lace-making and embroidery, and they have ascertained that the demand for the kind of work their children can turn out is practically unlimited. In an effort to increase the available supply of teachers for the work, courses in lace-making and embroidery have been offered in the Philippine Normal School since 1910, and also in the various vacation assemblies of teachers.

The first thing a Filipino girl does in the sewing class in school is to make for herself a complete outfit of clothing. This work she usually begins in the second grade, but sometimes in the first or third. Armed with an embroidery frame and other apparatus (in most cases made by the boys in the same school), she advances in proficiency through the various grades; hemming and embroidering cotton squares, fine linen, handkerchiefs, waists, and so on. The more expert girls turn out masterpieces in French net and embroidery. In lace they make all varieties of "pillow lace," including "torchon" (Spanish lace), Maltese, Ceylon or Indian, Irish crochet, etc. Battenburg is also made for local use, but it is not encouraged for export, because the Japanese can make it more cheaply.

An idea of the extent of industrial education in the Philippines may be gained from the fact that nearly 400,000 school pupils are engaged in some kind of industrial work. For the past four years industrial instruction has been prescribed in the primary course for both boys and girls, and the work is systematically carried on in an advanced stage in the intermediate schools. Twenty-six well-equipped trade schools have been established in Manila and the various provinces; there is a college of agriculture at Los Banos, and a college of engineering has been added to the University of the Philippines. The Filipinos take to the educational program, industrial and otherwise, quickly and profitably; and the civil government finds its duties much less onerous now that the military invasion of the islands has been superseded by the educational.

## *GRADUATES FROM AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES*

THE Boston *Transcript* has printed an article by Mr. Henry T. Claus, who gives the number of degrees conferred by 47 colleges and universities as follows:

| College | Total No. Degrees in 1912 | Total in 1902 | Total in 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny | 63 | 35 | 64 |
| Amherst | 95 | 97 | 96 |
| Bates | 91 | 57 | 92 |
| Bowdoin | 98 | 55 | 85 |
| Brown | 210 | 187 | 193 |
| Bryn Mawr | 77 | 68 | 70 |
| Carnegie Tech | 242 | .. | 189 |
| Clark | 58 | .. | 35 |
| Colby | 69 | 38 | 38 |
| Colgate | 72 | 37 | 48 |
| Columbia | 1,504 | 788 | 1,334 |
| Grinnell | 76 | 51 | 83 |
| Hamilton | 47 | .. | 30 |
| Harvard | 1,000 | 1,033 | 1,003 |
| Indiana University | 372 | 124 | 347 |
| Lehigh | 85 | 45 | 95 |
| M. A. C. | 83 | 22 | 43 |
| Middlebury | 55 | 19 | 55 |
| M. I. T. | 286 | 200 | 253 |
| Mount Holyoke | 167 | 101 | 134 |
| New York University | 583 | 339 | 545 |
| Northwestern | 591 | 506 | 574 |
| Ohio State | 501 | 141 | 422 |
| Penn State | 266 | 28 | 247 |
| Princeton | 327 | 291 | 268 |
| Radcliffe | 117 | 100 | 84 |
| Rensselaer | 118 | 21 | 71 |
| Rutgers | 75 | 72 | 73 |
| Simmons | 95 | .. | 73 |
| Smith | 372 | 229 | 360 |
| Swarthmore | 63 | 52 | 68 |
| Syracuse University | 480 | 207 | 417 |
| Trinity | 36 | 29 | 36 |
| Tufts | 238 | 137 | 214 |
| Union | 60 | 38 | 49 |
| University of Cincinnati | 191 | 121 | 158 |
| University of Illinois | 858 | 511 | 798 |
| University of Maine | 109 | 67 | 133 |
| University of Michigan | 1,143 | 858 | 1,093 |
| University of Missouri | 432 | 153 | 383 |
| University of Pennsylvania | 828 | 521 | 850 |
| University of Pittsburgh | 284 | 170 | 260 |
| University of Vermont | 96 | 80 | 109 |
| Wellesley | 299 | 155 | 289 |
| Williams | 93 | 67 | 97 |
| Worcester Polytechnic | 77 | 44 | 77 |
| Yale | 855 | 583 | 904 |

## *THE HARPSWELL LABORATORY*

THE following persons have carried on investigations during the summer of 1912 at the Harpswell Laboratory: