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## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

### ANTIQUE.

Mr. Severo Encarnacion, formerly of Bugason district, has been made industrial supervisor, succeeding Mr. S. J. Rowland who is now in charge of the industrial museum at the General Office.

Mr. Florentino Armonio, a former Los Baños student, is in charge of gardens at the provincial school. Repairs to the fences were made during July. By having pupils work a larger plot in common, much land formerly wasted is now cultivated. Beans, cadios, peanuts, squashes, and cucumbers are well up. The garden shows care, and it will probably be a success.

Miss Ana Cabrillos has supervision of industrial work for girls. She reports that sales of embroidered articles amounted to nearly ₱300 in 1915-16. This year she expects better-finished articles. The provincial-school girls have turned in tray cloths valued at ₱31.20. Two orders valued at ₱115.20 are being completed in other schools.

All central schools are busy on commercial work. The girls at Culasi are doing well with embroidery. Miss Tating is their teacher.

At the provincial school the American stove used by the cooking classes last year, was worn out and had to be discarded. So this year when the girls saw an opportunity to buy a good stove at a reduced price, they decided that they would have it. There were no provincial funds available, but this did not stop them. After receiving the approval of the division superintendent, they apportioned the cost of the stove among the 113 girls taking cooking,

and without aid from the teachers, collected the entire amount in two days. As a result of this coöperation, each girl feels that the stove is her own to care for. It is kept clean with more zeal than the old one, the purchase of which called for no sacrifice on the part of the girls.

Boys enrolled in the provincial-school shop during the long vacation made 110 primary and intermediate school desks, 2 school-library book-cases, 5 teacher's tables, and numerous dry-measure boxes for Chinese merchants. Mr. F. R. Santos was in charge.

The provincial school has been surrounded by a new woven-wire fence; all trees on the grounds are well pruned; the school buildings have been cleaned inside and out; outbuildings have been repaired, and lawns have been kept trimmed since school opened in June. (G. W. S.)

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### BATAAN.

Two embroidery centers were recently organized in the division, one in the town of Balanga and another at Orani. The workers at these centers are graduates of the School of Household Industries recently returned from Manila. There are 15 workers at Balanga and 14 at Orani under the supervision of Miss Vicenta Sapalicio of the General Office. The center at Orani is for the present located in the domestic-science room of the Bataan High School, and the center at Balanga is temporarily located at the residence of the division superintendent. At Orani there are two other embroidery centers financed and managed by private firms.

Of interest in connection with the industrial work in the division is the introduction of cooking in the central schools at Dinalupihan, Hermosa, Samal, and Abucay. Cooking was not taught at these schools last year because of conditions which made its exclusion from the course necessary. It is expected that the central schools at Pilar and Orion will also teach cooking in the near future. In spite of the fact that the municipalities where these schools are located are too poor to give financial aid for a course in cooking, the teachers have succeeded in starting the work through their own efforts. Miss Apolonia Magpoc, cooking teacher at Samal, is leading other teachers in her efforts to carry on the work. There were practically no kitchen utensils that could be used in her school, so the fourth-grade girls brought stoves, pots, ladles, carahays, pans, and jars from their homes. The girls and the teachers contribute to the purchase of the materials used in cooking. (H. P.)

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#### BATANGAS.

Miss Teodora Bellen, one of the traveling industrial teachers of the Bureau of Education, has been organizing the work in real filet lace in Bauan. Although the work is entirely new in this province, her pupils have already satisfactorily completed one order for the Bureau, and are making rapid progress on two larger orders.

In several barrios fourth-grade classes have been started after the people of the barrios contributed sufficient sums to equip domestic-science houses suitable for carrying on girls' industrial work. The town of Batangas has six such schools.

A complete survey of all equipment on hand was made at the end of the last school year in all schools giving domestic science. The schools were then given lists of the equip-

ment required, and they were asked to forward requisitions for such articles as were lacking. As a result, all schools are now in the proper condition to get the best results from the work. For fourth-grade classes the cost of the equipment was ₱175, and for intermediate grades ₱290.

Several domestic-science houses are now under construction for central and intermediate schools. Each of them covers an area of 8 meters by 10 meters, and will cost about ₱500. There will be a good-sized kitchen, a combined sala and dining room, a small bedroom and bathroom; also an open porch. (G. T. S.)

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#### BOHOL.

The new domestic-science building in Tubigon will be the largest building of its kind in Bohol.

Wire fences are being erected in Jetafe, Inabanga, Ubay, and Mabini. In Inabanga the concrete posts are being made by the intermediate-school pupils.

