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EXHIBITS

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PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION.

WM. P. WILSON, Sc. D., Chairman of the Board.

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DEPARTMENT A.

EDUCATION.

A. R. HAGER, Chief.
The Educational Department.

By A. R. HAGER.

The educational work of the American Government in the Philippines may be said to have had its beginning with the arrival of five hundred forty American teachers in Manila, in August, 1891. Not until then did the influence of the American schools extend throughout the archipelago; since that date the number of American teachers has been increased from time to time and is now about seven hundred.

The exhibits shown in the Philippine Educational Building are intended to give an idea of what the government schools have accomplished in the three years they have been established, and also to show the work of the private and Church schools of the Island. These exhibits will tell the visitor something of the ability and taste of the pupils, their environment, and the difficulties with which the American teachers have had to contend. A large school map of the Archipelago shows the distribution of government schools.

In collecting the exhibit it was desired to show the contrast between the American teaching methods and those formerly employed in the Islands, but it was found almost impossible to obtain exhibits that would illustrate former conditions. This contrast will be brought out, however, by the exhibition of old and new text books. A number of text books will be shown that have been prepared by American publishers specially adapted for use in the Philippines.

In Spanish times educational work in the Islands was practically all carried on by the Church. Half a century ago the Spanish Ministers of Foreign Affairs outlined a plan for education in the Islands far in advance of the one in operation at that time. Had this plan been thoroughly carried out an educational system worthy of the name and would have been found in the Archipelago at the time of American occupation.

Since American occupation a large number of private, non-sectarian schools have been started in Manila and in the provinces by Filipinos. Many of these have a large attendance, and are important factors in the educational work. English is taught in most of them as a special language study, much as German or French is studied in some elementary schools in America. The Church schools have manifested a desire to have their courses of study conform to the wishes of the educational department, and some have made exhibits.
The elementary government schools now have an enrollment of over two hundred thousand pupils, and secondary schools have been established in thirty-six of the leading towns, located in all of the important provinces. All of the teaching in these schools is in the English language.

The need of a common language for the various Philippine tribes was shown in the exhibit by means of charts that will show the differences between the dialects of neighboring tribes. The need of a civilized language will be seen by one who considers the lack of literature of any kind in any of the Philippine dialects. At the present time the English language is in more common use in the Philippine Islands than was Spanish during the four hundred years of Spanish rule.

With a fair beginning made in the introduction of English, the Department of Education is now turning its attention to the introduction of industrial training in the schools. Some beginnings in practical education are shown in the exhibits of the Nautical School, Moro Industrial School, and Training School from Laguna, and Commercial work from Iloilo, Pangasinan, Ilocos Sur, and Manila.

Many specimens of written work are shown from the primary and secondary schools. This class work consists of written exercises, English composition, geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, and other branches of the school. Composition it has been the aim to tell as much as possible regarding the customs of the people, their manners of living, folklore, methods of games of the children, etc. Photographs and models of the school buildings will give some idea of the material equipment of schools.

A Filipino School, conducted by native teachers, in a typical native bamboo school house, is a feature of the exhibit that will illustrate points that could not be shown in any other way, and to the majority of visitors will doubtless be the most interesting features of the educational exhibit. Visitors who desire to examine written work of the schools are given access to the collection and afforded every opportunity to examine the work of pupils in their leisure.

