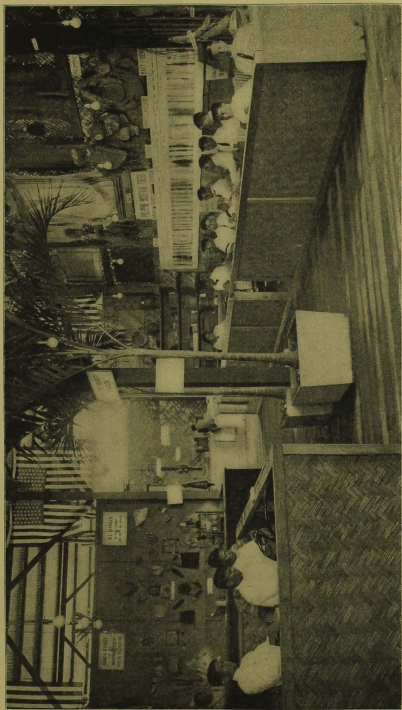


Plate II. Section of the Industrial Museum exhibit.

The careful student of industrial work as it is now being done will recognize in the above list of articles several things that were inherited with the teachers trained under the Spanish régime, such as shellwork, embroidered picture frames, crocheted table covers and chair-back covers, piña embroidery, and artificial flowers and fruits. The influence of the new American teacher can be seen in the various models of implements, the bamboo utensils, the paper-cutting exercises, and the sloyd models. The purely native products, such as hats, mats, traps, weapons, and baskets were merely copies of things in daily use and comprised the class of articles that were of ethnological value. To this class of articles the schools have now returned at the end of ten years' experimentation for something truly typical of the Philippines in workmanship and design. This is especially true in basketry and loom-woven fabrics.

In the development of a consistent and well-organized plan of school industrial work there should be noted the elimination of such articles as toys, models, paper work, and other nonproductive exercises from the course of study and the substitution of plain and fancy needlework, cooking, basketry, woodwork, and gardening. Credit should be given to the Spanish Government for carrying on some industrial work in private and public schools before the American occupation. The church records of Arayat, Pampanga, contain recommendations made in 1784 and 1790 to the padre from the celebrated archbishop of Manila, Don Basilio Sancho de Sta. Justa y Rufina that weaving, mat making and other handicrafts be taught in the Arayat schools. The Augustinians were teaching handwork in their school at Lubao, Pampanga, about the middle of the eighteenth century and trade schools were fitted up in Manila, Iloilo, and Bacolor before 1896.

The next formal display of industrial work after the St. Louis Exposition was held in Manila in October, 1907. The schools had been forging ahead since 1903 and the results of this exhibition were a revelation to the public. All school divisions were represented except Bohol, Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, while the city schools of Manila held a separate exhibit at Cuartel Meisic. Approximately 10,000 pieces were exhibited of which 1,080 pieces were sold for ₱425.94, an average of 40 centavos apiece. This was the beginning of the sales exhibits by the Bureau of Education and was the result of the vital interest taken by the public in the articles made by the pupils.

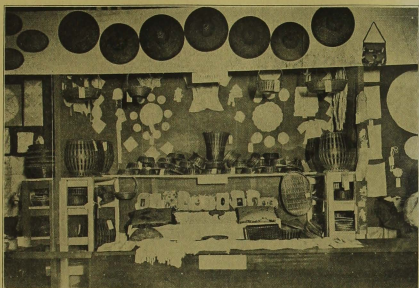


Plate III. The Zambales exhibit.

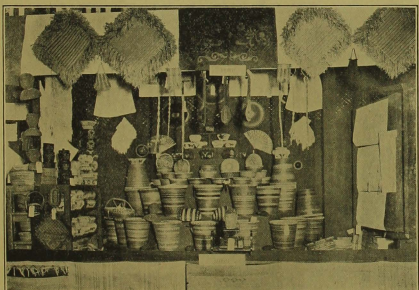


Plate IV. A display of industrial work from Bohol.

The idea of a sales exhibit was new to the teachers, but after consideration and discussion it was decided that no better way could be devised for testing the practicality of the industrial instruction than by offering the best results of the year's work for sale each year in Manila where the judgment of the cosmopolitan buying public would be determinative of the wisdom of the lines of work being pursued in the schools of the Archipelago.

The sales exhibit became a feature of the yearly exhibit in Manila and the wisdom of submitting the work of the schools to the crucial test of salability has been fully justified. The pupils who furnish the material and do the work receive the profit and are encouraged to continue as producers after leaving school. Most of the materials used are native to the Islands and in many cases are unused products of a tropical vegetation that would otherwise rot in the forest. The search for suitable industrial fibers has familiarized the present generation with the resources of the country as no amount of theoretical book-work could ever have done. The long, idle hours that formerly hung heavily on the hands of an agricultural population can now be turned to profit, thereby assisting in raising the standard of living and adding to the per capita wealth of the country. The age of machinery is yet to come in the Philippines. All grades of society are represented in the schools, the great majority of the children being from homes where the grade of culture makes the handicrafts as yet the logical outlet for the energy of the people.

The third exhibition of the work of the public schools was held in conjunction with the Philippine Carnival in Manila, February 27 to March 7, 1908. All divisions were represented except Albay, Cagayan, Capiz, Isabela, Nueva Vizcaya, Oriental Negros, Sorsogon, and Surigao. No record was kept of the number of articles exhibited but the financial report shows the receipt of ₱860.72 for articles sold.

The fourth exhibition of school products took place in connection with the 1909 carnival, but as each school division exhibited as a part of the provincial exhibits no data are available as to the amount or value of these products. The fifth exhibition was held at the 1910 carnival and all divisions were represented except Albay, Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya. Exact records were kept of this and succeeding exhibitions and are available for statistical studies.

