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New Domestic Science Building
My First Experiences and Opinions of the Polytechnic School

by Orrin S. Henderson

Three years ago on the last day of January it was my good fortune as Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, to lay, in response to the invitation of the board of trustees, the cornerstone of the Polytechnic School.

The day was not perfect as far as the weather was concerned, but all hearts were happy, for the occasion was the consummation of a long wished for result.

The struggles of the people of San Luis Obispo to secure for their county the establishment and location of this school were many. Senator S. C. Smith, now Congressman, ably seconded by your Assemblyman, Warren M. John, worked in and out of season to induce the representatives of other sections to listen to and grant this request. They were in the forefront and thick of the battle leading on to victory. Many times during the sessions of the legislature did they drop all other interests for this project. They were successful and to them belong all praise.

My first real experience with the school opened, as I have said, on the morning of the 31st of January, 1903. Arriving with my grand officers on the night train, with any but pleasant weather prospects before us, we were, nevertheless, most cheerful, and with light hearts we went about our work arranging for the ceremonies, each deciding that, rain or shine, no obstacle should prevent the progress of the enterprise, and that spirit seems always to have hovered over the establishment and maintenance of the school. At the hotel early after breakfast appeared to greet us your very able director, Dr. Leroy Anderson, who then, as now, was in full possession of details of management, not alone for the successful carrying out of the ceremony, but for the building to completion and the management after completion. His work in this institution will always be a monument to his endeavors, and he is as active and alive to its interests today as he was then.

When the hour arrived, under the escort of your citizens, we proceeded to the site of the building. While wet under foot and threatening rain, there was not one who did not forget all these annoyances. In a group more anxious than the rest perhaps, were gathered the board of trustees, S. C. Smith, Warren M. John, E. J. Wicksen and R. M. Shackelford, with Dr. Anderson and their special guest, President Benja-
min Ide Wheeler of the University of California. Surrounding us all was a large representative assemblage of the best citizens of your county—men, women and children, vying with one another to make the occasion a memorable one. From the platform one could view inspiring scenery in all directions, and, while personally doing so, there came to me many impressions, rather than opinions would I call them, of the future of the institution whose cornerstone was being laid, the part the institution was to play, the niche it was to fill, the work it was to do, the effect upon the industrial, agricultural and civic life that its graduates in days to come were to produce. There could be no ending of such an auspicious beginning; its effect, though invisible, will be ever-present, eternal as the beautiful hills surround the magnificent enterprise.

Trenchant remarks were made in the addresses of that day. How well do I remember some of the thoughts presented by each speaker. Recalling some of them to mind let me present them to you in as short and terse phrase as possible. Perhaps they may guide you as they have indeed guided me:

"Life is not a grind to the man who has a grist worth grinding."

"There is a greater power than might; its name is right."

"The only sure dependence is self-independence."

"Now is the accepted hour, for always today, not some other day, is the time for action. The present day is all we have to do with; tomorrow may never come."

"Procrastination has been called the thief of time; it is also the purloiner of opportunity."

But one thought in particular, more brilliant than all the rest to me, fell from the lips of President Wheeler, and this thought will always remain with me as a principle and rule of life. The remark was this:

"In climbing the ladder of life you see many advancing, struggling; there is plenty of room at the top which will be more easily reached, not by seeking to pull back those that may be ahead of you, for if you pull them back or retard their progress in a worthy ambition you but delay your own advancement. Far better will it be to help them up that they may get out of your road, for in climbing higher you yourself may round the round advance."

These then for me formed the impressions from which grew my opinions of the possibilities that this school had in store for every student who might in after years pass hours in study and research within its walls. These are fundamental truths that ought to stand out in the memory of every student, and constitute unerring guides for their feet along the path of their success which means the success of the school and the success of the grand old state of California which created and made possible your institution. Let us remember that success will always rest on the cornerstone of confidence and that cornerstone must have the elements of integrity, ability, staying power, health and grit. All your influence and work upon this stone will be gathered from your whole life, from business, home and friends, all you have done, all you have spoken. Success is a fickle goddess, and none can woo, or hope to win her, without great will power in the face of opposing difficulties. Even great abilities, without this will power are of little use; they are not forced to leave their mark. A person of medium talents, but of great strength of will, can, by keeping at it, win a great success.