Special emphasis will be given to poultry raising by the agricultural clubs in Tubigon, Calape, and Dimiao. A fine Cantonese cockerel has been presented to the schools of Tubigon and the industrial supervisor has a dozen Cantonese chicks which he expects to distribute to the schools in the near future.

The intermediate school in Dimiao is specializing in mosaic embroidery, and the girls are now at work on an order for six dozen napkins.

Several samples of ticug work have been forwarded to the General Office with the object of finding a foreign market for the ticug articles made in Ubay and Talibon. These towns offer a good field for the future development of existing household industries. The women at present make thousands of hats for which they receive only four to six centavos each. If they could be assured

of a steady market for ticug handkerchief boxes, candy boxes, circular mats, and ladies' hats, it would greatly improve the economic condition of the towns.

The native silver jewelry of Daus offers another promising field for more extensive development. There are as many women as men engaged in the work. The market is mostly provincial or interprovincial. A hundred-peso order is being filled by the pupils in the primary schools. (O. H. C.)

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#### BATANES.

Orders for about a hundred desks have been placed with the trade school at Basco. Thirty-eight of these are already finished. Sixteen seventh-grade boys working with simple shop tools are employed about eighty minutes a day during three days a week. They are divided into five groups, each of which is assigned to a particular division of work in making a desk. The first group planes the lumber, the second measures and marks it, the third saws it, the fourth cleans and rounds off edges and sides, and the fifth and last group sets the pieces together. By this division of labor, economy of time and money is emphasized.

The intermediate school has turned out baskets and equipment ordered for school purposes to the value of more than ₱110. (M. L.)

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#### BULACAN.

Hat making is being emphasized this year in all the schools of the Baliuag district. The most interest is shown in the class at Baliuag under the supervision of Mrs. Guevara. This class consists of 100 pupils from Grades III, IV, and V, and it is expected that they will turn out ₱1,000 worth of salable hats during the year. Hats made by

pupils are easily sold in the local market at from ₱3 to ₱10 each.

Baliuag has about 30 thriving panama hat palms planted in the school gardens. If this palm is found to be adapted to the climate and soil of Bulacan, it is expected that a larger quantity will be imported for this locality.

Permanent fences are under construction by the garden and school-ground improvement classes at Calumpit, San Ildefonso, Paombong, and Obando.

Sappan is being used for dyeing materials in basketry classes. The basketry classes of Malolos and Meycauyan districts receive their nito from Angat and their sappan from Santa Maria. Angat and Norzagaray are making some good coiled nito baskets.

Embroidery orders amounting to ₱300 have been placed with the different intermediate schools. (R. L. B.)

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#### CAGAYAN.

At the garden-day exercises held at the Tuguegarao Central School in March, various dishes prepared from vegetables grown in the school gardens were served to the visitors. No vegetables were sold, as the main purpose of the occasion was to encourage their use in the homes.

Under the supervision of a hired carpenter, the shop pupils of Tuguegarao are putting up a ₱2,000 school building. The timber is first group; the roof is of nipa.

The trade school is filling a large order for desks for the Tuguegarao Primary School.

Miss Petrona Macadaeg, formerly a teacher of domestic science in the Aparri Intermediate School, was transferred to Tuguegarao on July 5, 1916, to take charge of the domestic-science department of the provincial school. (J. C. S.)

## CAMARINES.

Work in the provincial shop has been greatly hindered by the lack of a building. The old trade building was destroyed in the typhoon of last October, and the new one built from the insurance funds, has not yet been completed. The machinery was recently installed by Mr. Swift from the General Office, but the ceiling is still incomplete. The boys have been doing their woodworking in a large bamboo shed built during the normal institute.

The teacher of rattan furniture at Pamplona and his class of boys, have solved the difficulty involved in getting industrial materials. Their supply of rattan is on Mount Tigbi, 15 kilometers away. In the past they have made the trip there and back in one day. One Saturday this teacher and his class started out for the mountain, prepared to stay over night. They came back the next day with a good supply of rattan. The boys enjoyed the trip greatly, and no future difficulty is expected in getting this material.

Baao Central School has the distinction of being the first to complete an order for industrial articles placed since the opening of school. The order consisted of 18 towels with a filet drawnwork design.

Bamboo bolos for cutting the grass on school premises are in use at the Goa Intermediate School. These bolos prove very satisfactory for cutting grass and weeds, especially in schools that cannot afford any better implements.

