

ASIA

+

T

860

.G1

P55

1902a

ASIA

+
T

860

G1

P55

1902a

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
ITHACA, N. Y. 14853



John M. Echols Collection
on Southeast Asia
KROCH LIBRARY

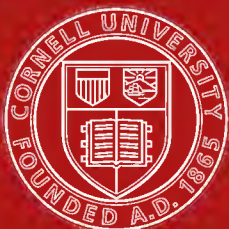
CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



3 1924 074 368 006

LIBRARY ANNEX
DATE DUE

Due 2-5-2004			
GAYLORD			PRINTED IN U.S.A



Cornell University Library

The original of this book is in
the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in
the United States on the use of the text.

In compliance with current
copyright law, Cornell University
Library produced this
replacement volume on paper
that meets the ANSI Standard
Z39.48-1984 to replace the
irreparably deteriorated original.

1994

PUBLICATION OF THE PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION BOARD.

ACT No. 514, CREATING THE EXPOSITION BOARD.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF GOVERNOR TAFT

AND

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

PREPARATION OF THE PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE
EXPOSITION TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A., 1904.

A PRELIMINARY EXPOSITION TO BE HELD IN MANILA IN 1903 AND A
PERMANENT MUSEUM OF PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS IN THE
CAPITAL OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

HEADQUARTERS, MANILA.

SANTA POTENCIANA BUILDING.

MANILA:
BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING:
1902.

PUBLICATION OF THE PHILIPPINE EXPOSITION BOARD.

ACT No. 514, CREATING THE EXPOSITION BOARD.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF GOVERNOR TAFT

AND

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

PREPARATION OF THE PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT FOR THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE
EXPOSITION TO BE HELD AT ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A., 1904.

A PRELIMINARY EXPOSITION TO BE HELD IN MANILA IN 1903 AND A
PERMANENT MUSEUM OF PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS IN THE
CAPITAL OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

HEADQUARTERS, MANILA.
SANTA POTENCIANA BUILDING.



MANILA.
BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.
1902.

ACT CREATING EXPOSITION BOARD.

[No. 514.]

AN ACT CREATING A COMMISSION TO SECURE, ORGANIZE, AND MAKE AN EXHIBIT OF PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS, MANUFACTURES, ART, ETHNOLOGY, AND EDUCATION AT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION TO BE HELD AT SAINT LOUIS, IN THE UNITED STATES, IN NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOUR.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of securing, organizing, and making an exhibit of Philippine products, manufactures, art, ethnology, education, and the customs and habits of the people, there shall be appointed by the Civil Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, a board to consist of three members, one of whom shall be designated as chairman in his appointment, to be called the Exposition Board.

The chairman of the Board shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars, United States currency, and the other two members shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars, United States currency, each. The actual traveling expenses of each member, while absent from his usual place of residence on business of the Board, shall be paid out of the Exposition fund hereinafter provided.

Any two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. The Civil Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, a secretary of the Board, who shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, United States currency, per annum.

The Exposition Board shall have power to appoint stenographers, clerks, traveling agents, messengers, laborers, and such other employees as may be necessary at salaries or wages to be fixed by the

Board upon the approval of the Civil Governor while the majority of the Board is in the Philippine Islands. When a quorum of the Board is in the United States no positions shall be created and no persons appointed to the same, except by the unanimous vote of the three members of the Board.

It shall be the duty of the Board either as a body, or by individual members, or through agents, to secure in the Philippine Islands as comprehensive an exhibit as possible of the products and resources, manufactures, art, ethnology, education, government of the Philippine Islands, and the habits and customs of the Filipino people; and for this purpose the Board is authorized to visit, either as a body or by individual members, or by agents, every part of the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 3. The Board shall have an office in the city of Manila, to be assigned to it in some available public building by the Civil Governor, and shall adopt rules for its meetings and the discharge of its business.

SEC. 4. The Board is authorized and directed to hold a preliminary exposition of certain of the exhibits at Manila in the autumn of nineteen hundred and three; and to secure buildings and space for this purpose in the city of Manila and to improve the same, and to establish a permanent museum of such exhibits in Manila. The Board is further authorized and directed to secure the needed land from the authorities of the Saint Louis Exposition; to expend the necessary sums in the drawing of plans for the necessary buildings, and for their construction; and for the laying out of the grounds included in the tract of land assigned to the Philippine Exhibit; to incur all necessary expenditures, in the securing of exhibits including the necessary advertising, in the transportation of exhibits from the points where secured in the Philippine Islands to Manila, and thence to Saint Louis in the United States.

It shall be the duty of the Board, or its agents, to secure from as many persons as possible, private exhibits or articles belonging to such persons, and to return the same to them at the close of the Exposition in Saint Louis.

The Board is further authorized to acquire by purchase such exhibits as it may not be able to obtain gratuitously, and to make such disposition of same after the Exposition is closed as may seem wise, tendering them first to the Smithsonian Institute, and second, to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

SEC. 5. The Board herein appointed shall, subject to the approval of the Civil Governor, formulate rules which shall govern the receipt of exhibits, their preservation, transportation, classification, and final disposition.

The Board appointed herein shall have power to incur, in the work of the collection of the exhibit, its transportation to Saint Louis, and the holding of the preliminary exposition at Manila, the construction of buildings at Saint Louis and the laying out of grounds, and in other expenditures authorized by this Act, obligations not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in money of the United States; and in addition to that sum, any sum which may be contributed for the purpose of aiding the Philippine Exhibit by the Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the latter sum to be expended under such limitations and restrictions as may be imposed by the Directors of the Exposition.

SEC. 6. All letters mailed by the Exposition Board, its members, or its secretary, on Exposition business, together with mail inclosed in return envelopes from persons communicating with the Board, its secretary, or its agents on Exposition business, shall be carried in the mails of the Philippine Islands free.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the heads of all the Bureaus of the Insular Government and the governors and members of the provincial boards of all the provinces, and of all the municipal presidents and other municipal officers in the Islands, together with Constabulary officers and the captains and officers of Coast Guard vessels, to furnish every assistance in their power, not inconsistent with law, to the Exposition Board and its agents appointed under this Act for the purpose of expediting the securing of exhibits, their transportation, and their classification. The free use of the telegraph lines of the Islands shall be allowed to the members of the Exposition Board and its employees and agents for the purpose of facilitating the business of the Board.

SEC. 8. No taxes or duties shall be imposed by the Insular, provincial, or municipal governments of the Islands on exhibits collected by the Exposition Board for exhibit, either in Manila or Saint Louis.