I trust I have not wearied your readers, or trespassed upon your request for an article by making this too long. I leave this thought with you:

"Life is fleeting, make it pleasant;
Have the present ever in mind,
For the past we leave behind us,
And the future may not find us."
7:30 to 10:30 p.m.

"Say, fellows, it's high time we quit this chemistry and study animal industry. What does chemistry amount to, anyhow? By the way, Wood, have you that table Mr. Rubel gave us today?"

"I certainly have. Here is where I am 'Johnny on the Spot.' Percentage composition of milk, water 80 per cent., fat 10 per cent., sugar 4 per cent—

"Hold on there, that's wrong. Water 85 per cent., fat 5 per cent., milk sugar 4.5 per cent., ash —

"Coonradt, keep still. How can a fellow study with all that fuss. But say, did any of you fellows see Cl — a climb that rock today? Gee, didn't she go up there slick?"

"What about that percentage composition of fat sheep and beef on foot? That means marketable don't it?"

"Didn't Basten get a jolt on the head today? I thought sure it would do him up but he took it all good naturally."

"Woods, you Ninny, shut up. We've got to hurry. There is a quiz tomorrow."

"Fritz, you had no right to butt in there at all. But alright. What are those little things they told us about today? Those little organisms they call bacteria. Did you ever see any Coonradt?"

"Why, those things are microscopic. It's impossible to see them unless you look through a compound microscope. You are a chump, I must say."

"I don't care. I don't like anything that has the slightest allusion to pl life in it, anyway. But I do know what sweetbreads are."

"Bacteria, small organized bodies. Organized ferments, enzymes, unorgan-
ized ferments. Wake up there, Fritz. A horse secretes 88 lbs. of saliva, an ox 126 lbs."

"You're wrong there, Coonradt."

"O, yes, if you are the least in doubt you always say, 'Now isn't that right, Fritz.' My! we had the warmest debate in history class this morning on Woman's Suffrage. There are only four girls in the class, but they held their own alright. Girls always do, though."

"Baseball practice today. Gee but I am sore. Say, Woods, is that basketball court complete now?"

"Yes, but they say one goal is about two feet higher than the other. But I can't see what difference it makes."

"The body uses food in two ways."

"That was sure a fuss the Chinks stirred up last night over their New Year. Hey, wake up there. What are you mechanics doing in there. This is an animal industry study period."

"Stop pouring water on me? I thought it was raining pitchforks. I don't care for myself, but I hate to get this bed wet. Gee, let's fix them."

"Alright, Carl, go too."

"Stop your roughhousing. Remember the past. By-ginks, it's now 10 o'clock."

"O, yes, George, we all remember the roughhousing and its consequences. Wait, let me see where you are?"

"Energy is the powder to do work. That's where I don't shine."

"Well, said Fritz. Gee, this stuff is hard. I am going out early in the morning and get his old papers. Then I'll have what you call a snap. Well, I must wend my weary way home. That scoundrel ran off with my hat."

"Well, come in again. Good luck to you. So long."
California Polytechnic School
San Luis Obispo


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Spring term opens Tuesday, April 3, 1906.
The Automatic Telephone

The spirit of the present age is no better shown than by the ever increasing demand for the invention of labor-saving and time-saving machinery. We are rapidly sliding into an automaties age. The work that was once done by hand, then by hand-guided machines, is now done by automatic machines. We have marveled at the ingenuity and cleverness of some of these machines, but have looked on their invention as something bound to come.

Who has not stood before a telephone box turning the crank of a hand generator, or wriggling a switch hook and wishing that the "Hello girl" would hurry up. Almost everyone knows from experience what confusion there is when central makes a mistake and gives him the wrong number. Few of us, however, had ever gone so far as to even conceive the idea that the "Hello girl" would be displaced by an iron machine which would work at our bidding and never make mistakes. Yet today there are forty cities in the United States provided with automatic telephone exchanges of from five hundred to ten thousand subscribers each. A contract has been signed for an exchange in Havana, Cuba, with over twenty thousand subscribers.