Miss Florintina Labrador has been transferred from Libmanan to Daet as domestic-science teacher.

Mr. Ignacio Figuracion, a graduate of the Camarines High School, has charge of garden activities in the Daet Intermediate School.

Orders for 304 pieces of embroidery, valued at ₱361 and 490 baskets

valued at ₱312, have been received from the General Office.

The increase in cost of industrial materials is felt in all work. Since the typhoons of 1915 many abacá plantations have been abandoned, and in some localities the price of lupis for basketry has advanced greatly. Schools that used to have lupis at their door now have to go to great trouble to get it. Owners of abacá plants are often loath to sell the material at reasonable prices on account of the high price now paid for hemp.

The 33 boys enrolled in the gardening class at the high school have just completed 268 meters of bamboo fence, inclosing 4,480 square meters of land for a school garden. The Naga central school garden is now entirely fenced. The plots have been laid off in accordance with Bulletin No. 31. Peanuts, mustard, corn, and beans have been planted. In some instances parents of pupils who are too small to do much heavy work, help in the preparation of the plots for home gardens. Every school in the district of Mambulao has a school garden planted to tomatoes, gabi, and sweet potatoes.

*Improved foot loom in use.*—The Bureau of Education improved foot loom, in use at the Lagonoy Central School, has attracted the attention of many of the townspeople, and if the machine could be equipped at a low price, would undoubtedly take the place of many of the old-style looms in use in the district. It has been demonstrated that cloth can be made on the improved loom in one third the time required on the old-style loom. In experiments made at the school, it is interesting to note that for two years boys have been the best as well as the fastest weavers. Although almost every girl of twelve years is familiar with the working of the old-style loom, in weaving sinamay, girls do not seem to have

the strength necessary for the shuttle work on the improved loom. So it is customary for a boy to work the shuttle, while a girl looks after the threads and other details. (B. L.)

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CAPIZ.

The recent inspections of various schools show that heavy rains have interfered with the planting of garden vegetables. The rains are now somewhat lighter and not quite so frequent, and considerable gardening is being done. The early rice planting has enabled many pupils to get started to school early this year. The school work of the province looks very promising.

*Calivo Intermediate.*—A new fence of woven wire and concrete posts is being constructed around the Calivo intermediate school site. Mr. Francisco del Rosario, the gardening teacher with the assistance of the schoolboys is doing the work. The new domestic-science building is being pushed to completion. Classes are now held there, and it makes a very good school home for the girls. All the construction work is being done by the shop boys under the direction of Mr. Manuel D. Isberto, the shop teacher. Mr. Pelayo has charge of the basketry classes this year. The school-ground improvements class is putting the athletic field in good condition. Courts for tennis, basket ball, volley ball and indoor baseball, as well as the baseball diamond, are being laid out. Several trees were planted on the school site on arbor day.

*Banga.*—Material for the desk basket, design 1099, has been found near Banga, and a class in this work has been organized in the central school.

*Calivo.*—Practically all the colored embroidery has been discontinued because of the lack of suitable dyes. White embroidery has been substituted in the central school. Miss

Militar's pupils have completed the elementary embroidery samplers, and the class is now ready for commercial work. This class has the best record for the present year.

*New Washington.*—The New Washington Central School has the best domestic-science building for primary schools so far completed in the Aklan section. (H. W. B.)

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CAVITE.

The Province of Cavite, for the purposes of industrial instruction, has this year been divided into two sections, the coastal towns forming one division, and the interior towns the other. In the coastal towns where bamboo is available, export bamboo-rattan basketry has been prescribed, while in the interior or upland towns where abacá is abundant, coiled lupis basketry has been prescribed. In this way more and better work can be accomplished by the pupils, as the materials they need for their work are found in the immediate locality.

Messrs. Pedro Catungcan and Fausto Bondoc, graduates of the Philippine Trade School, are in charge of Imus and Naic Intermediate School shops, respectively.

Arbor day was celebrated in this province on August 5. Besides improving the school grounds the pupils planted fruit trees near their homes.

*The Indang Farm School.*—On the 17th of August the Indang farm school boys harvested 15,725 ears of Indang corn from a hectare of land. According to several tests, the harvest made an average of 6,290 kilos on cob, or 5,661 kilos when air dried, per hectare.

The Indang corn is a hybrid of the Leyte white corn and the Mexican June corn. The first generation of the hybrid produced extremely different types of corn, from long slender ears to short stocky ears; but in either case the amount of corn to

the ear was much greater than that from an ear of native corn. Another fault found with the hybrid at the beginning was that it was too soft and therefore easily attacked by weevils.