SEC. 9. The Board shall render a monthly report of the work done by it to the Civil Governor, and a quarterly account of its

receipts and expenditures to the Civil Governor and to the Auditor for the Archipelago.

SEC. 10. The Civil Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Philippine Commission, a disbursing officer for the Exposition Board, under this Act, who shall receive compensation at the rate of one thousand eight hundred dollars, United States currency, per annum. In addition to his acting as disbursing officer, he shall discharge such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Exposition Board. The Civil Governor shall fix his bond. The disbursing officer thus appointed shall be subject to all the requirements imposed by existing law upon the disbursing officers of other Bureaus and Departments in respect to rendering accounts to the Auditor and in his drawing of moneys from the Treasury and his custody and deposit of the same.

SEC. 11. The Civil Governor is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Commission, five honorary commissioners, who shall be representative Filipinos, to visit the Exposition in May, nineteen hundred and four, and to remain in the United States, chiefly in Saint Louis, for the purpose of acting upon the committees of award, of advising the Board appointed under this Act, and of representing the Filipino people upon all occasions, when such representation will be necessary or proper, in the public meetings and congresses at the Exposition. Such honorary commissioners shall receive their actual traveling expenses and subsistence in going from Manila to Saint Louis, in their stay in Saint Louis, and in their return to Manila, and a per diem compensation of seven dollars per day each for a period beginning thirty-five days before the day of the opening of the Exposition until thirty-five days after its close, or so long as they may remain in the United States in attendance upon the Exposition for any less period. The honorary commissioners shall have the right to visit Washington to pay their respects to the President of the United States during the first two months of the Exposition, and their expenses of travel and subsistence during this trip from Saint Louis to Washington and return shall be included in the traveling expenses and subsistence allowed under this section.

SEC. 12. The honorary commissioners appointed by virtue of the provisions of the next preceding section shall organize by selecting one of their number as chairman and one of their number as sec-

retary. The commissioners thus organized shall have the power to employ a competent interpreter, who shall receive compensation, while employed, at the rate of five dollars per day, in United States currency, and the payment of his actual expenses from Manila to Saint Louis, of his stay in Saint Louis, and return to Manila. He shall be employed for a period not to exceed beginning thirty-five days before the opening of the Exposition in Saint Louis until not exceeding thirty-five days after its close. It shall be the duty of the commissioners as a body to prepare and make a comprehensive report upon the entire Louisiana Purchase Exposition, including the congresses attended by them, after the close of the Exposition, and to forward such report to the Philippine Commission on or before the first day of March, nineteen hundred and five. No further compensation for the rendering of this report shall be paid the honorary commissioners than that provided in the next preceding section.

SEC. 13. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, in money of the United States, to be expended by order of the Board in meeting obligations authorized to be incurred under section four of this Act.

SEC. 14. The Civil Service Act and its amendments shall not apply to appointments under this Act.

SEC. 15. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 16. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, November 11, 1902.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

CIRCULAR LETTER

Of Governor Taft Urging General Cooperation with the Philippine Exposition Board in Making the Philippine Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a Success.

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., November 8, 1902.

To all the Bureaus, all the Chiefs of Bureaus of the Insular Government, to all Provincial Governors and other Provincial Officers, to all Municipal Officers of Municipalities in the Philippine Islands.

GENTLEMEN: This letter will be presented to you by Dr. Gustav Niederlein, one of the Commissioners for the Insular Government to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, and the Commissioner having chief charge of the exhibits in the Philippine Islands.

I desire that you shall extend to him every assistance in your power in the very important work which he has in preparing exhibits for the Philippine part of the St. Louis Exposition.

He is necessarily dependent on the officers of many Bureaus for information and aid in the preparation of exhibits, and I bespeak for him from you every courtesy and attention.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT,
Civil Governor.

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS.

GENERAL INVITATION

To Join in the Efforts of the Philippine Exposition Board in
Making the Philippine Exhibit a Success.

With reference to the foregoing circular and in view of the following instructions, the Philippine Exposition Board confidently expects to find full understanding of the importance of the Philippine exhibit for the future welfare and development of these Islands and accordingly a powerful and sympathetic coöperation throughout the Islands.

We trust that every provincial government and every municipality, without exception, will be proud to contribute, to show to the world the immense natural wealth, great fertility of soil, and enormous economical opportunities of these Islands and will not lose a moment's time in starting the highly appreciated work of collecting exhibits of all resources and conditions of their respective territories.

We earnestly hope to receive with every mail and every incoming Government Army transport or Coast Guard steamer exhibits and information, of which immediate care will be taken and corresponding receipts delivered. We also respectfully invite all Army officers and officials of every Department and Bureau, of every office and Government division, down to the humblest one in Manila and elsewhere, throughout the Islands, to kindly join their efforts with ours in procuring superior exhibits which shall well represent the past and future as well as the actual state of economic and social development of the Philippines. Everyone will figure as authorized exhibitor with as many collaborators as he likes, entitled to full consideration of the International Jury of Awards.

Special requests will be made for specific official exhibits and official information, which only certain official Bureaus are capable of making. We also respectfully invite every institution, corporation, or organization, every manufacturing and producing establishment, every merchant, teacher, farmer, artisan, and professional

man to aid us in making the Philippine exhibit really the greatest feature at the Universal Exhibition and a decided success for the benefit of all.

We should like to have spontaneous offers from men and women from every part of the Islands for forming *committees* with the purpose of making collective exhibits of their respective regions or of their respective trades. We would gladly coöperate, authorizing such committees for the intended work and aiding them in their efforts in many ways.

We are especially anxious to establish a *woman's committee* for *women's work* in education, industry, charity, art, science, etc., in nearly every community, subdivided in adequate sections for active work of collecting.

In every center of production, in every market place, in every entry and coast trade port we wish to have special *committees for export products and for articles of importation*.

We further desire the creation of an *art committee*, with sub-committees all over the Islands, which would collect characteristic photographs to show the Philippine Islands and the Philippine people in all aspects and from all points of view.

We further desire a *committee for the collection of Philippine books and publications* in all languages, published abroad and in the Philippine Islands, for a complete Philippine library.

