

his dishes and cooking utensils, as well as his hat, and also provides him with food, for bamboo sprouts make a very palatable dish. Fruit in sufficient quantities to satisfy his needs, grows readily without cultivation. Rice and fish constitute the rest of his diet. The former must be cultivated with care if the best results are to be obtained, but it is needless to say that as a rule the best results are not obtained. Thus it can easily be seen that the average native's simple wants are readily supplied by Mother Nature and that the necessity of a strenuous life does not exist.

Of course, war, the ravages of rinderpest among the carabos, the beast of burden in the Philippines; and the surra among the horses have done much to stifle the industries that once were on a fairly good footing, but the natural indifference which those people possess who live under the rays of the tropical sun does not augur well for the development of the country unless the desire to accomplish things can be created. Wages have almost doubled since the American occupation, yet skilled labor can not be obtained, the great business undertakings are held back. One enterprising Filipino lately offered to furnish two hundred men in large or small quantities at one dollar and a half, Mexican, per day, but up to the present time, though he has been called upon by a number of men to keep his agreement, none have been furnished. Strikes have taken place in several instances, and one at least was successful. Others have not succeeded but this phase of the modern spirit is much in evidence.

One of the greatest industries in Manila is the manufacture of cigars and tobacco. Fully fifty thousand Filipinos are employed in the different factories and their output is something like five million cigars in a day. This seems like an enormous amount but when one considers that men, women and children smoke continually it is easy to see where they all go. In this work the Filipinos are far more skilful than the Chinese.

Schools for instruction in handicraft are now being carried on the Zamboanga with Moro teachers; in Tagbilaran, Bohol; Cuyo, Cuyo Island; San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija; and in Baguio, Benguet Province; and money has been appropriated for the establishment of an industrial school for the Igorrotes in Lepanto-Bontoc Province, and another in Nueva Vizcaya, many days' travel from civilization. The schools already established have been successful in a modest way. The equipment has been limited and the work experimental but extremely practical, the objects made having been such as could be used in the home or the school-room. In Manila the work of the Trade School has been more of a modern practical education along different industrial lines. An effort has been made to find out the needs of the country, and then try to fit young men to fill them, as in the case of telegraphy. There will be a great demand for plumbers in the near future if the city is to be put in a first-class sanitary condition, hence plumbing also was one of the first trades taught. Wood carving, blacksmithing, tool-making, typewriting, and stenography will be add-