The automatic telephone in itself is much like the ordinary telephone in many particulars. It has the usual transmitter, receiver, bells, battery and induction coil, adding only the calling mechanism. The calling mechanism consists of a circular metal dial on the peripheral of which are ten finger holes numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. A stop is provided to limit the distance which the dial may be made to revolve. To make a call the receiver is taken from the hook, the subscriber places his finger in the hole corresponding to the first digit of the number he wishes to call and pulls the dial around to the stop. The dial is instantaneously restored to its normal position when released. In the same manner he treats all the digits of the number. Having turned the number desired he presses a button which rings the bell of the number wanted. If the phone of the person called is busy a vibratory sound in the receiver notifies him that such is case.

The advantages of such a system are numerous. One attendant for testing and keeping things in order is all that is needed in actual practice. The service that is given is absolutely secret, each subscriber having a private wire on which to hold his conversation.

The subscriber calls up the person to whom he desires to talk without the intervention of any other person and in less time than could possibly be done with the old system.

To conclude, the automatic telephone is thoroughly cosmopolitan in its nature and is only another step toward the time when electricity will attend to all the wants of man.

H. H. C. '06.

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Micrococcus Pyrogenus Aures—Common Pus Former.
(To The Smallest Known Plague)
Personal Efforts

Another year is wearing away with its heavy toil and studies, beckoning us on to higher and better accomplishments than those of the past.

There is not a young person in this school who has not dreamed that he will have an opportunity sometime to make a name and a place in life. But the trouble is too many are looking into the distant future for the completion of their dreams, not realizing that every day is full of opportunities. All about us are opportunities and we must be ready to make the best of them.

We are not ready if we see only drudgery in the little tasks that continually thrust their heads above the surface to disturb our tranquil life.

There is little hope for the person to make a good name for himself if he shirks the tasks he is pursuing. The life of those who have, succeeded is a life history of discouragement, conquest and final victory.

The man who is ambitious to make a place for himself in the world must understand that only through service can he succeed. There is plenty of room at the top but to reach the top he must surmount the obstacle that obstructs the upward pathway. Begin now for a better time may never come.

Results will be almost immediate to those that grasp every opportunity, whether in the school room or workshop. The solution of the problem in the mind of every Polytechnic student is, success depends upon personal efforts.

May the present see many start right; for the old maxium, "Well begun is half done," is true in the shaping of life’s career.

F. G.

On February 3, 1906, there assembled at the California Polytechnic School a number of representatives from the different schools of the county for the purpose of forming an athletic league. There were five delegates, four students and one faculty member, from each of the following institutions: Santa Maria High School, Cambria Grammar School, San Luis Obispo High School and California Polytechnic School. The idea of an athletic league of this kind originated with T. L. Breecheen, principal of the Cambria Grammar School, and to his efforts are largely due the organization which has resulted. The constitution of the newly organized league is as follows:

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We talk too much.

"Most everybody talks too much. I'm certain this is so. I think about it more and more the older I grow. I talk a deal too much myself, and this is how I know.

There's quite a lot of ignorance that silence would disguise. How very little people know you never would surmise, if they didn't talk so much. They'd be considered wise.

There's little one can talk about from which no harm can come. There's much of hidden danger lies in confidence; or, chum. And secrets told are far less safe than if the lips were dumb.

How often one, in argument, by fleeting impulse led, Will many more antagonize, and bitter discord spread! I guess the most we talk about were better left unsaid. And so I think a man may fill a high and honored place, And carry many grievous sins with dignity and grace. If he can wear a pleasant smile and a calm and silent face. There's many men in prison cells and liable to stay Who might be floating at the top, distinguished, blithe and gay. They answered people's questions, and gave themselves away. We all know men well qualified a prison cell to fill. Who never got behind the bars, and may be never will; And all the reason for it be— the gentlemen kept still.

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Editorials.