We would like to have expressions from professional men, Government officials, officers, teachers, priests, men of science and art, economists, and men prominent in business and trade, in agriculture, mining, etc., who would be willing to coöperate in a full exploration and description of the Philippine Islands as members of an organization which should be an official one, called Philippine Academy of Science, Art, Trade, and Industry, or Philippine Geographical, Economic, and Scientific Society, or Philippine National Museum of Commerce and Industry, Natural History, Ethnography, Art, and Science, with a permanent publication, which for the first two years, up to the close of the St. Louis Exposition, would be sustained by the Philippine Exposition Board.

Each communication should have the character of an application for membership, accompanied by certain personal notes and indications as to the character of the intended coöperation, in order to give full confidence in the competency and efficiency of future contributions.

SKETCH

Of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to Be Held in 1904 at St Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904, will commemorate the centennial of the purchase of the great Louisiana Territory by the United States from France.

The price paid for the Louisiana Territory was \$15,000,000, and the land acquired was about 1,000,000 square miles, more than doubling the area of the United States at that time.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will be nearly twice as large as any former exposition, and will show the life and activity of the nations of the world.

The total area of land acquired for the World's Fair to date is 1,142 acres. It covers the western half of Forest Park and territory adjacent thereto, and is considered an ideal location in every respect, easy of access from all directions.

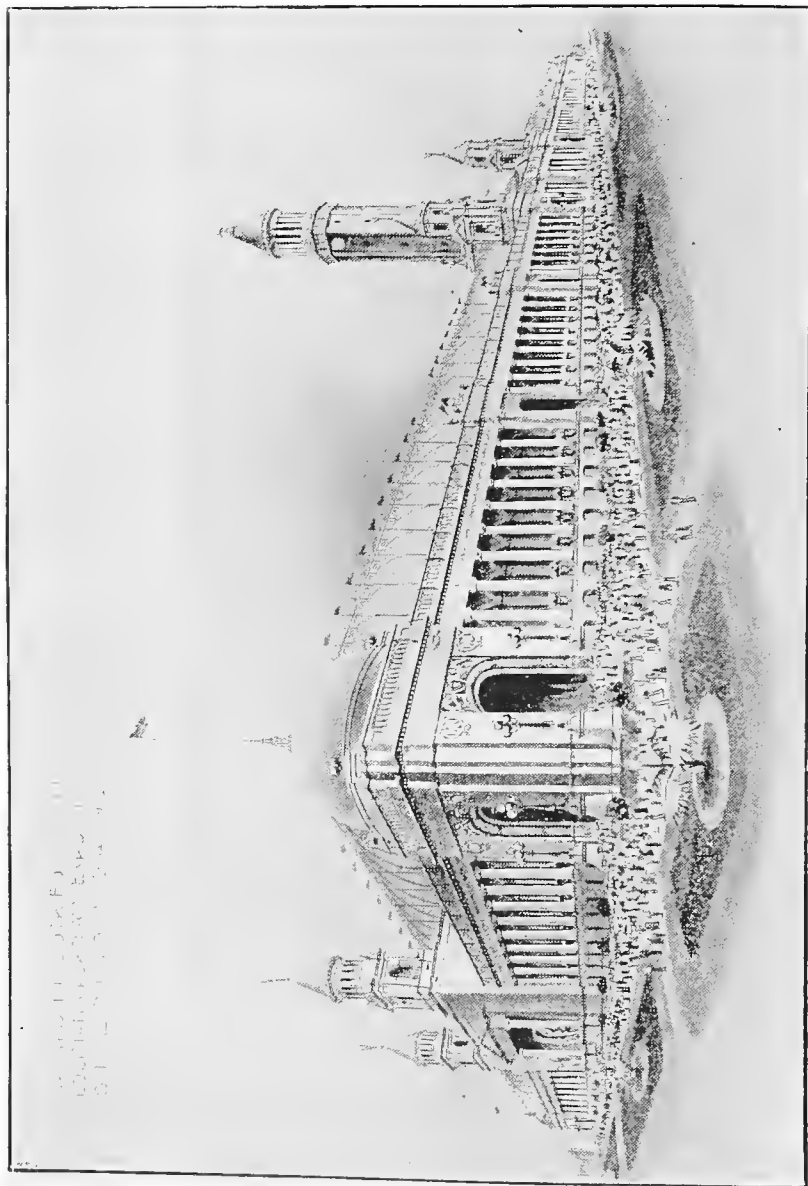
The dedication of the grounds and buildings of the World's Fair will be held with fitting ceremony April 30, 1903, the centennial anniversary of the purchase. The Exposition will open one year later.

The great general interest for this Exposition is manifest in the following appropriations:

The United States Government appropriated \$5,000,000 for general fund, \$450,000 for building, \$800,000 for exhibits, \$40,000 for Indian exhibit, \$8,000 for live-saving station, and \$250,000 for Philippine exhibit, to be paid from the Insular Treasury.

The city of St. Louis appropriated \$5,000,000, and citizens of St. Louis subscribed \$5,000,000, while the State of Missouri appropriated \$1,000,000.

Twenty-three States and Territories have made appropriations, the largest, next to Missouri, being the Illinois appropriation of \$250,000. Others are as follows: Arizona, \$30,000; Arkansas, preliminary, \$30,000; Colorado, \$50,000; Georgia, \$50,000; Indian Territory, private subscription, \$100,000; Iowa, \$125,000; Kansas, \$75,000; Maryland, \$25,000; Massachusetts, pending, \$25,000;



Varied Industries Building.

Minnesota, \$50,000; Mississippi, \$50,000; New York, \$100,000; Ohio, \$75,000; Oklahoma, \$20,000; Pennsylvania, \$35,000; Porto Rico, \$20,000; South Carolina, preliminary, \$2,500; South Dakota, \$33,000; Texas, private subscription, \$250,000; Washington, preliminary private subscription, \$10,000; and Wisconsin, \$25,000.

Large exhibit buildings will be fifteen in number.

The approximate area of space in all buildings is 200 acres, or 8,700,000 square feet.

The main group of buildings is arranged in the form of a fan, the Art Palaces forming the apex at the southwest.

The height of eaves line on principal buildings is 65 feet. Colonnades are much used. All temporary buildings are built of wood, with staff covering.

The center of the "main picture" will be terraced gardens and cascades. The Art buildings will stand on a plateau 60 feet above the general level of the other buildings of the main group. Northeast from them is a natural amphitheater sloping down to what will be a great basin. Down the slopes of this amphitheater will fall three series of cascades with elaborate decorative arrangement. At the brow of the hill above the cascades will be a long curved architectural screen, with a beautiful Festival Hall in the center and restaurant pavilions at the ends. Sculpture, emblematic of the fourteen States and Territories, will constitute an important decorative feature of the screen.

A waterway will surround Textiles and Electricity buildings.

The main entrance will be upon the Grand Avenue at the northeast corner of the grounds.

The following remarks, together with the pictures, will give an approximate idea of the magnitude and magnificence of the principal buildings:

The Manufactures building, with a grand court and a square tower of 400 feet in height, is 525 by 1,200 feet.

The Textiles building, with a central court, is 525 by 750 feet, and cost \$319,399.

The Liberal Arts building is 525 by 750 feet, and is estimated to cost \$460,000.

The Mines and Metallurgy building is 525 by 750 feet, and will cost \$500,000.

The Varied Industries building, with a central court, is 525 by 1,200 feet. Its octagonal tower, with elevators, is 400 feet high. Its cost is estimated to be \$604,000.

The Machinery building covers 525 by 1,000 feet, and costs \$496,597. It will contain the power plant for the Exposition, developing 10,000 horsepower and transforming 10,000 additional horsepower.

The Transportation building, 525 by 1,300 feet, covers over 15 acres. Its estimated cost is \$700,000.

The Art Palaces, 450 by 830 feet, cost \$1,000,000. These will consist of three massive buildings, the central one to be of fire-proof construction.



Textiles Building.

The United States Government building, costing \$450,000, will stand on the plateau east of the Art Palaces. It will be 175 by 800 feet. The Government fish pavilion will stand near by.

The Agriculture building, in the western part of the grounds, will be 500 by 1,600 feet, covering about 20 acres, and will cost about \$800,000.

The Horticulture building, 300 by 1,000 feet, will cost about \$200,000.

The Education and Social Economy building will be 400 by 600 feet, and will cost \$350,000.

The Forestry and Fisheries building will be 400 by 600 feet, and will cost about \$350,000.

Live stock pavilions will cover 25 acres, and will cost \$100,000.

The Administration building, now occupied as the executive offices of the Exposition, cost \$250,000; it is built of Missouri pink granite and Bedford (Indiana) sandstone. This and other buildings in the group represent an expenditure of \$740,000. Other buildings to be erected at once will cost as much more, and will be occupied by Washington University after the World's Fair.

The Administration of the affairs of the Exposition is in the hands of 93 directors.

The executive officers of the Exposition are David R. Francis, president; Walter B. Stevens, secretary; W. H. Thompson, treasurer; James L. Blair, general counsel; Frederick J. V. Skiff, director of exhibits; Isaac S. Taylor, director of works; Norris B. Gregg, acting director of concessions; Leonidas H. Laidley, medical director; Major Edward A. Godwin, commandant Jefferson Guard.

The chiefs in the division of exhibits are Howard J. Rogers, of Education; Halsey C. Ives, of Art; John A. Ockerson, of Liberal Arts; Milan H. Hulbert, of Manufactures; Thomas M. Moore, of Machinery; W. E. Goldsborough, of Electricity; Frederic W. Taylor, of Agriculture and acting chief of Horticulture; Tarleton H. Bean, of Fish and Game; J. A. Holmes, chief, David T. Day, honorary chief, of Mines and Metallurgy.

The architects of the Exposition are Isaac S. Taylor, chairman of the board; Eames & Young; Theodore C. Link, Barnett, Haynes & Barnett; Cass Gilbert; Van Brunt & Howe; Carrere & Hastings, Walker & Kimball; Wildman, Walsh & Boisselier.

The chiefs in the division of works are E. L. Masqueray, chief of design; W. H. H. Weatherwax, chief draftsman; Philip Markman, chief building engineer; Henry Rustin, chief electrical and mechanical engineer; George E. Kessler, chief landscape engineer; R. H. Philips, chief civil engineer.

Important features of the coming Exposition will be: The air-ship tournament, in which prizes to the amount of \$150,000 will be awarded; the series of international congresses, in which distinguished savants from all parts of the world will participate; the great horse show, upon fashionable lines; the dairy test; the athletic events, etc.

St. Louis, the city of the exposition, was unanimously chosen as the place for holding the World's Fair by a convention of delegates

appointed by the governors of States and Territories within the original purchase.

St. Louis is situated on the west bank of the Mississippi River, near the Missouri. It is midway between New York and San Francisco, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. It has 600,000 population, being the fourth city in size in the United States. It has an area of $62\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and 20 miles of river frontage;



Manufactures Building.

contains 8,000 factories, being the fourth manufacturing city of the world.

ST. LOUIS IS A GREAT DISTRIBUTING CENTER OF MERCHANDISE.

The annual sales of St. Louis in twenty-three lines of goods amount to \$435,500,000. The value of the annual production of its factories is \$350,000,000. Its bank clearings for the year 1901 were

\$2,270,680,216. It has the largest shipping station, railroad station, and interlocking-switch system in the world, and has the world's largest lead works, drug jobbing house, brick works, electric plant, hardware jobbing house, woodenware jobbing house, tobacco factory, jeans factory, shoe house, carpet jobbing house, sewer pipe factory, terra-cotta factory, and stamping works. It is the largest market in the United States for millinery, bags and bagging, horses, mules, hard-wood lumber, and leads in the production of caps, gloves, reclining chairs, coffins, and trunks. It is the second largest shoe market in the United States, the third largest market for clothing, dry goods, and furniture, the third city in the United States in the shipment of second-class mail matter, the largest shipping market of fruits in the United States, and the greatest distributing center for agricultural implements. It has 50,000,000 people within a twenty-four-hour distance by train (while even New York City has but 34,000,000), is the terminal of twenty-four railroads, and it will be visited during the Exposition by the buyers of all the important houses of all the nations of the world.

OUTLINE

Of the Proposed Philippine Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to Be Held in St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A., in 1904.

As stated elsewhere in this pamphlet, the exhibits of the Philippine Islands will figure in most of the great Exposition buildings, in many departments, in a great number of groups, and in hundreds of classes.

But there is, as also stated, put aside a space of 40 acres, in an excellent situation, where the great show of Philippine natural wealth and of Philippine economic and social life and advantages will be made.

The necessary building plans the Philippine Exposition Commission will soon intrust to capable architects in the Philippine Islands.