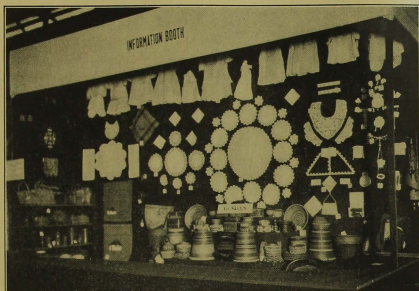


Plate V. Information booth of the Bureau of Education containing articles selected for the various division exhibits.



Plate VI. The Albay exhibit of Irish crochet.

A comparative table for the exhibits of 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 follows:

	1910	1911	1912	1913
Number of units exhibited	6,750	9,760	16,362	23,305
Number of units sold	2,648	5,564	13,349	17,464
Percentage of exhibit sold	35	44	75	70
Value of exhibit	P10,428.86	P18,964.62	P34,418.68	P57,183.24
Value sold	3,707.28	8,410.17	25,777.08	40,113.53
Average unit value of exhibit	1.54	1.94	2.10	2.45

THE 1913 EXHIBITION.

The most salient characteristics of this year's display of industrial work were the noticeable improvement in quality of



Plate VII. Display of Philippine industrial fibers.

work throughout the schools of the Archipelago, the prosecution of the industrial work in nearly all schools of Grade III and above, the standardization of the principal lines of handwork, the general extension of gardening and the conscious effort in many schools to develop a type of handicraft distinctly Philippine in material, form, and decoration.

The use of indigenous raw materials for industrial work in the schools will have a far-reaching effect upon the economic development of the country and the selection of designs distinctively characteristic of Malaysian art will give the handwork of the Philippines a place unique in the world of crafts. Refer-

ence to the statistical table above given shows that 70 per cent of this year's exhibit sold as against 75 per cent in 1912. This was due to two reasons: the increased representation of industrial work from the lower grades and the oversupply of a few lines of articles that have been standardized and are being turned out in large quantities in many provinces. Such articles are wastebaskets, work baskets, lunch baskets with round covers and rigid handles, market baskets of the Polangui type, embroidered handkerchiefs, ordinary bobbin lace, and plain doilies.

Some of the types of baskets that sold well last year were not in demand this season. However, one of these, the Polangui lunch basket with round cover and collapsible handle, is reported as being in demand in the United States. In general, it may be said that all good work with well-prepared materials and listed at a reasonable price will sell at the yearly exhibit and that a large proportion of the articles returned unsold are faulty in some way, either in workmanship, design, materials or price.



Plate IX. A well-known Philippine basket material.

SOURCES AND UTILIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS.

A statement of the principal lines of industrial work being carried on in the schools will no doubt be of interest to those unfamiliar with present plans and policies. The boys are taught gardening and farming, woodwork, bamboo and rattan work, basketry and hand weaving in the minor industries, while the girls receive training in cooking, plain sewing, lace making, embroidery, slipper making, loom weaving, crocheting, tatting, mat weaving, hat weaving, and other similar industries.

Of as much interest would be the naming of some of the most useful fiber plants and the enumeration of articles made from them.

The bamboo and buri palm compete for first place as the principal industrial fiber plant for



Plate VIII. Young rattan plants.



Plate X. One of the best Philippine hat and mat materials.

local use. From the bamboo can be made almost anything used by the farmer except cloth and with patience a mat can be woven almost fine enough to be used for this purpose. Here are a few of the things in daily use that are made from bamboo: Houses, fences, sleeping mats, hats, farming implements, fish traps, traps for wild animals, rafts, cooking utensils, weapons, irrigation pipes, musical instruments, baskets, cigarette cases, picture frames, boxes, and furniture. The young bamboo shoots can be eaten and some varieties of bamboo contain drinking water.

From the trunk of the buri palm a house can be built, the roof can be made of the leaves, cloth can be woven for primitive clothes, for sails of boats and sleeping mats, the sap can be



Plate XI. Seven varieties of tugue, a native root surpassing the Irish potato as a food.

made into either a drink or sugar, and the heart of the palm yields a substitute for flour. Three kinds of hats can be made from the leaf and various articles from the raffia stripped from the leaf, such as coiled baskets, macramé hand bags, porch and carriage cushions, and several grades of matting.

The next plant of great economic importance for local use and foreign export is abaca or Manila hemp from which cordage has been made for centuries. To the eye of the unimaginative individual a clump of abaca plants is only a clump of abaca and nothing more, but to the industrial teacher gifted with insight the clump disappears and is replaced by a carload of rope, hats, mats, slippers, baskets, cloth, and all the various articles that the ingenuity of clever workers can turn out from the fibers of

this marvelous plant. Other plants worth mentioning are the coconut palm, sugar palm, saba-tan, pandan, banban, ferns, the tree fern, small palms, ma-guey, air roots,

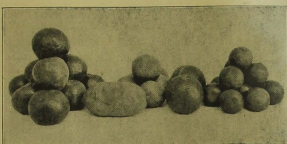


Plate XII. Five varieties of citrus fruits common to the Philippines.

grasses, sedges, and pineapple. From each of these plants have been made various articles of commercial value during the past year and no doubt new uses will be discovered during the coming year since this fascinating study of the uses of native materials has been taken up so enthusiastically by a large number of intelligent people who are charmed by the novelty of this work in the educational world.

The Bureau of Education has an industrial supervisor in nearly every division who is charged with the development and extension of industrial work in his respective territory under the direct supervision of the division superintendent of schools. One of the most notable results of such work during the past year has been the study of the relation between the raw material supply of a district and the industrial work selected for the schools therein. Scarcity of materials in certain sections has led to the investigation of the suitability of roots for basketry and good results have been secured with the roots of the bamboo, coconut palm, and some other common plants for weavers in basket bottoms. It is this ingenuity of the teachers and pupils in finding new materials and new uses for old materials that makes the work of increasing economic importance to the country.

The search for types of baskets of weaves and designs native to the country has been rewarded with the finding of several pleasing and distinctive types, especially in southern Panay, where the people have faithfully preserved



Plate XIII. Squashes.



Plate XIV. Jack fruit.

through four centuries the handwork in basketry and weaving of their Bornean ancestors. Their primitive hand loom, or "sicad," is yet used to weave buri raffia cloth which served for clothes and sails. The systematic study of Malaysian design being carried on by the Bureau of Education is bearing fruit in better and more fitting designs in basketry as seen in the coiled baskets from several of the more progressive provinces. The use of the natural colors of the materials in basketry opens up great possibilities in artistic handicraft. At the same time the subject of dyeing has been given much laboratory study this past year and this will aid workers in the field materially during the coming year.

Some good discoveries in the use of ferns have been made. Worthy of special note is the use made of kilog for basketry in Laguna Province. The trunk of the fern tree deserves to be studied both for the production of artistic novelties and for the beautiful natural designs of the fiber arrangement. The buri-rib baskets of Cebu are indicative of what can be done with a material little used heretofore. The coconut palm has not yet come into its own, but judging from the coir mat, Bohol "mutt," and coconut shell guitars and button boxes already exhibited, this material would seem to be worthy of more study by industrial supervisors in coconut palm districts.

The preserving of native fruits and the making of jams and jellies are being given more attention throughout the Archipelago and when the question of prices has been satisfactorily solved there will no doubt be a great demand



Plate XV. Five kinds of coconuts. The one in the middle is the largest ever shown in Manila.

for many of the delicious fruits of the Philippines. Canned fruits were exhibited this year by six provinces and sold well where properly packed, displayed, and priced.

THE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM SECTION.

In this section there was to be seen an interesting and complete general display of growing industrial fiber plants, of fiber materials and of finished products. A special feature was an exhibit showing what work had so far been done with abaca fibers. In both the general and special displays, workers from the Philippine Normal School and city schools of Manila showed the preparation of industrial materials and the fabrication of articles.

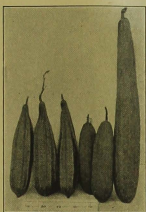


Plate XVI. Patolas.

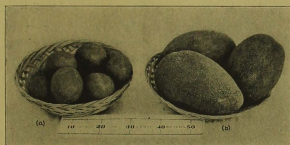


Plate XVII. (a) Ordinary chicos; (b) Chico mamey found only in the uplands of Cavite.

In one portion of this space the most important fiber plants were shown. This exhibit feature was considered very instructive by industrial workers and all interested in Philippine industrial activ-

ities. It also proved very attractive to the general public as the artistic side of the display had been carefully considered. Large palms and other plants formed the background of the exhibit and in front was a small pond in which nipa and sedges were growing. The palms were well represented by young buri palms, sugar palms, fishtail palms, tipontipon and several species of rattan. The collection of pandans was very complete and included sabutan, pandan of Majayjay, karagumoy, and the common seashore pandan. The cultivated vetiver which yields fragrant roots and the spiny bamboo, both



Plate XVIII. Soursop or guayabana.

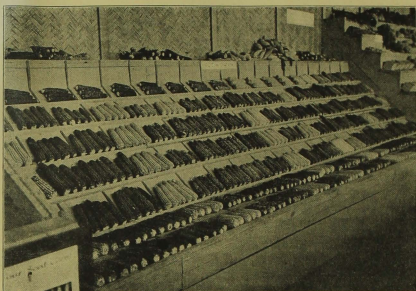


Plate XIX. Final corn exhibit of the 1912 corn campaign of the Bureau of Education.

as seedling and when ready to be cut down into hat straw, were shown. Kilog, the fern used successfully in Laguna Province, and the common nito fern planted among rocks, were the objects of particular attention. Placards attached to the various plants gave both common and scientific names. Tambó, banban, irao, and various species of vines yielding air roots completed the exhibit of Philippine fiber plants.

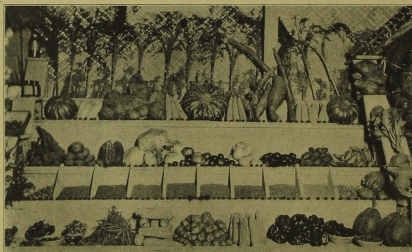


Plate XX. Indang, Cavite, farm school exhibit.



Plate XXI. Filipino young women in charge of the service of corn foods held in connection with the industrial exhibition.

Adjoining the exhibit of growing plants were booths showing the preparation of industrial materials, fabrication of articles, and the finished products. For two hours every morning, afternoon, and evening, students from the Philippine Normal School were occupied in the preparation of the various industrial ma-

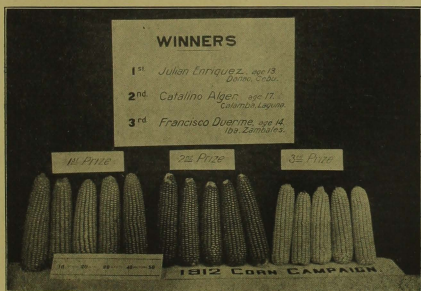


Plate XXII. The winning exhibits of the 1912 corn campaign.