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**GROUP 1.**

- **Ayay Pub. School, Bataan, Luzon.** Regular class work: Geography, Arithmetic and Language.
- **Benguet Public School, Cagayan, Luzon.** Letters to American boys and girls; maps, drawing, language, arithmetic, and geography.
- **Bacolod Public School, Cagayan, Luzon.** Letters to American boys and girls; maps, drawing, language, arithmetic, and geography.
- **Bacolod Public School, Union, Luzon.** Industrial work: Embroidered cushions, handkerchiefs, etc.
- **Bacolod Public School, Paragua.** Photography.
- **Bacolod Public School, Tayabas, Luzon.** Regular class work: letters.
- **Bacolod Public School, Laguna, Luzon.** Letters to American boys, for distribution at St. Louis.
- **Bacolod Public School, Zambales, Luzon.** Letters to American boys and girls; maps, drawing, language, writing from letters; geography, arithmetic, and geography.
- **Bacolod Public School, Albay, Luzon.** Regular class work: Arithmetic, drawing, painting, geography, needle work, etc.
- **Bacolod Public School, Iloilo, Panay.** Letters to American boys and girls; spelling, arithmetic, geography, and composition.
- **Bacolod Public School, Catevi, Luzon.** Calculations from School Museum.
- **American Kindergarten, Ermita, Manila.** Drawing, paper folding, paper cutting, gift work, water color, stitching, color work, etc.
- **Bacolod Public School, Pampanga, Luis.** Translations, drawing, letters to American boys and girls.
- **Bacolod Public School, Rizal, Luzon.** Map in color.
- **Bacolod Public School, Rizal, Luzon.** English maps of North and South America and the United States.
- **Agalit Public School, Pampanga, Luzon.** Letters to American boys and girls; text-books; miscellaneous papers, etc.
- **Agarri Public School, Cagayan, Luzon.** Large native bow, from school museum.
- **Arayat Public School, Pampanga, Luzon.** Regular class work: Maps, language, drawings, program of school.
- **Argo Public School, Cebu.** Regular class work: Maps and industrial work of different kinds.
- **Artingay Public School, Union, Luzon.** Regular class work: Arithmetic, maps in color, photographs.
- **Asigan Public School, Pangasinan, Luzon.** Photograph of school building and pupils.
- **Atimonan Public School, Tayabas, Luzon.** Regular class work: Compositions, etc.
- **Bacolod Public School, Union, Luzon.** Letters to American boys and girls; arithmetic, language, maps, geography and photographs.
- **Bacolod Public School, Occ. Negros.** Regular class work: Spanish, letters to American boys and girls; maps, class work, and photographs.
- **Bacolor Public School, Pampanga, Luzon.** Letters to American boys and girls; language, arithmetic, drawing, painted hand screen.
- **Bacon Public School, Sorsogon, Luzon.** Regular class work.
- **Bacolod Public School, Catevi, Luzon.** Regular class work: Arithmetic, notebook exercises, text-book, etc.
- **Badajo Public School, Rombol, Letters to American boys and girls and regular class work.
- **Bacolor Public School, Iloono Norte, Luzon.** Industrial work: U. S. Coat of Arms, embroidered.
Department of Commerce and Manufactures.

By CHAS. P. FENNER, Chief.

Division of Manufactures and Exports.

In the south end of the building devoted to the Department of Commerce and Manufactures, will be found the exhibits of those articles of commerce originating in the Islands.

Manufactures in the Philippine Islands may be divided into two classes. First, those articles which are prepared for exportation and, second, those which are manufactured and consumed within the limits of the Archipelago. It is not the intention to deal with the latter in this department as they will be found in the “Manila Building” and consist of many beautiful articles of dress goods, trimmings, embroidery, carvings, etc. The Manufactures which are included in the Department of Commerce and Manufactures are those only which are important in a commercial way, and some of them technically could be classed as raw products. They consist of hemp, sugar, copra, tobacco (manufactured and unmanufactured) rope, liquors, etc., and will be interesting as illustrating the more important articles of interior and export business of the Islands.

Hemp, of course, takes first place. It is the one supremely important article of Philippine production; the amount exported during the calendar year ending December, 1903, being 137,752 tons, valued at $23,999,582. It comes from nearly all portions of the Islands, although the product of some provinces is very much better than that of others. It is known locally as “Abaca,” and is a long, exceedingly strong fiber, unexcelled for cordage, particularly such as is used on sea-going vessels as it resists the action of salt water better than any other fiber known.