Those plans, when approved by Governor Taft, will probably be carried out by the St. Louis Exposition directors, who some time ago very generously offered Governor Taft a considerable contribution in order to make the Philippine exhibit the greatest feature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

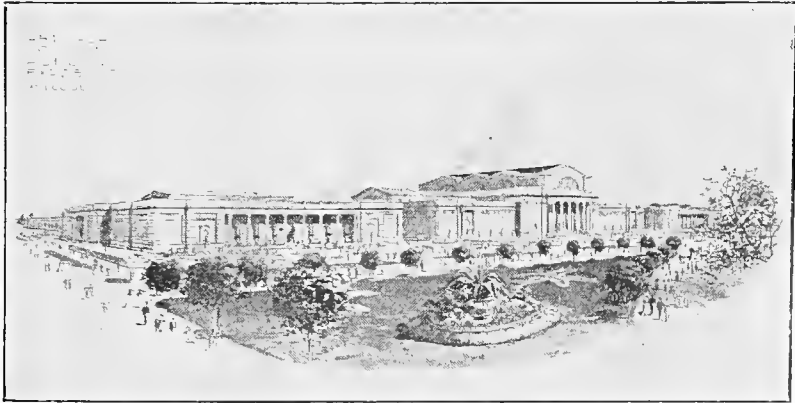
The Philippine exhibit will probably have a special building for agriculture, in which also rice, sugar, and tobacco will be shown to the best possible advantage; another building for forestry products of all kinds, as well as for the abaca and piña fiber, basts and other textile plants. A third building will be a large one for industrial and ethnographical exhibits, which also will have, under the veranda, a full exhibit of foreign goods imported to the Philippine Islands, arranged in show windows by classes of goods, showing prices and all sorts of information, as well as the manner of good packing, successful labeling, etc.

The next group of buildings will consist of a large Philippine pueblo-market place, with all kinds of buildings, illustrating the different styles of architecture, in which the various Philippine industries will be presented in full process. Some one of the native manufacturers, housed therein, will make cloth out of hemp alone,

called sinamay, another will make the tinampipi cloth, a third the piña cloth, and a fourth the jusi. Others will illustrate the manufacture of hats and mats and other fine braided ware, and the making of cordage, essential oils, cigars and cigarettes, pottery, wood carving, gold and silver smith work, etc.

The market place proper will be used every day for certain hours as a public market, in which the native tribes will sell and buy.

In the background, in a high natural forest, different tribes will be exhibited in their peculiar villages, in their daily life, with their implements, house and kitchen utensils, arms, trophies, etc., while other tribes will only appear in clay figures, with masks made after casts by noted artists.



Art Palaces.

At the lake front the fishing, including pearl fishing, will be shown, together with all kinds of fishing apparatus; also water transportation, all kinds of boats, rafts, etc.; ferries and bridges in native style will be seen, surrounded by bamboo groves, palm forests, and fishermen's villages, or villages of native tribes, having their homes on lake or river shores.

In another part of the lake front there will be rice fields in terraces, as well as plantations of other interesting plants of the Philippine Islands, such as abaca, piña, and tobacco plants, illustrating in every detail agriculture and country life. Fresh abaca stems and fresh piña leaves will be continually worked by the natives, before the visitors.

In a creek the primitive gold washing will be demonstrated. Efforts even will be made to illustrate the interesting copper-roasting of the Igorrotes.

Another part of the Philippine Exposition will set forth the different means of transportation, presenting also the manner of packing and loading.

A very great feature of the Philippine Exposition will be an everyday procession through the Exposition in groups, showing types, costumes, and ceremonies, and illustrating Philippine agriculture, fishing, hunting, mining, and a number of industries, as well as forest, plains, city, and country life.

A native theater will interpret Philippine music, and give characteristic songs and dances, as well as all kinds of entertainments.

A Philippine orchestra shall specially demonstrate an inborn native talent.

There will be, besides, a number of concessions granted which will further illustrate Philippine life and production.

The Philippine woman's exhibit will undoubtedly become an interesting feature, to which considerable space, perhaps a pavilion, will be devoted.

Another pavilion will be given to a special military exposition of the Philippine war, with appropriate charts, maps, photographs, equipments, trophies, models, etc., and it will undoubtedly attract extraordinary attention.

A third pavilion should house a complete Philippine Library of all books, pamphlets, maps, etc., published abroad and at home. In connection with this, a reading and lecture hall will be established, which also will show the Philippine daily papers, journals, etc.

A large number of economic maps and charts, statistical illustrations, photographs, descriptive catalogues, etc., will contribute to make the Philippine exhibition a really interesting one, interesting as well for the capitalist and enterprising pioneer, as for the merchant, manufacturer, farmer, engineer, scientist, soldier, and statesman.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

To Bear in Mind in Making Philippine Exhibits.

Advertisement.—Nobody is authorized to collect exhibits of the Philippine Islands for the St. Louis Exposition without the knowledge and consent of the Philippine Exposition Board, in Manila.

Exemption from taxes in the Philippine Islands.—By act of the Philippine Commission, No. 514, creating the Philippine Exposition Board, exhibitors are relieved from paying forestry or other taxes in the Philippine Islands on products or articles destined for the St. Louis Exposition.

Free postage.—Communications addressed to the Philippine Exposition Commission in Manila in matters of the St. Louis Universal Exhibition will be carried free of postage throughout the Philippine Islands, when written on official envelopes, which can be secured from the Exposition Board.

Free transportation of exhibits to Manila.—Exhibits presented on board United States Army transports and Insular Coast Guard vessels with the address of the Philippine Exposition Commission in Manila and the remark "For the St. Louis Exposition" will be accepted and transported free of charge.

Under equal conditions *postal packages not over 4 pounds in weight and less than 1 meter in length* will be accepted and forwarded to the Philippine Commission in Manila, free of charge.

Transportation of exhibits from Manila to St. Louis and return of the same, free of charge.

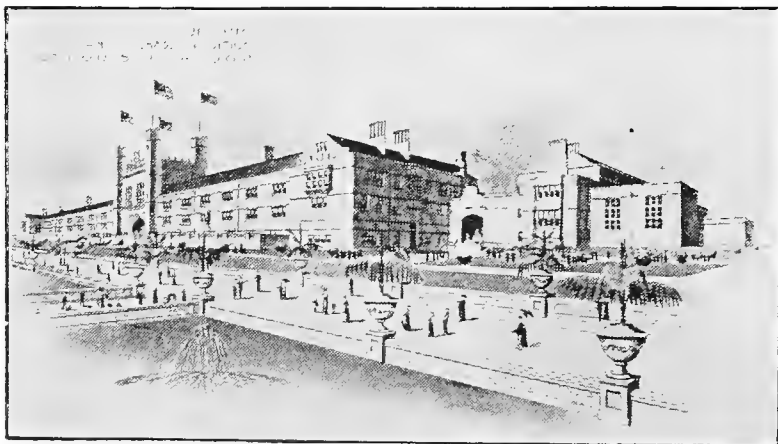
All exhibits received in the storehouses of the Philippine Exposition Commission in Manila will be packed and transported to St. Louis at the expense of the Philippine Exposition Commission. Specified valuable exhibits which have not been donated to the Commission for further propaganda will also be returned to the owner free of charge after the close of the Exposition in St. Louis.