The Journal desires that the readers give its advertisers first consideration when dealing in their particular lines of business.

We submit for your perusal this, the third number of the Polytechnic Journal. The last issue gave marked evidence of improvement over the first publication. We are learning and, with your kind forbearance, hope to make each number better than the last.

After time has wrought many changes, the early history of any institution becomes very valuable. With this fact before us the Journal intends to print articles from men who are conversant with the early history of the California Polytechnic School. In this number appears the first one of these articles, by Mr. Orrin S. Henderson. Mr. Henderson was the man who laid the corner stone of the present Administration Building. His article is very interesting and in future years, will be extremely valuable for the history it contains.

Some one has said, "Life is not a grind to the man who has a grist worth grinding." We hear these quotations, think of their beauty, admire the mind that uttered them, and then let them pass out of our existence. The above quotation, without due consideration, is almost meaningless. Carefully pondering it we find that the life that has no ambition, no desire, no "grist," so to speak, is a "grind." Such a life merely exists without a hope for future betterment. It is sad, yet a too common condition met with daily. Such a life should make a lasting impression upon any person with whom it comes in contact, and forcibly drive home the fact that every person, especially the young, should have a distinct aim in life. Once a "grist" has been determined upon, bend every energy to the accomplishment of its thorough grinding. The successful mastery of a heart's desire sweetens many of the bitter trials of life.

On March 22, 1905, the bill appropriating $30,000 for the construction and furnishing of a Domestic Science Building passed the State Legislature. Owing to a shortage in the State funds, Governor Pardee could not sign the bill contributing the whole amount, unless the Board of Trustees would agree not to use more than $20,000. By compromises the amount was made $24,000 and the bill was signed. When the bids for construction came in on the plans as submitted to the Governor approved by him, they exceeded the appropriation made. Something had to be done. Dr. Anderson, with the Board of Trustees, met on the 14th of February, 1906, in Governor Pardee's office to discuss the matter. On the morning of February 21, the news reached us that the Governor had granted us the concession, making it possible to erect the new building at a cost of about $27,000. The three rousing cheers for Governor Pardee clearly demonstrated how well we were pleased.
The Night Attack

"Oh, I wish I had two bodies—one for country and one for mother! Of course I want to go to war, but can a son leave his mother on her death bed?" Thus soliloquing, Takeda stood by his door as if he was afraid to enter his own house. The fact was that he had just received the call to report for service within twenty-four hours, for he was a reserve marine. "But this is the imperial order," said he at last; "there is only twenty-four hours. I must hurry." He entered and approached his mother's bed-side with cautious steps. The mother was awake; however, and saw his troubled face. "Son, what troubles you so? Mrs. Hara told me this morning that you had to see the village master—"

"Yes, mother, but how do you feel?" said Takeda, as if to evade the subject. "Is there anything I can do for you now?"

"No, thank you, dear, only do not be deceived. Your mother sees from her bed what is happening outside. Tell me, then, is it the call you have just received?"

"Mother!" this was all the distressed youth could say, and he hid his face.

"Coward! you are not my son!" exclaimed the angry mother, trying to rise a moment, which caused an uncontrollable fit of coughing. The alarmed son supported her tenderly, then laid her down again. But when her cough subsided, he said grievously, "Dear mother, it is heart-rending for me to hear such words from you. I thought you already knew how I love my country. I hold my life lighter than a feather; yes, I am ready to sacrifice my soul and body for country! Only I weep for you, mother; you need my care. I know our neighbors will do all they can for you after I'm gone, but oh, mother, for me—for me, it is as hard to desert you in this bed as to disobey our emperor's command!"

"Enough, enough!" interrupted the mother indignantly. "This is not a time to murmur. Go quick and fetch your aunt, so that we may prepare a parting dinner."

There was an indescribable mingled expression of sadness, pride and affection in her withered countenance as she saw her son sorrowfully obeying her command. When he was gone, she slowly raised herself, painfully crawled across the room to the desk, and wrote. Then prostrating herself before the altar, she prayed long. Finally she took out a dagger from a hidden drawer beneath the altar; composed herself in spite of her feebleness, and with one loud calling of the name of Buddha, she thrust the weapon into her breast.