The rope industry is as yet in its infancy in the Philippine Islands, although there are a few rope factories, some turning out a most excellent product, as may be seen from the samples exhibited. This rope is used to a very great extent locally, particularly of all the inter-island vessels being equipped with it. It has not been exported to any great extent, most of the hemp going out in its raw state.

Hemp is also used in its best qualities for the purpose of making textiles which are used by the natives very largely for clothing. As exhibited it is intended to be shown, not only as an exhibit of hemp but the commercial classification has also been made with the brands and marks of various Manila exporting houses appearing so that qualities may be readily selected or identified.

An exhibit of copra is made which is small from the fact that the qualities are very much the same, and an exhibit ten times as large would show very little variation. This is a homely but exceedingly useful product and oil is locally extracted from it which is largely used by the natives for making soap, illuminating and cooking purposes. A great part of the
copra, however, is exported, principally to France, where it is converted into various articles and doubtless much of it returns to the Islands in the guise of pure Holland creamery butter. In Europe the residue is used for fertilizing and other purposes which makes the copra, more or less, a crop of the country.

Perhaps one of the most interesting things in the collection of manufactures is sugar, and this will be especially so to the people of the United States who have within the last few years increased the domestic production of sugar to such a large extent. The sugar industry in the Islands has suffered many hardships during the past few years, disease having carried off many thousands of the work animals, without which the peasants are helpless in the matter of the cultivation of their lands or the transportation of the crops. War has also played its part and cholera has laid low many of the workmen, to say nothing of the scourge of locusts which has passed over large areas completely devastated the country. Another thing which has operated against the sugar industry has been the great demand for hemp and many of the sugar plantations have been converted into the cultivation of that valuable commodity. Notwithstanding all this, however, the exportation of sugar during the year ending December, 1903, amounted to $101,069,935 lbs., being valued at $8,391,324. This was all exported in its raw state, no sugar being refined for exportation.

The tobacco business is divided into two parts, that of raising the crop and that of the manufacture of the finished product—cigars and cigarettes of almost all shapes and sizes from the tiny machine made cigarette to the two feet cigar used by the natives in the remote districts as a family affair. Manila cigars have for many years been great favorites in the cigar markets of the world, and are exported now in large quantities principally to European countries. The amount of tobacco exported during the year ending December, 1903, was valued at nearly $2,000,000, most of which was in the manufactured state, which is encouraging from the fact that it gives an immense amount of work to the men, women, and children, many of the latter being employed.

The exhibit of liquors is limited, but the country produces a wide variety of wines, brandies, and spirits. There are also a number of distilleries in the Islands, producing a wide variety of spirits, both for home consumption and for exportation.

Among the other exhibits which deserve special mention are those of saddlery and harnessware. Owing to the climate, walking is little indulged in, and the native pony is being used to draw the odd shaped vehicles called "carromata," which are in such common use. Naturally harness is in great demand and some very nice specimens of the native manufacture will be found in the south end of the building. The buckles and other hardware are all imported and may be seen separately in the division of imports. With the harness are also shown trunks and traveling bags of native manufacture which will serve to interest those who care to investigate the tastes of the people.

### Department D. - Manufactures.

**GROUP 28.**

- Bilbao, Prison, Manila. Paper knives and paper weight.
- Eduarte, Rosario, Solano, Agra. Bamboo inksheet and sand blotter.
- Elizalde, Feliciana, Luchan, Tayabas. Cigarette horn inksheet.
- Exposition Board, Philippine. Metal inksheet.
- Cardoqui, Fernando, Bacolod, Occ. Negros. Seal of Calabar horn.
- Ilagan, Municipal Com., Isabela. Copper stand with sand, used for blotting.
- Infante, Adela, Laoy, Samar. Inksheet paper cover, embossed in colored silks.
- Infante, M., Manila. Ink, assorted.
- Olimos, Vicente, Batangas. Shell paper weights.
- Kosa, Mariano, Tabaco, Albay. Quill pens.
- Sisterhood of the Society of Jesus, Manila. Pen wipers.
- Sorongon, Provincial Com., Luson. Engraving inksheets.
- Villaflores, Clotilde, Carigara, Leyte. Inkstand with pen holder.