Exhibits enter free of duty into the Exposition ground in St. Louis, but if they remain in the United States after the close of the Exposition they are liable to United States customs duties. The Philippine Exposition Commission will not pay United States.

customs duties unless the exhibits have been donated for further propaganda.

Adequate presentation of exhibits to the Jury of Awards, by the Philippine Exposition Board free of charge.—Special care will be taken by the Philippine Exposition Board that each exhibit presented in competition for award is presented to the best possible advantage to the Jury of Awards, without any charge to the exhibitor.

Notification of willingness to exhibit.—The Philippine Exposition Commission wishes prompt notifications from those who desire to exhibit, with exact indications of kind and quality of exhibit,



Administration Building.

space required, and approximate date of remitting the same to the Exposition Board.

Concessions.—Persons or corporations who wish to obtain a concession in the Philippine ground at the St. Louis Exposition, such as theater, restaurant, café, sale of jewelry, photographs, albums, hats, and fine braided ware, laces, confectionery and chocolate, cigars and cigarettes, etc., will communicate as soon as possible with the Philippine Exposition Board in Manila.

Special valuable exhibits for sale.—Exhibitors who wish to sell, during the St. Louis Exposition, their specially valuable exhibits, which have not been donated to the Philippine Exposition Board for further propaganda, will notify the Board of their desire, with indi-

cation of price limits. An adequate document will then be given to the exhibitor, with the remark that the exhibit will only be delivered to the buyer after the close of the Exposition and after the United States customs duties have been paid by the exhibitor or buyer.

Preliminary exposition in Manila.—A preliminary exposition will be held in Manila in the fall of 1903. The exhibits can, however, be inspected with permission of the Philippine Commission every workday afternoon after January, 1903. Only such exhibits will be admitted in the preliminary exposition which will figure in the St. Louis Universal Exposition of 1904. It is, however, left to the discretion of the Philippine Exposition Board how much of it shall be exhibited in Manila and in St. Louis.

Three separate exhibits to be made.—Two separate exhibits are needed for the St. Louis Universal Exposition; one will go to the Philippine Exposition ground, which covers 40 acres, and another to the different general Exposition buildings for direct comparison with similar exhibits of other countries. A third collection will be permanently installed in Manila as a Museum of Commerce, Industry, Ethnology, etc.

Exhibits received every workday from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Exhibits can be sent or remitted to the Philippine Exposition Board every workday from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Immediate care will be taken to prepare and preserve them, and exhibit them in the preliminary exposition in Manila, if not otherwise desired.

Loaned collective exhibits.—Loaned collective exhibits will have the special care of the Philippine Exposition Board, which will prepare, exhibit, and return them to the owner without any cost whatever.

Preparation, labeling, and installation of exhibits free of charge. All exhibits addressed to the Philippine Exposition Commission in Manila will be properly prepared, labeled, and installed without charge to exhibitors.

Selection of exhibits.—In selecting the exhibits care must be taken that they are shown to the best possible advantage. The visitors to the Philippine exhibition must see the possibility of good investments and successful enterprises in these Islands. All sources of wealth must be laid open to the world as a basis of future prosperity. The purpose of the Philippine exhibit is not only to create interest and sympathy for the Philippine Islands, and to give confidence in the intelligence and capacity of

the natives, but also to look for permanent profitable markets for the natural resources, in showing and in illustrating the fertility of soil and climate and the great wealth in forest, agricultural, fishing, mining, and other products. In order to permanently attract foreign intelligence, combined with capital, perfect confidence in the economic future of the Philippine Islands has to be given and the actual conditions have to be shown, with all possibilities of improvements. Hand in hand with this argumentation go the requirements of the Jury of Awards, for the proper appreciation of the advantages and qualities of our exhibits. In the future the world



Electricity Building.

will judge the quality of our Philippine exhibit in the quantity and quality of awards granted by the International Jury to the Philippine Islands.

We ask, therefore, every exhibitor to have constantly in mind the following requirements in selecting the exhibits, in order to be useful to himself and to the Islands:

First of all there shall be purity and superiority in quality, in intrinsic value, or in specific properties. The exhibits shall also show superiority of purpose or excel in signification, usefulness, or application. Other points of excellence are superiority in dimensions

and in number or quantity, also in yielding or profits, as well as in capacity of output. A chief quality is, further, early maturity, often, also, long age, or best conservation, or preservation. Absolutely sure of success is superiority in workmanship. Special merits will be likewise attributed to superiority in system of organization and in methods and processes applied in management and production. As superior quality will be equally considered extraordinary cheapness or comparative low cost or price. Preference will be given to novelties in commerce, industries, art, and science, to new inventions, and new discoveries or investigations or experiments useful to humanity.

Highly appreciated are completeness of exhibits and advantageous presentation of the objects, as well as full data, perfect illustrations, and description of the same. Moreover, progress in cultivation, in manufacturing, and in production of any kind, as well as in equipment, appliances, and materials used, are usually well stimulated by the Jury of Awards.

Other favorable factors for obtaining good awards are public appreciation of trade-marks and former high awards granted to the exhibitors in universal expositions. Even superiority in packing and labeling often marks distinction in awards. Not seldom the statement of capital invested, labor employed, and machinery in use conduce to higher appreciation. For societies, scientific expeditions and explorations, and philanthropic organizations, the purpose of the same and the results of accomplished work will greatly influence the quality of award.

General instructions.—As the St. Louis World's Fair exhibits have been divided, by the prescribed classification, into 15 departments, 114 groups, and 807 classes, general instructions which will cover all requirements can not easily be given in a precise form. There are evidently many different kinds of exhibits in each of the following 15 departments: Education, Art, Liberal Arts, Manufactures, Machinery, Electricity, Transportation, Agriculture, Forestry, Mines and Metallurgy, Fish and Game, Anthropology, Social Economy, and Physical Culture. There are, however, many features which are the same in all, and there are others which cover several departments, leaving only a few which must be treated separately.