Plate XXIII. Hand stone mill and native meal sifters.

terials and made baskets, hats, mats, handbags, slippers, and other articles. The idea underlying the whole fiber exhibit was to demonstrate all the various steps from the growing plant to the finished product.

In the booth for the preparation of industrial fibers, the following materials in the raw state were displayed: buri straw, nito, tipon-tipon, sabutan, kilog, pamago, pandan of Majayjay, air roots, bamboo, banban, buri raffia, sugar palm, buntal, and balangot.

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In the space of the industrial museum reserved for the exhibit devoted to abaca there were arranged on shelves various grades of abaca fibers, tied abaca, and abaca braid; also abaca hats, numerous samples of abaca sinamay and pinolpog and various kinds of slippers. On the walls were displayed the latest samples of abaca braid hats woven in the sawale style, abaca handbags (macramé weave or with Hardanger embroidery), lamp shades, hand satchels, belts and trays of abaca lupis. An abaca braiding machine illustrating the manufacture of braid and a simple wheel showing the making of abaca cord attracted large crowds. In the abaca work booth, teachers from the city schools of Manila and students from the Philippine Normal School demonstrated the actual fabrication of various abaca articles. Dyed abaca illustrated the most satisfactory colors as yet produced on abaca.

The results of this museum exhibit may be summarized as follows:

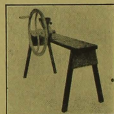


Plate XXIV. Improved hand corn mill, introduced during the 1912 corn campaign.

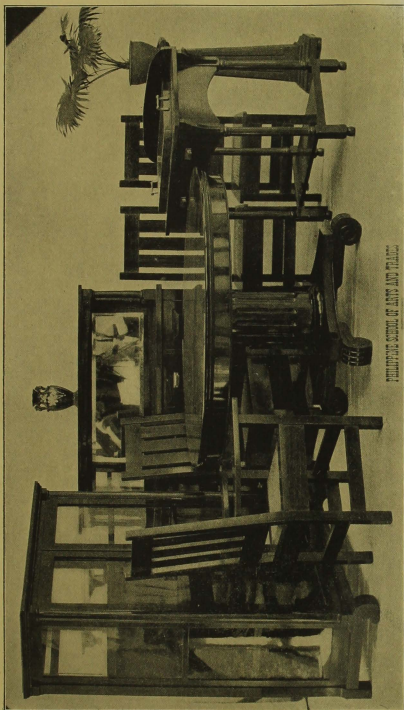


Plate XXV. Dining-room set, Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

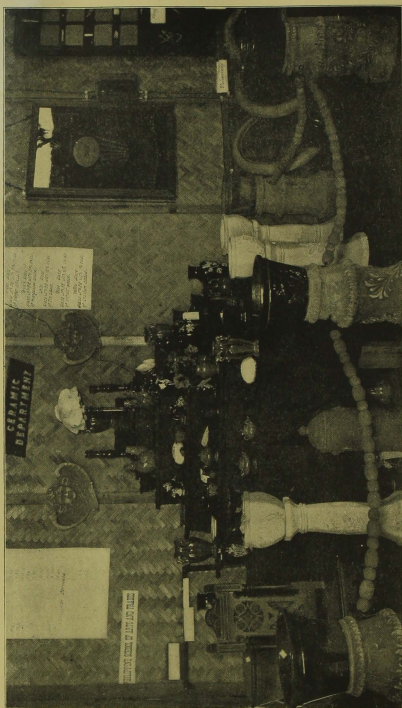


Plate XXVI. Ceramic exhibit, Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

1. It gave the public a comprehensive view of the fiber plants and fiber materials available for fabrication of articles in the Philippines.

2. It showed how industrial materials are prepared and utilized.

3. It brought to the attention of the industrial workers plants that had heretofore been unknown to them.

4. It showed the many different ways in which abaca fiber can be utilized.

5. It brought prominently before the people the making of abaca braid, an industry of importance in Japan but not in the Philippines which furnish the Japanese with the raw materials.

6. The exhibit proved to be of particular interest to dealers in furniture, braid, agents for machinery, and hat weavers.

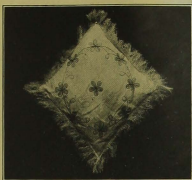


Plate XXVII. Pinolpog cushion embroidered with abaca.



Plate XXVIII. Covered collar and work baskets of various materials.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

An area comprising approximately one-eighth of the entire space of the exhibition building was used for the display of agricultural products from the farm schools and from school and home gardens. In this section were shown the five distinct features empha-

sizing the agricultural education given in Philippine public schools.

The vegetable exhibit contained not only a complete collection of all vegetables grown in the school and home gardens but also an excellent assortment of yams and native roots. Among the latter were eight varieties of tugue, four of ubí, cassava, arrow-



Plate XXIX. Buntal baskets from the Philippine Normal School.



Plate XXX. Three good wastebaskets.

potatoes, carrots, and radishes. The exhibit of tomatoes comprised some ten varieties and was to many people the most interesting feature. The eggplant exhibit was the largest and best ever placed in Manila, the twelve varieties including native, New York purple, and black beauty. Other noticeable products were the eighteen varieties of peppers, many of these large bell peppers; a large number of legumes; and



Plate XXXII. Zambales bamboo baskets.

root, ginger, gabi, and many kinds of sweet potatoes. Along with the native roots were shown roots recently introduced into the Philippines, such as beets, turnips,



Plate XXXI. Types of hand satchels.

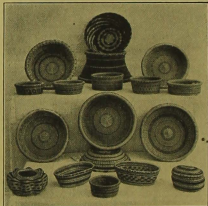


Plate XXXIII. Varieties of workbaskets.

twelve varieties of squashes and gourds of the finest quality, eight of which were edible gourds common to the Philippines. In addition to the general display of agricultural

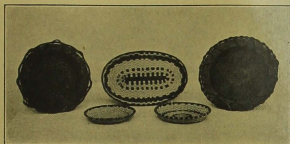


Plate XXXIV. A few trays.