**GROUP 29.**

- Cavit, Provincial Com., Luzon. Bolos daggers and other side arms.
- Ferreres, D., Tito, Luchan, Tayabas. Bolos with gold and silver mounted handle.
- Jones, R. E., Cebu. Daggers, bolos, bayonets and Toledo blade.
- Joya, Gov. C., Bacolod, Pampanga. Silver made from Swiss of India.
- Kubby, W. J., Richfield Springs, N. Y. Fighting bolts.
- Laun, Municipal Com., Antique, Panay. Bolos "Chatao."".
- Laun, Mariano, Silay, Occidental Negros. Bolos.
- Perez, Esteban, Cabatuan, Iloilo. Bolos with sheath.
- Reventador, Pedro, Cabatuan, Iloilo. Bolos with sheath.
- Reyes, Severo, Candaba, Pampanga. Daggers.
- Ross, Miss E. R., Manila. Moro weapons in miniature, mounted on shield.
AGRICULTURE.

By CHARLES L. HALL, Chief.

The agricultural resources of the Philippines are illustrated in the large collection of agricultural products to be seen in the building devoted to this purpose. The old process of raising the various crops of the Islands is here illustrated in as complete a manner as practicable, there being not only fruits of the labor but the implements with which it is carried on.

In the north end of the building is seen an immense exhibit of rice in all its varieties and sub-varieties, gathered from all over the Philippine Islands, together with the implements used in its cultivation and preparation for food.

The next section consists of a large collection of such corn, beans, peas and lentils as are used in the Philippines.

Following this come models of buildings, sheds and granaries in common use in the country districts of the Islands.

The rest of the building is devoted to fruits, vegetables and tubers: a large collection of native farming implements and machinery both in their natural size and in miniature; models of farm animals and vehicles; an exhibit of both tree and shrub cotton; indigo and native oils, among which is included the well-known and valuable coconut oil and the famous and delicately scented Ylang-ylang, the latter used so extensively as a base for the best Parisian perfumery.

Special attention is called to the magnificent exhibit of fibres, among which the Abaca or Manila hemp of commerce predominates to a large degree. This wonderful fibre has no equal for cordage, being exceedingly long and of great strength. Visitors will notice the harness and saddlery made of this article by the natives, which is especially interesting as showing the manner in which primitive man utilizes such things as he finds about him.

The hemp, however, is not by any means the only fibre which can be utilized for cordage, as is amply illustrated by the large exhibits of ropes made from abaca, bamboo, coconut, rattan, etc., seen in the south part of the building.

The exhibit of sugar, while comparatively small, is important from the fact that it calls attention to one of the most important industries of the Islands. Possibly there is no place in the world where sugar can be raised to better advantage than in the Philippine Archipelago, as the abundant and luxuriant crops go to show.
The exhibit of tobacco is very interesting, as Manila cigars have long been famed for their superior quality. While good tobacco is grown in a comparatively small district, proper cultivation and care will extend the boundaries to an almost limitless degree. It may also be said, without fear of successful contradiction, that better methods in curing for and curing this crop will produce a grade of tobacco in every way equal, if not superior, to that raised in the famous Viuda Abajo district of Cuba, the soil and climatic conditions being perfect.

An exhibit of coffee is made more for the purpose of illustrating the varieties of crops which may be grown than for its present importance. This crop was formerly very large, but during the Spanish occupation a blight, with which the Spaniards have never succeeded, attacked the plantations, practically annihilating them. Hence coffee is now a very insignificant factor in Philippine agriculture, but on account of its superior quality it deserves first place among the coffees of the world, and it is believed that American science can render it immune from the disease which has heretofore its Nemesis.

An immense number of native huts and baskets such as are used by the peasants is shown, many queer and peculiar forms appearing among them. These are made principally from palm leaves, split bamboo, heuca of rattan and nito. The coloring, where there is any, being of native dyes. These articles have been gathered from all parts of the Archipelago and are excellent types of their kind. They are scattered all over the building and serve to decorate as well as illustrate.

Lovers of flowers will delight in the display of orchids in the conservatory near the center of the building. These beautiful flowers are found in great profusion in the tropical forests abounding in the wilds, some of them being of exceedingly rare and exquisite varieties. The hybrids, while exceedingly rare, are occasionally encountered, and this unnatural product assumes in the Philippines most beautiful colors and shades, it having been said that they will equal those from anywhere.

It is believed that the Agricultural Exhibit conveys to the people of the United States an excellent idea of the methods of raising the crops of the Islands.
Department of Forestry.

By Gustave Niederlein, Member of Exposition Board, Director of Exhibits.

The most striking and most evident wealth of the Philippines are their forests. They are in their natural condition. There is no forest culture. About 50,000,000 acres are covered with forests of more or less dense growth. As a rule, mixed forests predominate; that means intermingled with more or less open grass lands. In some instances the grass lands form savannahs of more or less coarse grasses, while others are covered with smaller species. Not infrequently these grass lands form bamboo jungles of uniform appearance. Open lands are also seen, which have been formed through forest clearings, made for the purpose of agriculture, which when abandoned develop a peculiar vegetation.

Excepting the two largest islands, Luzon and Mindanao, the Islands show usually a more luxuriant vegetation on the North part of the Island than they do in the South part; in the latter the forests are usually thin with open grass lands.

In Luzon a Northern and a Southern forest region, a Cagayan Valley, a Pacific Coast and a Zambales region are distinguished. Many places along the coast are covered with Cocoa Palms, of which the fruit dried and then called copra forms an important article of export. There is besides a peculiar littoral vegetation of Mangroves along the mouths of rivers and lowlands; further a Nipa Palm vegetation, where the tide reaches the ground and an herbaceous vegetation along the strand. The mountains show an abundance of rain, and on that account have luxuriant forests. Only two species of pine grow socially, while other trees are greatly mixed, so that a great number of species are found in a comparatively small area.

There are at least 1500 species of trees represented in the collection of the Philippine Exposition with over 2000 different names. In the forest regulations 490 species are mentioned.

The best known and most appreciated woods are the Nara, the Ipil, Calamies, Tindalo, Acle and Lanam, which are used for furniture, while the Molave and Lanete are mostly used for sculpture. For construction the Batikul, Bacilian, Sacat, Guijo, Apo, Malasanto, etc., are mostly employed, while the Biretas, Arangan and others are used for piles.

Outside of wood there are important forest products to be considered, such as Guttapercha, rubber, resin, gums, tannings, dyestuffs, oil fruits and even trees yielding oil. The trade in resins and Guttapercha is mostly controlled by Chinese, and only one Spanish house exports Guttapercha and resin to England.
The lumber industry is also controlled by the Chinese and only a few Americans have established saw mills. As the timber trees have disappeared in the most populated districts and along the railways and waterways the lumber men in the Philippines have to go today to the island of Mindoro, Paragua and Mindanao or into the valley of the river Cagayan in the Province of Cagayan and Isabela.

The system of lumbering is still primitive, and the price of timber is relatively high, ranging from 75 cents to $3.50 per cubic foot. The hauling is done by Water Buffalos, mostly on mud sleds, therefore transportation is high. Well posted foresters say that no more than 35 per cent of the cut timber is taken from the forest and brought to the market.

Since 1900 the Government has organized a Forestry Bureau for the purpose of supervising the exploitation and conserving of the forests. Each man who desires to cut trees requires a license. The timber is classified in 6 categories of which the highest pays a 7 cent tax per cubic foot.