It is beyond human ability to describe the horror of the son who discovered his mother lying in her own blood. He read the script left for him: "My Dearest Son

"Let me now disclose to thee the secret of our family. Thy father, who was a noble Bushi, was beheaded by his reckless lord for a slight offense, and I, thy mother, fled with thee, then a baby only six months old, here to this secluded village. Oh, I would not have lived such long years of shame and wrong, had it not been to see thee grow as strong and noble as thy father! Ah, thanks to heaven, my patience has been crowned, and thou art now called to stand by the right! Then go, my son, it delights thy mother, as it must the spirit of thy father in the Shadowy World!

"As for my unnatural death, do not grieve much; my duty to my husband has been done, and my doom has been set. It would be a shame to a daughter of Bushi to preserve her useless life, and thus divert the devotion of her son from the country's cause."
“Pardon my harsh words and my
deception. It is all for country—Fare-
well till we meet in the world beyond!”

Toward midnight the northern
gale began to subside, and black clouds
now almost completely covered the sky
—an ideal night for a torpedo attack.
Indeed this was the night for Togo’s
third heedless attempt. The Russians,
who had been forced to nervous vigil
since February eighth, were sweeping,
from time to time, a score of search-
lights over the dark-some sea. Mean-
while a Japanese cruiser, with all lights
off, quietly towed a flotilla consisting of
a light torpedo craft, till she reached
the shadow of an islet off Port Arthur
just beyond the reach of the enemy’s
search-lights, where she cut loose her
burdens, which immediately disappear-
ed into darkness and tossing waves like
some hungry sharks darting at their
prey.

It was fully an hour later that a live-
ly cannonade was suddenly heard and
the Russian search-lights began to
swEEP faster than ever. The eyes of
the blockaders off the coast were all
strained toward the port. The first ten
minutes, however, brought no sign of
success of their comrades—only the
Russian guns were wildly sounding—
then the next twenty minutes came
with nothing visible beyond the dark-
ness, except the lurid glares of search-
lights!

Now, coming nearer to the active
scene, one of the torpedo boats, on
which Takeda was stationed, took the
left wing of the line with one of her
companions, for they went by two and two,
and crept close along the cliffs of the
promontory for the purpose of avoiding
the light. This was successfully done,
although it took a considerable time,
thus when she finally dashed into
range of the searchlights, she
was well nigh at the entrance
of the port. Oh, how willing-
ly the Russians showered the missile
gifts out of their machine guns upon
their uninvited guests! In five minutes
the deck of the craft was a sad sight of
mingled wreckage and blood. Eight
men, including the commanding officer,
had been killed on the spot. Takeda, who
stood all the while with his captain by
the discharging tube, was also fatally
wounded and fell. The next minute,
however, awakening from insensibility,
he looked around with eyes flaming with
vengeance; and there he saw, straight
ahead, the proud battleship P———;
which hitherto so gallantly withstood
the repeated assaults. Takeda, with
one desperate effort, stretched himself
to the discharging tube, grasped the
button, and then fell again uncon-
scious.

Scarce two minutes had passed
when closely preceded by an agitation
of water, a huge water column shot out
at the spot where the battleship stood.
Then in an instant the tremendous roar
of an explosion rent the air; and there
belched forth a monstrous mass of scar-
let smoke, in which the splintered rem-
nants of the floating castle were clearly
visible like the flying lava of a volcanic
eruption.

The sudden noise and flash of the ex-
losion called back the departing soul
of the youth. He opened his eyes and
saw the result of his last effort. He
smiled and muttered, “Long live the
Emperor!” as the waves swept him
away.

E. K.

——o——

Some of the girls may be good at dig-
ging clams, but they are “up against it”
when it comes to breaking ground for
a new building. . . .