By persistent seed selection the size of the ears has been made comparatively stable. The grains of the Indang corn of the fifth generation are much harder and less susceptible to attack by weevils, than were those of the first four generations.

The average ear of Indang corn is 24 centimeters long and 6 centimeters in diameter. There are 14 to 16 rows of kernels. (R. G. McL.)

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## ILOCOS NORTE.

Since the beginning of the school year the division has accepted the following orders for industrial articles:

Valenciennes lace .....	₱2,810.89
Cluny lace .....	3,297.46
Embroidery .....	433.95
Crochet .....	55.10
Polangui baskets .....	1,632.76
Vetiver fans and baskets .....	1,450.60
Slippers .....	25.00
Total .....	9,705.65

Within the same period local sales of school industrial work have amounted to about ₱150. (H. S. M.)

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## ILOCOS SUR.

The Santa Maria Farm School has a number of American sweet-potato cuttings growing. It is hoped to use this school as a distributing center for these potatoes.

The Lagangilang Industrial School has succeeded in getting violetas started successfully for the first time in Ilocos Sur. This school will serve as a distributing center for cuttings for hedges.

Mr. E. Ford Hickman continues as the industrial supervisor in Ilocos Sur this year. His assistants are Zoilo Soller, in charge of minor in-

dustries, and Miss Helen Florendo, who has charge of girls' industrial work.

Practically all the articles made in industrial classes last school year have been disposed of at satisfactory prices.

Industrial work as indicated below has been sold and shipped from the division since the opening of schools:

Lace .....	₱139.75
Embroidery .....	265.00
Baskets .....	1,435.00
} waste .....	
} miscellaneous .....	771.50
Total .....	2,611.25

The embroidery was turned out by the graduates of the school of household industries.

The following orders for industrial work have been accepted by this division:

Cluny and torchon lace, nearly .....	₱10,000.00
White embroidery .....	780.00
Basketry, nearly .....	5,000.00

Total, about .....

15,780.00

The lace order includes some 36,500 yards made up chiefly of designs 5511-1a, 1b, 10a, 10b, 11a, and 11b. It is the largest order for lace that this province has ever accepted.

Santa Lucia is using sappan dye successfully in coiled maguey basketry. A very satisfactory shade of brown has been secured. (E. J. M.)

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## ILOILO.

The first commercial order placed with the industrial center at San Joaquin has been finished.

The supervising teachers met in the office of the division superintendent, September 11 to 13, in order to receive instructions concerning the new industrial department.

A primary school in Leon and one in Buenavista, report the prescribed exercises in industrial work as already completed.

The teachers and pupils of the central schools in Dingle, Janiway, and Pototan, deserve credit for the

energetic manner in which they have undertaken and completed difficult school-ground improvements.

The district engineer has arranged to fill the Iloilo central school site with dredgings from the river. When this work is completed, the central-school teachers will have an opportunity to do some real school-ground improvement work. Now four fifths of the school site is covered with water after every heavy rain. (E. J. W.)

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## ISABELA.

At a cost of ₱600 a permanent woven-wire fence has been built around the Isabela High School. A well is being dug at an expenditure of ₱200. A domestic-science building that will cost approximately ₱1,000 will soon be finished. The students during some of their vacant periods are engaged in clearing bushes from the school lot.

The Ilagan Central School has a larger piece of land for garden work this year. The boys have repaired the fence, constructed a gate, and built rest and seed houses.

During the first two weeks of school the boys in Malalam, under the direction of their teacher, Miss Francisca Azurin, repaired their garden and school fences. They have since leveled the lawn, and planted their plots to peanuts. The fact that the peanuts at this school are much bigger and healthier than those in the central school garden in spite of its having been planted about two weeks earlier, is probably due to the fertilizer used. Each boy put on his plot about four petroleum cans of guano.

The Malalam schoolhouse is infested with hundreds of bats. These little animals give much annoyance to the school. They make it difficult to keep the place clean. Last year the teacher had to tear down the ceiling and drive them out with

sticks. This gave only temporary relief for on the day after the ceiling was replaced, bats were heard again in all parts of the attic. The teacher put some big cats into the attic but these proved to be useless. This year smudges are made inside the schoolhouse late every afternoon. This drives them away, but they come back again the following evening. It would be appreciated if someone would suggest through THE PHILIPPINE CRAFTSMAN an effective means of destroying these bats.