The forest and vegetable products represented in the Philippine exhibition will give a clear idea about the great variety of species, as well as their qualities. Special attention is called to the Gutta-percha. Resins, Gums, oil seeds, tanbarks, Dyestuffs, Textile plants, etc., which will demonstrate the exuberance of the products of the soil and of the climate of the Philippines.

GROUP 112.

Abelito, Juan, Casiguran, Sorsogon. Plant.
Abra, Provincial Com. Fruits of Bayatiting and Camuyn trees.
Abucay, Municipal Com., Bataan. Fruit of Camalig tree.
Acre, Andres, Siniluan, Laguna. Seeds of Bayog and Saga.
Agriculture, Bureau of, Manila. Tree fruits, seeds and fruits of forest trees.
Aviles, Juan, Casiguran, Sorsogon. Plants.
Bagbao, Municipal Com., Cagayan. Pinagao or Betis tree seed.
Bagui, Pablo, Paete, Laguna. Model showing men sawing lumber by hand.
Bansin, Hermenegilda, Balanga, Bataan. Fruit of Paquiling, a lumber tree.
Banzon, Tomas, Balanga, Bataan. Fruits and seeds of lumber trees.
Barranveda, Mariano, Lopez, Tayabas. Seeds of Tuba Camara and Bayati.
Berconias, Ignacia, Balanga, Bataan. Lumber tree fruit.
Bontoc, Provincial Com. Seeds.
Borden, Chas., Tarlac. Fruits of Salbac, Panaitoc and Tayumwillam.
Brabo, Felipe, Casanayan, Capiz. Cane.

Department K. Forestry.

Dominion, Hermenegilda, Bulusan, Sorsogon. Plants.
Dres, Mariano, Tarlac. Seeds and fruits of forest trees. Model of lumber cart.
Espedido, Catalino, Bulusan, Sorsogon. Parasitic plant.
Exposition Board, Philippine. Seeds in pod; bunch bowl.
Fernando, Maria, Angat, Bulacan. Fruits of Pandacan and Pandi trees.
Flores, Lucio, Norzagaray, Bulacan. Sago-sago seeds.
Forestry, Bureau of, Manila. Exhibits, showing logging methods in Philippine Islands; instructions for collecting forest products and implements; character of investigations for field parties; important Philippine woods.
Gapas, Felix, Bulusan, Sorsogon. Plants.
Garcia, Ladies' Com., Tarlac. Calumpong tree seeds and Bangal tree fruits.
Girando, Leon, Torrijos, Tayabas. Tuba plant fruit.
Guillermo, Hilarion M. Agobo seeds.
Guyukan, Paschal, Tarlac. Model of wagon, with log illustrating manner of handling heavy timbers.
Hugo, Geromino. Tinaldo seeds.
Imus, Juan, Tarlac. Seeds and fruits.
Infanta, Municipal Com., Tayabas. Amuyong, Bayati and Guisic seed...
Department of Commerce and Manufactures.

By CHARLES P. FENNER, Chief.

Division of Imports and Commercial Information.

The exhibit of samples of foreign imports to be found in the north end of the building of Commerce and Manufacturers was gotten up under the auspices of the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila and is intended to show the merchants and manufacturers of the United States the class of goods which are imported into the Philippine Islands and consumed by those living there. In this collection there will be found no goods from the United States; the intention being to show only goods from other countries in order that our home merchants and manufacturers may see the necessities, wants and desires of the people and their purchasing power.