Fortunately, the classification is such that very often instruc-

tions are included or are so formulated that the requirements of a well-presented exhibit become self-evident.

Although we have prepared adequate instructions for every class for the purpose of general office work, the general public will need but a few categories of general instructions. The first one, which covers all exhibits, is that of the following absolutely necessary requirements for every exhibit, namely: Name of exhibitor or establishment; locality, residence, or place of origin or production (full address); province; island; name of exhibit (common, commercial, scientific), species, variety, race, cross, sort, grade, quality; kind and class, group, department; number and quantities of exhibits; qualities, specific properties, importance attached and characteristics; full description, illustration, specifications, photo-



Liberal Arts Building.

graphs, etc., of exhibits; purpose, use, signification; dimensions of exhibits or necessary space required, and when ready for shipment.

To these general requirements may be added the following, equally applicable to many exhibits:

Cost of production, or time employed; price or value (market price, export price); cost of transportation to nearest port and market.

The requirements in educational exhibits are largely different from those in other departments. Here we wish to have copies

of corresponding legislation or enactments and full description of the different educational organizations; supervision, management or administrations; methods of instruction or training; curricula or courses of study; methods of examinations; teaching materials and appliances for instruction; text-books and other educational books; equipment in furniture and school appliances; museums or collections (with catalogues); and libraries (with catalogues).

We wish, further, a history of the different institutions; the number of teachers and pupils or students, kinds of investigations and experiments made, other results obtained or work accomplished.

As principal exhibits we desire from every educational establishment a full collective exhibit, in duplicate, of work made by pupils or students of different classes in different matters; and photographs or illustrations of other work accomplished; models, plans, designs, or photographs of every educational establishment, in duplicate.

The requirements of the *exhibits of the Department of Art* are covered by the former general instructions.

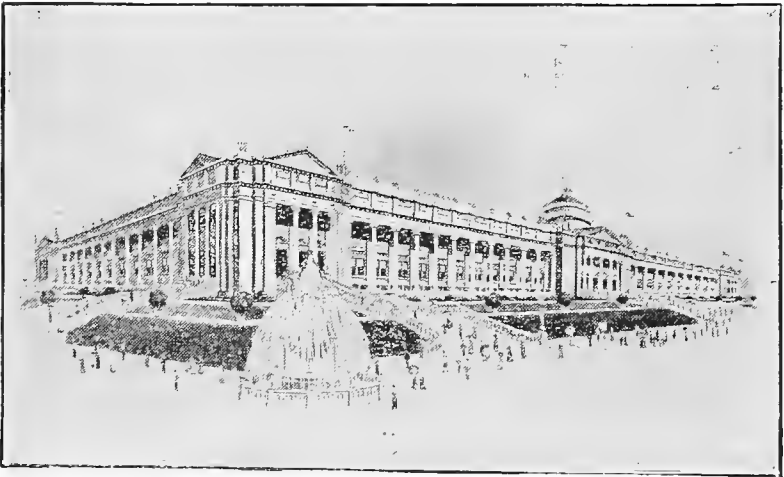
The exhibits of the *Department of Physical Culture* require nothing but photographs and descriptions with illustrations.

For the *exhibits of the Department of Social Economy* mostly full reports and graphical illustrations are required, especially full descriptions or monographs, maps, charts, graphical illustrations, photographs, and statements about the charter, organization, statutes, regulations, membership, capital invested, funds on hand, profits made, interest or dividend paid, wages paid, work accomplished, etc.

In the *Department of Anthropology and Ethnology* the requirements are quite manifold. We wish to have tribal and racial exhibits in every detail, with full description, photographs, casts, measurements, regarding the physical structure of races; besides books, grammars, vocabularies in different languages and dialects, showing the state of culture and growth of civilization. We desire especially full exhibits on the existing architecture, household utensils, weapons, hunting, fishing, mining, and other apparatus, agricultural implements and appliances for the domestic industries, clothing, adornments, musical instruments, religious articles illustrating rites and ceremonies, and models or samples of means of transportation, descriptions of the food products and domestic animals, samples of mediums of exchange, medicines, etc.

The Departments of Liberal Arts, Manufacture, Machinery, and Transportation show similarity of requirements for their corresponding exhibits. Nearly all of them have been already mentioned. Yet we desire full descriptions and illustrations of the producing establishments, with full data as to capital invested, machinery and other equipments in use, labor employed, methods and processes in operation, kind of raw products used, kind of work done, total production or output per year, capacity of production, and catalogues, trade-marks, and illustrations.

The Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Fish and Game, and Mines and Metallurgy show a certain similarity of requirements, representing the raw products or natural resources.



United States Government Building.

In mines and mining we are interested in mining and geological literature, geological maps, and other information regarding mines, mining regions, mining concessions, all kinds of ores, minerals, and rocks, placers, springs, etc.; we wish to know the quality of ores, its abundancy or scarcity, yield, and cost of production. We desire information as to the methods of prospecting, assaying, analyzing, and handling mining products, the equipments, apparatus, and tools of all kind used in washing, mining, milling, roasting, smelting, and amalgamating minerals, and for cutting, sawing, shaping, and quarrying stone. We wish, especially, not only samples, 3 or 6 or more, with full descriptions

of the minerals, ores, coal, petroleum, etc., but also samples with price of the tools employed.

In the Department of Fish and Game we wish to have complete collections of hides and skins, many birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, and mollusks, and, if possible, all hunting and fishing equipments and apparatus, traps, arms, etc. We wish also photographs of nearly everything, or drawings, even casts, and full descriptions of all the characteristics and uses of the exhibits.

In Forestry a good deal has been already done by the Insular Forestry Department. We desire most representative exhibits in wood, tanning products, and dye stuffs, with detailed information of all specific properties, as well as application of the same in tanning and dyeing; further in basts and other textile plants, gums, resins, rubber, gutta-percha, waxes, saponiferous products, balsams, odorific plants and perfumes, oil seeds and oils, drugs and medicines and other minor forest products, with full data about abundancy or scarcity, or quantity available, use, cost of gathering, preparing, and of hauling, etc. We further wish to know the appliances, implements, tools, and processes used in forestry, etc. Numerous photographs, forest charts and maps, and herbarium specimens of all the forest resources will be highly appreciated.

In the Department of Agriculture other questions will have to be answered, as, for instance, the following:

What system of production is in use? Is there, for instance, rotation of crops?

Are the exhibits found wild or are they cultivated?