Plate XXXV. Tigbauan jewel and button boxes.

tac, Ilocos Norte, had a representative exhibit, the principal features of which were fine peppers and a complete display of the processes of silk production. For the past four years silk culture has been given considerable emphasis at this school.

2. From the Indang Farm School, Cavite, there was an excellent showing of beets and green peas.



Plate XXXVII. A Philippine clothes hamper.

3. The Central Luzon Agricultural School located at Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, is the largest agricultural project conducted by the Bureau of Education and controls a large area of land in a section of the country which is rapidly being taken up by settlers. This school exhibited a fine collection of grains. A glass case containing 57 insect pests common to that locality was an interesting feature.

4. From the Iba Farm School, Zambales, there was an exhibit of farm crops which showed what is actually being done at the school. Small bottles containing certain insects destructive to farm crops, which had been borrowed from the laboratory and museum collection of the school, were displayed.

products, a series of individual booths contained exhibits from the various farm schools. The following were represented:

1. The Batac Farm School located at Ba-



Plate XXXVI. Something new in collar boxes.

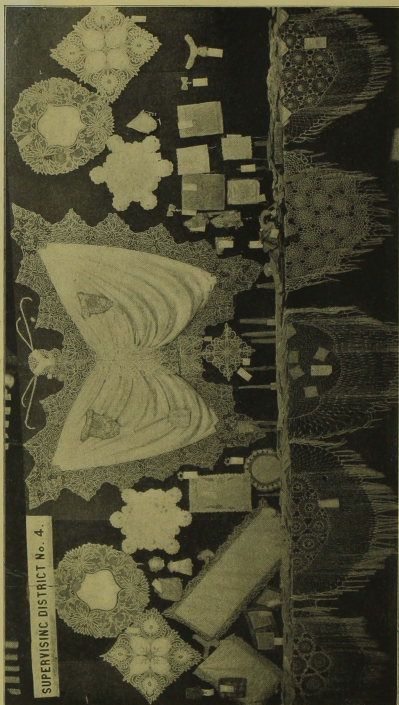


Plate XXXVIII. Supervising district No. 4, city schools, Manila.

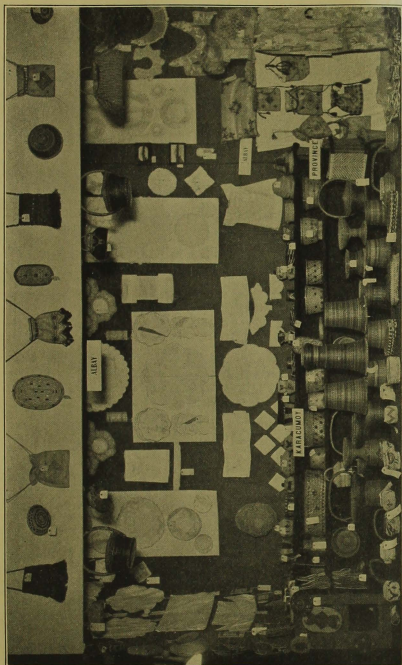


Plate XXXIX. Exhibit in the Albay booth.

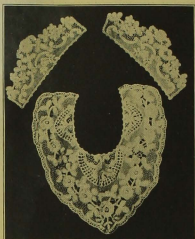


Plate XL. Point collar and cuffs.

indicated that gardening is receiving proper emphasis in all these schools and that the teachers are being trained to give instruction in industrial as well as in academic subjects.

7. A comprehensive exhibit of seedlings came from the Tanauan intermediate school. This nursery is one of the many of the same kind which are being established throughout the provinces for the selection and distribution of desirable fruits.

Another noticeable feature was the first fruit exhibit ever held in Manila. Ninety varieties of native fruits from every province in the Philippines and practically every variety of fruit which is ripe during the months of February were shown.

A display of corn submitted in the final exhibit for the corn growing contest No. 2 of the 1912 corn campaign included 135 entries. This exhibit represented all school divisions with the exception of Antique, Leyte, Capiz, Samar, Isabela, Misamis, Surigao, Tayabas, Mountain, Nueva Vizcaya, and Cagayan. The corn was judged by a committee composed of Mr. H. T. Edwards, Assistant to the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Harold Pitt of the Manila Merchants' Association, and Mr. Teodoro R. Yangco, a Manila merchant, and was rated by the same kind of score cards used in the 1912 corn campaign.

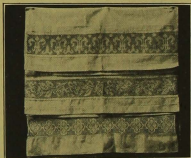


Plate XLI. Samples of filet crochet on towels.

5. The Bukidnon exhibit consisted of products from the agricultural and settlement farm schools in the province of Agusan. Here were to be seen the kinds of food which are being grown on the many settlement farms by Bukidnon and Manobo children. These farms are located in the interior of Mindanao and are devoted to teaching actual food production. This exhibit was particularly interesting because its transportation required five days by pack animals and six days by boat before reaching Manila.

6. The Manila city schools and the Philippine Normal School had booths which were kept well supplied with fresh vegetables throughout the exhibition. The large variety of excellent vegetables placed on display



Plate XLII. A handsome pattern of bobbin lace.

By a compilation of the scores the following boys were declared winners:

First. Julian Enriquez, age 13, of Danao, Cebu.

Second. Catalino Alger, age 17, of Calamba, Laguna.

Third. Francisco Duerme, age 14, of Iba, Zambales.

Features relative to the growing of corn were shown in booths properly placarded. The comparative production and value of corn were stated and through a series of exhibits were demonstrated (*a*) selection of seed corn, (*b*) testing the seed corn, (*c*) preparation of the soil, (*d*) planting of corn, (*e*) cultivation of corn, (*f*) harvesting of corn, (*g*) corn implements, and (*h*) corn products. Ten young men representing nine provinces were brought in and placed in charge of this work. Explanations relative to the proper growing of corn, its production and use in the Philippines were given.

In a series of demonstrations of corn as a human food, dishes prepared from corn were served to visitors without charge and

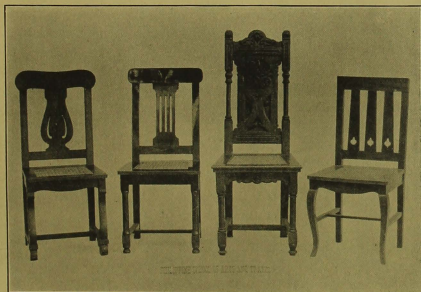


Plate XLIII. Types of chairs, Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

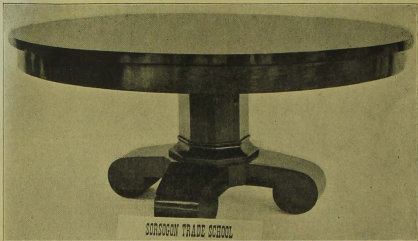


Plate XLIV. Dining table with one-piece top, 7 feet in diameter. Value, P250.

corn recipes distributed. The popularity of this feature of the corn demonstration can be best shown by the number of services of food given out. Although foods were served but one and a half hours each day during the ten days of the exhibition 15,000 services of corn foods were made. The following recipes were demonstrated and distributed in pamphlet form to the public: (1) Corn and tomato, (2) hominy, (3) hoe cake, (4) mush and milk, (5) fried hominy, (6) succotash, (7) stewed corn, (8) fried mush, (9) corn pone, (10) hot cakes, (11) corn coffee, and (12)

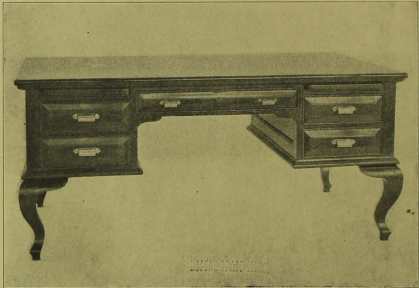


Plate XLV. Office desk, Laguna Trade School.



Plate XLVI. Some types of wastebaskets.

"tiste." The preparation of the corn foods and their serving were done by eleven Filipino young women who were brought in from the provinces for this purpose. These young women represented eight different provinces and were able throughout the day to explain any feature pertaining to the use of corn.

The success and value of the agricultural section are best shown by the number of people who visited it and were anxious to secure seeds of the many excellent plants displayed. As indicative of the large number of visitors a record kept by the representative of the Central Luzon Agricultural School booth discloses the fact

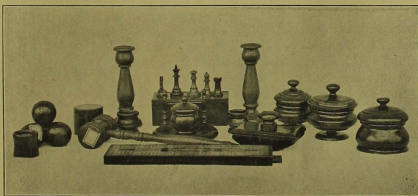


Plate XLVII. Turned work, Philippine School of Arts and Trades.



Plate XLVIII. A popular model of siesta chair.

that during a period of three hours more than 300 different individuals had stopped at his booth and made inquiries concerning the products on exhibition and the work of his school.

SOME EXHIBITION STATISTICS.

The total number of articles on exhibit exceeded 25,000 and were covered by 23,305 tags averaging ₱2.45 in value, or a total of ₱57,183.24. Many tags represented sets of furniture, embroidery work, handkerchiefs, or baskets. Lunch sales by the Philippine Normal School and the Manila schools amounted to ₱823.49 additional, making a grand total of ₱58,006.73. Total sales of manufactured articles (not including lunches) were indicated by 17,464 tags averaging ₱2.30 in value, or a total of ₱40,113.53; 5,825 articles were not sold, averaging ₱2.93 per tag, or a total of ₱17,069.71.

The total of 17,464 articles covered by these 1913 sales compared with the 13,349 articles sold in 1912 shows a decided increase in the average value of the articles sold, being ₱2.30 compared with ₱1.93. This difference does not represent an actual increase in prices but rather a higher class of workmanship and a more pretentious line of articles, such as magnificent sets of furniture, elegant Irish-crochet dresses and coats and complete sets of embroidered table linen and doilies. Prices were in reality lower than in previous years.

The table appearing on pages 664-665 shows in detail the comparative standing of the various provincial exhibits. Albay heads the list with a total of 997 articles valued at ₱2,763.65, all schools of the province being represented. In number of articles, Camarines is second with 952, and Capiz third with 777; in money value, Pangasinan is second with ₱2,650.57, and Sorsogon third with ₱2,605.95. Fifteen provinces showed a 100 per cent repre-

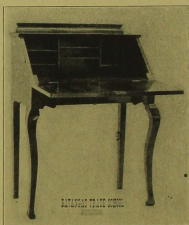


Plate XLIX. Lady's writing desk, Batangas Trade School.

sentation of the schools of the divisions.

In 1912, 13,349 articles were sold for ₱25,777.08 in competition with the exhibits of the provincial governments, but with the help of the large number of visitors attracted by the first Philippine exposition. This year, without competition and with a smaller number of visitors from outside of Manila, the sales amounted to ₱40,937.02. Of the total sales the provincial share was 9,886 articles valued at ₱19,549.60 in 1912 and 13,407 articles valued

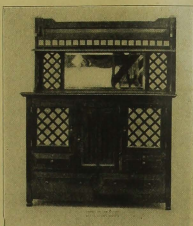


Plate L. Sideboard with shell panelwork,
Leyte Trade School.