The samples consist of almost everything which is imported into the Islands, including carriage leather, harness makers' wares, canned vegetables, canned and candied fruits, biscuits, flour, wines and liquors, bent wood furniture, crockery and glassware, hardware, tools, stationery, writing materials, etc., and a very large and valuable collection of textiles. unique from the fact that with each one appears the invoice price, country of production, name of manufacturer, width and length of the piece as sold, weight per square meter, manner of packing, name of importer, etc., and when it is remembered that the textiles of the Islands form a very large proportion of the entire imports and that of this large business the United States does but a very small part, the value of this feature of this exhibit can hardly be overestimated. It is hoped that by means of the exhibition of these samples of foreign imports that trade from the United States to the Philippine Islands may be stimulated and that America may take her proper place in this market as she does elsewhere. The fact that American business men have been so ignorant of the class of goods required for the Philippine trade doubtless explains their failure to dominate the business of the Archipelago as well as their apathy in this direction. Education, however, in this matter can but serve to arouse interest, and it was with this end
in view that this department was inaugurated and a representative of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila placed in charge.

The exhibits, interesting as they may be, are rendered doubly so by the excellent library of commercial information which accompanies them. This includes a file of "Monthly Summary of Commerce of the Philippine Islands," "Official Gazette of Manila," "Annual Reports of Military Governors," "Public Laws and Resolutions passed by the Philippine Commission," "Reports of the Philippine Commission," Abstracts and translations of various Spanish laws, some of them not now in force, reports of various departments and bureaus of the Philippine Civil Government, Climatological Data of the City of Manila and of the neighboring islands. The Customs Tariff, and Administrative Act, and various Customs Decisions together with other miscellaneous and interesting publications such as "The Manual of the Civil Service," etc. This library taken in conjunction with the samples exhibited and the personal attention which will be given those interested, will serve to give a very accurate and comprehensive idea of commercial matters in the Philippine Islands, and it is the hope of those most interested that it will serve to benefit both the American business men in the United States and the small, but vigorous, colony of Americans in our far off possessions.

**Import Exhibits.**

**GROUP 15.**

**GROUP 16.**
German & Co., Manila. Trade-marks.

**GROUP 17.**

**GROUP 18.**
Philippine Weather Bureau, Manila. Climatological data of Manila.

**GROUP 19.**

**GROUP 20.**
Bazar, Filipino, Manila. Compasses, carpenter's levels, barometer, tape measures, letter scales, gauge, caliper rule and scale weights, calipers, carpenter's rule and compass, thread counter.

**GROUP 21.**

**GROUP 22.**
Bazar, Filipino, Manila. Apothecary's mortars, pestles and polish.

**GROUP 23.**
Bazar de Velasco, Manila. Soaps and candles.

**GROUP 24.**

**GROUP 25.**
Bazar de Velasco, Manila. Stationery: inksstands, blotters, paper weights, etc.

**GROUP 26.**

**GROUP 27.**
Bazar de Velasco, Manila. Table cutlery, razor strap, dressing knife, razor and case; hair clipsers.

**GROUP 28.**
Bazar, Filipino, Manila. Kitchen knives; fencing foil.

**GROUP 29.**

**GROUP 30.**
The Sport, Manila. Metal polish, razor strap dressing.

**GROUP 31.**
Uy Chaco, Mariano, Manila. Scissors, horse clippers.

**GROUP 32.**
Bazar, Filipino, Manila. A small hand vise.

**GROUP 33.**
Bazar de Velasco, Manila. Spoon for holy oil.

**GROUP 34.**
Bazar, Filipino, Manila. Metal cane top.

**GROUP 35.**
Bazar de Velasco, Manila. Wall clock and musical alarm clock.

**GROUP 36.**
Bazar de Velasco, Manila. Brushes, hair, tooth, nail, clothes, hat, etc.; dandruff comb, hair comb, nail cleaner and file; inksand worked in leather.

**GROUP 37.**
Bazar, Filipino, Manila. Feather duster, paint and varnish brushes, etc.; leather watch chain, smoking bottle, spectacle case, scissors case.

**GROUP 38.**

**GROUP 39.**
The Sport, Manila. Leather purses, cigar cases, belt purses, etc.

**GROUP 40.**
Bazar de Velasco, Manila. Wicker covered desk and soap box.