Great efforts are being made to extend the nursery work in certain schools and to establish it in others. A considerable quantity of fruit-tree seeds have been collected and are being distributed. The greater portion of this nursery work will be done in the intermediate schools, from which the young trees will be distributed. In order that this work may be properly carried on, all the intermediate schools will soon have ample grounds permanently fenced. The campaign will lay special emphasis on planting and caring for papaya trees. (W. K. P.)

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## LAGUNA.

*Sales for 1915-16.*—During the year 1915-16, the total sales of products of industrial classes amounted to ₱2,239.58. Of this amount the intermediate schools contributed ₱1,386.88. About 12 per cent of the sales were made in the first quarter, 45 per cent in the second, and the balance in the third. Of the intermediate-school sales, those of the provincial intermediate school, ₱502.43, amounted to nearly twice those of its nearest rival, Pagsanjan; and ₱483.75 of this was placed in the pupils' fund. The sales of the Biñan school were the largest of those for the primary schools, reaching a total of ₱132.02 for the year, but Pagsanjan and Santa Cruz each placed more money in the pupils' fund.

*Calamba.*—The shop teacher has greatly improved the school furniture and especially the school desks. All old desks have been replaned and overhauled, and are now in good condition.

The pupils with their teacher went to Makiling recently, and collected an abundant supply of industrial material.

Pupils in the central school are given a grade each month on the condition in which they keep their teeth.

*Lilio.*—As the rooms were not large enough to accommodate all pupils during the industrial periods, the coir-mat class built a shed in which to work. In this way the academic classes in the main building are not interfered with, and a greater degree of neatness can be maintained in the rooms.

In order that the garden boys could also have a place during rainy days, a resthouse and a seed house were constructed.

As the school premises here are new and need attention, the program for industrial work has been so arranged that once a week the boys in each class from Grade II to VII can devote their industrial period to school-ground improvement.

The seventh-grade shop pupils have been rushing work on desks for the primary school, and more than 20 have already been completed.

The high price of sodium is likely to force such industrial classes as require this material, to take up some other line of basketry.

*Santa Rosa.*—Unusual interest is being displayed in plain sewing and cooking. This is perhaps due to the fact that as soon as the girls finish articles, they are allowed to take them home to show their parents. The result is that relatives and friends now purchase many of these, but more especially the children's garments. This school disposed of fourteen articles between the last week of July and the 15th of August,

obtaining therefrom ₱9.10. Of this sum, ₱2.55 went to the pupils' fund, and ₱1.28 to the pupils. A net profit of ₱3.64 from the sale of products of the cooking class was recorded during the same period.

*Magdalena.*—A domestic-science building, costing about ₱2,500 is about to be completed. A new concrete closet of the latest design, and costing ₱1,300 has already been finished.

Miss Elena Francia, a graduate of the domestic-science course of the Philippine Normal School is now in charge of the girls' industrial work in the intermediate school.

At a box social held on August 12th, for the purpose of securing money for the library, the net receipts were ₱140.35. The boxes were prepared by the intermediate girls and a few primary girls under the direction of Miss Francia. The highest bid was ₱21. A dance followed the disposal of the boxes.

*Nagcarlan.*—The woodworking class has been constructing a bamboo partition in the new shop and grades are given on the quality of this work.

Money from the pupils' funds, to the extent of ₱19.29 has been used for the purchase of basketry and cooking materials. The materials for plain sewing are furnished by the pupils.

A net profit of ₱10.91 has been made by the cooking class. About three fifths of the profit went to the pupils and the balance to the pupils' fund.

#### LEYTE.

The pupils of the Tanauan Central School are working with much enthusiasm in clearing and leveling the site about the new ten-room building which was occupied at the opening of school. In a short time this school will have grounds comparing favorably with any in the province. Mr. Martin Hidalgo is in charge of the improvement work.

Practically all the intermediate



girls of Leyte assigned to classes in lace making, are working on orders for valenciennes lace. In order to systematize the work and bring the output up to the requirement, a standard of not less than one yard a week for each pupil engaged, is placed on all workers in lace of this type. The pupils are speeding up and are actually surprising themselves at the amount they accomplish. (S. O. D.)

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## MINDORO.

The value of the total output of the woodworking classes in the provincial-school shop for July was ₱62.50.

The division circular prescribing the kinds of fruit trees in which the different schools of this province will specialize has just been issued to the field.

There are eighteen industrial courses being given in the schools of Mindoro.

When sewing was first suggested as a subject to be taught by men, it was not taken very seriously but nowadays this attitude has ceased. There are male teachers in Mindoro who are not only teaching sewing, but lace making as well, in the four primary grades.