Plate LI. Philippine basketry.



Plate LII. Karagumoy and buri baskets of characteristic weaves.

at ₱31,405.86 in 1913. The balance of the sales was made by the Manila city schools, the Philippine Normal School, and the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

PLANS FOR THE NEAR FUTURE.

An appropriation of ₱100,000 has been made by the Philippine Legislature for the purpose of holding an exposition in Manila in 1914. This will be the last possible exhibition held locally before the Panama-Pacific Exposition takes place in San Francisco, February 20 to December 4, 1915, and no doubt much of the 1914 exhibit will be acquired and forwarded to San Francisco. The Bureau of Education exhibit in Manila in 1914 will have to be prepared with this aim in view, and the question of a suitable line of industrial work for the coming school year is a vital one to all schools. As a basic principle, there should be no sacrifice of the training of the child for his life work in the preparation of an exhibit, but there is no good reason why the two can not be correlated.

The appropriateness of practical industrial work of any type should be determined by the demand—local and foreign—for the output of the homes after the training received in the schools. Primarily the purpose of this work is to raise the standard of living in the homes by teaching pupils how to make and use better things and secondarily to increase the per capita wealth by the



Plate LIII. A piano seat of attractive design.



SPECIAL ABACA EXHIBIT.

Abaca fiber is not only excellent for cordage, but also furnishes a good material for the fabrication of many handsome articles of commercial value.

transmutation of wasted sunlit hours into gold.

After supplying local demands for necessary articles of everyday use, the foreign market for articles of handicrafts of artistic merit should be considered. It is here that the Panama-Pacific Exposition comes in for consideration.

The ordinary articles

for home use can be made in the lower grades of plain materials and will make an interesting museum exhibit. Articles of some artistic value and a varied line of novelties that will be appreciated by the

buying public for souvenirs of the Philippines can be made by the defter and better trained fingers of pupils of the upper grades.

A sales exhibit of Philippine handwork is needed at San Francisco to

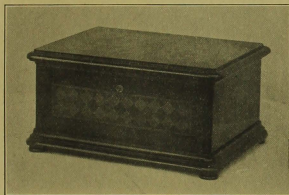


Plate LV. Inlaid jewel box.

awaken the United States to the capacity of the Filipinos for careful, painstaking handwork and no method has yet been devised that will so effectively interest the public in an exhibit as to allow the sale of articles admired and coveted. Every one buying an article of Philippine manufacture becomes vitally interested in the people and their progress, while a

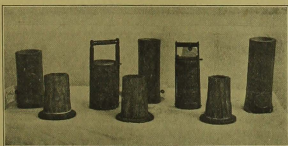


Plate LVI. Some novelties in tree fern and bamboo.

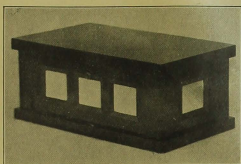


Plate LIV. Philippine ebony jewel box with inlaid squares of pearl.

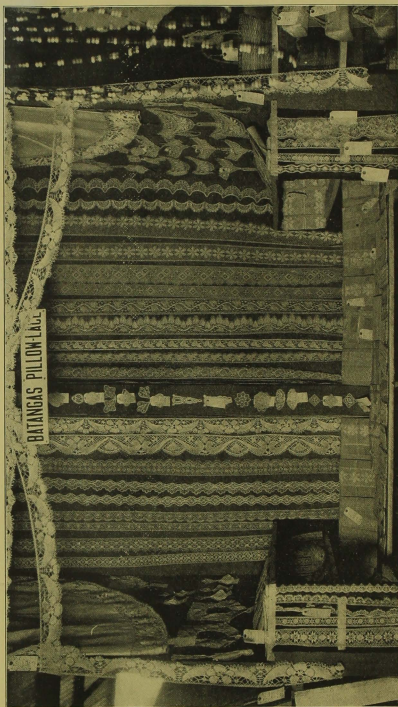


Plate LVII. Batangas pillow-lace exhibit.

visit to a museum containing the same articles would arouse but little interest.

There is still another side to a sales exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition that should not be lost sight of by those interested in seeing the Philippines develop new industries and that is the getting in touch with the world's markets to determine the class of articles in demand. No better method could be devised than a working and sales exhibit in which representatives of commercial institutions could study the production of the articles in all its processes and note the class of labor to be dealt with and its relative efficiency.

The best study of division superintendents, industrial supervisors and teachers should be given this subject of representation at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and an early decision should be reached as to the special class of work to be done in each municipality, in addition to the regular basic courses at present in force.

The opportunity to show to a critical and appreciative public the results of a decade of practical industrial instruction in the public schools of the Philippine Islands may not occur again in the history of our country and for intelligent people to neglect this opportunity and not make the most of it would be inexcusable in the extreme.

Details of exhibits by provinces and schools, Bureau of Education Industrial Exhibition, 1913.

Provinces.	Exhibited.			Sold.			Returned.			Per-centage sold.	Due of total sent from provinces to—		Per-centage due pupils.	Number of schools.		Rank of province.
	Num-ber of arti-cles.	Value.	Aver-age value.	Num-ber of arti-cles.	Value.	Aver-age value.	Num-ber of arti-cles.	Value.	Aver-age value.		Gov-ernment.	Pupils.		Total.	Repre-sented.	
Albay	997	₱2,783.65	₱2.77	965	₱2,555.40	₱2.65	32	₱298.25	₱6.51	93	₱576.79	₱2,186.86	79	25	25	1
Antique	398	476.13	1.55	201	283.58	1.41	107	192.55	1.80	60	162.51	313.02	66	14	14	31
Bataan	613	1,490.75	2.28	366	684.15	1.87	247	716.60	2.90	49	333.22	1,067.33	73	13	13	3
Batangas	675	2,597.39	3.85	578	1,211.99	3.84	97	475.40	4.90	82	716.96	1,890.44	76	21	21	3
Bohol	680	1,896.27	2.74	535	1,387.77	2.33	85	478.50	5.63	74	366.70	1,659.57	84	36	36	5
Bulacan	680	1,235.51	1.30	406	497.87	1.23	154	228.64	1.48	69	380.90	1,345.61	48	21	21	18
Cagayan	320	1,121.44	3.60	171	505.32	2.96	149	615.32	4.13	45	116.04	1,005.40	40	4	4	36
Campanines	452	1,625.80	1.69	896	3,133.15	1.32	186	312.65	1.47	89	249.94	1,276.59	57	34	34	6
Capiz	477	1,483.91	1.34	243	1,253.20	1.52	184	448.77	1.55	53	317.77	640.40	67	16	16	28
Cebu	619	1,596.36	2.59	449	1,312.41	2.94	148	523.25	5.89	62	347.72	1,621.14	75	44	29	21
Occidental Norte	480	1,874.86	2.97	379	849.63	2.24	101	562.90	5.37	61	453.04	1,974.02	68	29	29	16
Ilocos Sur	457	1,810.88	1.77	331	579.83	1.48	66	231.25	3.50	71	317.14	498.74	61	43	34	26
Iloilo	457	1,205.61	3.34	330	1,039.94	3.15	187	685.73	3.67	60	484.67	1,240.94	72	25	24	12
Isabela	320	924.01	0.95	243	1,039.24	3.70	77	134.77	1.75	56	59.66	244.35	80	13	12	32
Laguna	520	1,502.80	2.89	362	1,078.35	3.67	218	424.55	1.85	72	517.10	985.80	66	29	29	8
Leyte	460	1,123.00	2.41	371	1,444.80	2.65	89	178.20	2.00	84	333.69	789.91	71	42	37	13
Mindoro	146	290.67	1.37	116	110.53	1.30	30	50.14	1.67	75	67.60	133.97	66	14	7	34
Misamis	337	544.36	1.71	176	219.16	1.25	141	325.20	2.31	40	259.84	284.52	52	22	18	35
Mountain	683	1,476.85	2.33	483	1,037.59	2.15	150	439.70	2.93	70	631.70	845.15	57	26	20	17
Nueva Ecija	407	1,316.64	3.25	319	1,043.59	3.27	88	273.05	3.10	79	560.40	756.24	57	26	21	11
Nueva Vizcaya	290	89.85	0.45	200	89.85	0.45	200	89.85	0.45	100	25.05	64.80	72	12	8	30
Occidental Negros	546	1,375.86	2.52	352	807.21	2.06	154	568.75	3.69	59	567.99	817.97	59	26	23	19
Oriental Negros	320	637.65	1.99	226	484.20	2.05	84	153.65	1.83	76	301.82	335.83	53	22	22	22
Palawan	320	949.35	2.97	229	681.25	2.97	91	268.70	2.85	72	780.63	1,69.32	18	12	11	24
Pampanga	649	2,633.66	4.04	321	1,106.54	3.44	328	328.32	4.06	42	1,246.33	1,387.23	53	28	28	5
Pangasinan	500	2,650.57	5.30	321	1,973.35	6.14	179	677.22	3.78	74	1,801.56	1,849.01	32	51	41	7
Rizal	477	1,576.71	3.31	288	906.36	3.08	209	662.76	3.29	58	240.40	1,336.21	35	23	17	25
Samar	620	2,605.35	4.24	464	929.22	2.27	48	214.35	3.97	81	443.35	1,077.33	51	22	22	15
Sorsogon	370	911.45	2.45	248	740.05	2.97	48	191.05	3.02	89	373.36	682.60	92	17	17	29
Surigao	632	1,011.35	1.75	448	394.05	1.82	148	324.05	2.30	71	211.09	859.76	81	14	14	10
Tarlac	640	1,230.55	1.83	448	1,137.40	2.53	137	424.00	3.09	66	441.41	794.54	64	31	28	7
Tayabas	449	1,064.17	2.03	341	691.27	2.03	108	372.90	3.45	65	416.49	647.58	61	16	16	20
Union	244	1,271.94	1.05	226	216.04	0.92	8	55.90	6.80	79	93.20	178.74	69	15	15	16
Zambales	17,578	44,712.39	2.48	13,407	31,405.96	2.34	4,171	13,306.53	3.19	71	16,427.73	28,284.66	63	896	783	-----
Total	17,578	44,712.39	2.48	13,407	31,405.96	2.34	4,171	13,306.53	3.19	71	16,427.73	28,284.66	63	896	783	-----

<i>Schools.</i>												
Mamila	4,694	7,320.92	1.56	3,227	4,820.35	1.49	1,451	2,500.37	1.72	72	3,890.63	7,320.32
Trade School	518	3,890.63	7.39	391	2,778.37	7.11	127	1,032.26	8.28	73	1,319.30	
Normal School	515	1,319.30	2.56	439	1,108.95	3.25	76	210.35	2.77	84		
Total	23,305	57,183.24	2.45	17,464	40,113.53	2.50	5,825	17,059.71	2.93	70	21,577.65	35,605.58
<i>Lunch sales.</i>												
Normal School					319.42							
Mamila					504.07							
Total receipts					40,937.02							