Are they abundant or scarce?

What is, approximately, the quantity available?

What is the capacity of the production, yield or return, and profits?

What are the processes of cultivation or production?

When are the products planted, and when harvested?

What kind of buildings, appliances, etc., are used for growing, gathering, preparing, packing, and marketing or manufacturing products, and which methods of raising, feeding, breeding, fattening, etc., are in vogue?

Which part of the exhibit is specifically used?

Is it used raw, prepared, or otherwise?

What are the medicinal properties of certain exhibits, and how are they applied?

How are the tanning products and dye stuffs used?

Besides this useful information, special descriptions are desired, with illustrations, photographs, and plans of workshops and manufacturing plants, of the equipments, appliances, materials, implements, labor employed, and processes used in agricultural industries. Also agronomical charts, economic maps, with the distribution of the different products throughout the Islands. Climate and rain charts, a rural census, and agricultural statistics will be highly appreciated.

Labeling of exhibits.—Each exhibit must have at least one label, well fastened, with the name of the product, use or purpose, price, exhibitor, locality, province, and island. For exhibits put in liquid the label must be written in lead pencil and not in ink.

It is also advisable to give each exhibit a number, to which the invoice and the notifying letter, with full information, will refer.

Packing of exhibits.—In every exposition an immense number of exhibits have been spoiled through inadequate or careless packing. In the following pages we give, in a condensed form, all instructions which we think will, when followed, avoid such losses.

Fresh fruits must be first wrapped in cloth and tied. Then they should be totally immersed in a strong solution of salt or vinegar, or in alcohol, which is the best, in perfectly sealed glazed earthenware jars, or in tin cans, which must be soldered. A limited number of these jars or cans must then be packed tightly in soft material in small boxes. All labels put in liquid must be written in lead pencil and not in ink.

Cereals, seeds and grains, flour, starches, and other minor material should be packed in cotton bags, but not in paper bags. One label should be put inside and another outside. To facilitate handling, only a limited number of these bags, of about 4 pounds each, should be put in small boxes.

Medicinal plants, leaves, flowers, etc., must be well dried and pressed into bundles, which must be well wrapped, and as in the other packages have one label inside and another outside before packing in boxes.

Herbarium specimens must have well preserved leaves, flowers, and fruits, and be perfectly dry. They should be packed in tin-lined boxes. Each specimen must have a label showing at least the place of origin, common name, use of plant, and collector, with date of collecting.

Barks and roots, with tanning, dyeing, medicinal, and other properties, must be well dried in the shade before packing them,

with duplicate labels, into bundles, which, well wrapped, are then crated or boxed.

Tubers, fresh legumes, and other fresh dry fruits should never be packed together with perfectly dry material, in order to avoid spoiling. They should be wrapped separately and crated or boxed.

Wood from well-known, large-sized trees should be sent in sections of 2 meters in length and in the largest size of diameter. In case that its transportation is very difficult, a board 6 inches thick should be sawed out of the center of this block. Names and numbers must be burned into the wood or painted. In order to preserve the bark, the samples should be well wrapped. Samples of smaller trees should be in proportion of sizes, but show the largest sizes of diameter, and be not shorter than 1 meter, and crated in order to preserve the bark.

Wood collections of smaller size will also be accepted, especially if they represent the forest resources of certain regions, districts, provinces, or islands. Each sample should at least show the common and commercial name and use and should be wrapped separately, and all together should be packed in perfectly dry material in boxes or be crated.

Oils, sirups, liqueurs, mineral water, and other liquids must be sent in well-sealed, strong bottles, with duplicate labels, and packed with soft material in relatively small boxes, but not with other exhibits.

Sugar is best remitted in jars, well sealed, or in commercial bags, and ought not to be boxed with other material.

Tobacco is expected in commercial bales, otherwise in complete manos (hands), well pressed in boxes and with full information.

Coffee must be sent in ripe fruits, parched, and in different commercial grades of grain, in commercial bags.

Cacao is expected in pods and seeds, packed in bags, of which several should be boxed.

Abacá and piña or pineapple fibers are desired in commercial bales; other fiber plants, textile basts, etc., in bundles, well labeled and well wrapped, in commercial forms and sizes.

Rubber, gutta-percha, wax, gums, resins should be first wrapped in banana leaves and then in paper, and sent in boxes.

Hides and skins and leather should be rolled and well wrapped and crated.

Horns, bones, etc., should be crated.

Fishes and reptiles must be wrapped separately in cloth, fastened

with thread, and have a wooden label, written in lead pencil, in the mouth; then put, well immersed in alcohol, in small barrels, in tin cans, or in well-sealed jars, which must be carefully boxed.

Insects must be securely pinned in small boxes, in which some drops of carbolic acid have been poured. Several of these boxes can be packed in a large box.

Minerals, ores, rocks, etc., ought to be well wrapped in several thicknesses of paper and packed in sawdust or other soft material, in small, strong boxes.

Oil paintings, casts, objects of art, and delicate works of all kinds, photographs, school exhibits, valuable books, etc., must be cased in double boxes, and should be insured.

Models should be first crated and then boxed.

Musical instruments, clothing, and all kinds of delicate ethnographical material must be boxed.

Certain bulky implements, agricultural machinery, and vehicles should be taken apart, and crated or boxed.

All ordinary implements and ethnographical material must be well wrapped and crated.

In closing our remarks on packing, we beg the exhibitor to bear constantly in mind that, as a rule, in loading and in unloading no care is taken, and that everything must be tightly and solidly packed in order to avoid breakage or spoiling.

Invoices prepared for the Philippine Exposition Board in Manila. Each box, crate, package, etc., must have on the inside an invoice or a list of the exhibits packed therein, with full data. An exact copy of the invoice must be sent by mail to the Philippine Exposition Board in Manila, with the date of shipment and sailing date of the Government transport.

Necessary information to be contained in letters of notification of exhibits sent.—This document is of the greatest importance and must at least contain the number of packages sent, with a detailed statement of the contents of each, the name of the steamer, date of sailing, and destination, when not sent by mail; the common and commercial name of the exhibit, its use and purpose, specific qualities, price, and the name of the exhibitor, locality, province, and island, with the final destination or disposal.

For the Exposition Board:

GUSTAVO NIEDERLEIN,
Commissioner in Charge of Exhibits in Philippine Islands.

All books are subject to recall after two weeks
Olin/Kroch Library

DATE DUE

	AUG 3 1 1995		

GAYLORD

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