A new industrial material called "linsungan" has been sent from this division to the Bureau of Science for identification. It is a material very much like calotcagot in appearance.

An order for hemstitching men's handkerchiefs at 15 centavos apiece was recently accepted as Saturday work by eight girls of the provincial school. An accurate record of the time, disclosed the fact that it took the average girl 3 hours and 20 minutes to hemstitch one handkerchief while it took the fastest worker, a fifth-grade girl, only 2 hours and 20 minutes. (F. S.)

## OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

Twenty-five boys in the Cadiz intermediate school shop made 100 school desks in five days, the lumber having been furnished machine-planed, from the Negros Lumber Company's mill. The output at Cadiz is so much greater than at other places in the province, as to show conclusively the commercial advantage of shops located in proximity to mills, over those located where the lumber supply must be obtained on requisition from some distant point.

The domestic-science teachers in Occidental Negros intermediate schools are: At San Carlos, Miss Dorotea Nimenzo; Escalante, Miss Aguida Figalan; Cadiz, Miss Marcela Abeto; Silay, Miss Feliza Velasco; Bacolod, Miss Pura Cuadra; provincial school, Mrs. Dollie M. Robb, Miss Eugenia Ebro (embroidery and crochet), Miss Paz Ereño (cooking and housekeeping); Bago, Mrs. Asuncion A. Concha; Valladolid, Mrs. Aurora Cuachon; La Carlota, Mrs. Maria E. Yulo; Hinigaran, Mrs. Cecilia S. Gentilezo; Isabela, Miss Rosario Locsin; Kabankalan, Miss Teresa Garin.

The supervising teacher of the Bacolod district Charles A. Blue, has started a campaign for equipment. The aim is to have as large a number of schools as possible fully supplied in every department by March 31, 1917. Equipment has been standardized for the division in a recent circular.

Twenty-four baby bonnets, designs 15-128, were fabricated in the provincial school in an average of a trifle over 31 hours. Materials were furnished with the order. Thread cost six centavos per bonnet. Four centavos was charged to the division office for postage; ₱1.15 remained for the work. If 15 centavos of this went to the pupils' fund and ₱1.00 to the worker, the worker averaged

something more than 3 centavos per hour for her time—a satisfactory compensation for school work.

Form 100 has been found very convenient for keeping records of the receipt and distribution of orders handled under the new sales system. (W. J. R.)

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#### PALAWAN.

All of the schools held arbor-day exercises of some kind in addition to tree planting. These generally consisted of literary programs, academic or athletic contests. The people attended well, and those present took a great deal of interest. Municipal officials generally were present.

In Cuyo, the celebration was combined with the town fiesta. Hedges were planted around the Cuyo Central School and the provincial school. About one hundred coconuts were planted on the provincial grounds, making about three hundred now growing. Suckers from the traveler's palm were planted in all of the barrios of Cuyo where the title to the land is clearly in the municipality. Eighty per cent of the plants set out last year on arbor day were reported as living at the close of school, and satisfactory plans were made for the care of the young trees through the long vacation.

Around the pupils' homes, fruit trees and coconuts were planted in large numbers. Many of the latter were also set out on the provincial grounds. Of the trees planted, over three fourths are living. Figures now available show that 1,200 trees were added to those of previous years. It is planned to replace every tree that dies.

Work similar to that of clean-up

week was also made a part of the programs here. Lawns were put in order, fences repaired, and surroundings cleaned.

The division industrial supervisor reports that in the Coron district industrial work is starting in a satisfactory manner. The girls are doing very well with embroidery orders. Gardening is not so successful, as Coron lacks good soil.

A recent order from the sales department of the General Office took all the fabricated articles left from last year.

The provincial school shop is working over-time on school furniture. (R. C.)

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#### THE MAILAG AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

The Mailag Agricultural School opened in the year 1910. It was then known as Mailag Industrial School; but shortly after its organization it was given its present title. In March, 1912, a complete reorganization was effected.

The farm, including the school grounds, occupies 25 hectares. Over half of it is cultivated for field crops, garden vegetables, and fruit plants. Besides these crops, the school is beginning to raise cattle, hogs, and chickens. It is desired to make the school self-supporting, as it is still largely dependent upon Government aid. For this purpose, each student is required to do a certain amount of work to pay his board and other expenses. The students are well provided for and are very comfortably situated.

Five members of the 1915-16 graduating class have already secured employment as industrial teachers. (M. L. C.)