Pezzoni and Wood are training for
field day. They are going to enter into
the running contest. For practice they
get a wild cow, and, tying a rope to her
horns, start across a field. Pezzoni is
ahead but Wood is like the cow’s tail—
always behind and flying in the air.
The Smallest Known Plants

Although half a century ago bacteria were scarcely known, the current literature is full of information concerning them but many of us when we see this subject in our newspaper or magazine hastily turn to the next page, shuddering at the idea of "those vile, disease-producing little bugs." Therefore it is the chief object of this article to place those wonderful little plants in a more just light. When first discovered it was a question whether bacteria belonged to the animal, or plant kingdom, but as their method of reproduction and their systematic relation to well-known classes of plants became better understood, they were given their proper place among the plants.

No definite internal structure has yet been discovered in bacteria, about all that is known on that point being that they are a bit of protoplasm surrounded by a membrane. Some also have hair-like appendages, called cilia or flagella, which are constantly waving and cause the micro-organisms to dart to and fro in the liquid in which growing.

Bacteria vary considerably in shape and size, but the largest are very much too small to be seen with the naked eye. They are divided into three general classes as to shape. The first class is composed of rod or oval organisms; the second class, of those which are more or less elongated; while the third class comprises a great variety of curves and spirals. To give an idea of the exceeding minuteness of bacteria, it has been estimated that it would require about fifteen hundred, placed end to end, to reach across a pin head; and that they are as small compared with a man as a man is compared with a mountain five thousand feet high. Yet if it were not for these tiny organisms all animal and vegetable life on this earth would cease. It is true there are pathogenic or disease-producing bacteria, but it is also true that there are fully as harmful and deadly plants among the high orders.

Bacteria are found everywhere and by far the greater number are useful. They increase in numbers with astonishing rapidity, but are always soon checked by some unfavorable condition or are killed by the chemical compounds given off by their own processes of growth. They require suitable food, sufficient moisture, proper temperature, and sometimes oxygen; and if any one essential is absent, growth is impossible.

All organic decomposition and fermentations are caused by bacteria or their near relatives, and many industries are founded on these processes. If it were not for decomposition the earth would soon be covered with a layer of dead animal and plant bodies, no new plants could grow, and all life would speedily come to an end. But as it is, these micro-organisms change the dead organic matter into plant food, the plants furnish food for animals, and these in turn die and decay to again form plant food. Thus it is that the same chemical elements pass repeatedly through a varying range of compounds in order to carry on the endless chain of the phenomena called life.

The definition of a weed is, a plant out of place, and the same rule holds good in regard to these microscopic plants. The same organisms which transform a manure heap into plant nourishment are just as ready to produce undesirable changes in food materials if given the opportunity. Bacteria cause cream to "ripen" for churning, they also cause milk to sour, cream to become bitter or ropy, and butter to become rancid. Each process is, of course, caused by a special kind of a bacterium.
Knowing the essentials for germ growth, we know why dried fruits, grains and other dry food stuffs "keep" so long, why refrigeration and cold storage are effective in preserving food, and why boiling milk and cooking food cause them to remain sweet and wholesome for longer periods. Canning fruits, vegetables, and meats consists essentially in heating them sufficiently to kill all organisms then present, and hermetically sealing them so as to keep others out.

When the house wife makes bread she uses not only the substance but even the name of a class of microscopic plants, the yeasts, which are half-brothers to the bacteria. She keeps the dough warm because the organisms require a certain temperature for their best development. As they feed on the mixture they give off a gas, carbon dioxide, which spreads through the dough and makes it "light."

Although most bacteria are useful or at least harmless in their proper place, there are a few which, under favorable conditions may be dangerous. Among the more common diseases known to be caused by bacteria are tuberculosis, or consumption; typhoid fever; dysentery; Asiatic cholera; and tetanus, or lockjaw. It must be remembered that each of these diseases is produced by a special form of bacteria and that no amount of filth, foul air, or other unsanitary conditions will cause the disease unless the specific germ is present.

Tuberculosis is most often transmitted in the following manner: The discharge from the throat is coughed onto the floor or street pavement, where it is dried, ground up, and becomes mingled with the dust in the air. It is then breathed into the lungs. Bacterial diseases are often contracted by the use of contaminated food or drinking water, but if, when danger is known to exist, all the food is thoroughly cooked and the water is well boiled all trouble in this direction will be avoided.

But the entrance into the body of a disease germ does not necessarily mean that the disease will follow, for we are constantly proving it to the contrary. Under ordinary conditions the body is able to resist and overcome a reasonable number of disease germs, and it is only when the person is predisposed to the disease, or the invaders come in very large numbers, that any real danger exists. In tuberculosis the predisposition is mostly hereditary. But in most cases it consists in a constitution weakened by an attack of indigestion, by overwork, lack of sleep, or some other cause.

The knowledge of bacteria gained in the last few years has enabled the medical profession to have good control over most infectious diseases, and probably in a few years to come the comparatively large tuberculosis death rate will be greatly reduced. In the meantime many scientists are spending their entire lives in the study of this small class of very small plants. L. C. W.

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Instructor in Chem.—"Mechanics have a great desire to delve in chemis-
try."

E. Steinbeck—"They won't after they have been in here awhile."

***

Instructor in poultry, holding up a picture of a rooster—
"What breed is this?"

Francis B.—"That is a chicken."

Instructor—"You can procure a diploma on such brilliant answers."

***

We understand the "Josh Editor" has petitioned the faculty to drop Horticulture, Drawing and Bookkeeping so that he might have more time to devote to the study of a certain feminine character.
A reception was given at the Polytechnic School on the evening of Feb, 3rd in honor of the delegates of the several schools which met to formulate an athletic league. The San Luis Obispo High School were our guests also.

Under the skilful management of Mr. Harvey Hall the Assembly Hall took on a gala appearance with its decorations of school penants, ferns and other greenery. Refreshments were served in the English Room, while the Sewing Room was transformed into a reception and entertaining parlor.

Dancing was the leading feature of the evening and everyone enjoyed themselves until a late hour. The visitors pronounced the reception a grand success in every way. We are glad that such was the accomplishment of the undertaking.

As the 22nd of February was a holiday, Washington's Birthday was observed at our school on the 21st.

The address on this occasion was rendered by Rev. H. Hillard. The public was cordially invited and we were glad to see quite a few of our town friends among our number.

On Monday, the 12th, the school observed Lincoln's Birthday with an exercise which began at 11:15. The well rendered program was as follows:

Song: Battle Hymn of the Republic.
Reading: Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.
Reading: Second Inaugural Address, La Rue Watson.
Reading: Selection from Commemoration Ode, Douglas Wood.

In closing Mr. Leroy B. Smith spoke very briefly on the life and character of Lincoln.

The entertainment for which the young ladies of the Choral Society are preparing will be given in the Pavilion Friday evening, April 20th. The main feature of the evening will be the rendering of the operetta "Laila."

Trustee Shackelford, president of the board of trustees, was a visitor at the school last Friday.

Miss Abbie Davis has just recovered from an attack of mumps and measles. She will leave Sunday, in company with her mother, for her home in San Bernardino. Miss Davis will certainly be missed by her many school friends.

Earldine O. Henderson, a student, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Henderson, of Stockton, last week.

On Friday, February 23rd, the Faculty and students of our school enjoyed a delightful picnic on the sands of Pismo.

A bountiful and appetizing luncheon had been prepared by the girls and immediately after the party's arrival the overflow was promptly attended to. All ate with the appetite which a long, enjoyable drive is sure to bring.

When luncheon was over and the crumbs began to fall about on the sand, the crowd separated in groups.

Some walking along the beach, others gathering sea shells and still others enjoying a few dances at the Pavilion.

The forenoon was very cloudy and for awhile it seemed as though rain would spoil the day. However, in the afternoon, for the first time, the sun took a good, long look from behind the black clouds and smiled at the winsome sight.

As the day passed and the crowd started for home the conviction grew that the selection of this charming spot for picnics was an inspired one and un-
doubtlessly its beauty will serve to draw us out again in the near future.

With appropriate and impressive ceremonies the ground for the Domestic Science Building of the Polytechnic School was broken on Wednesday, Feb. 28th, 1906.

The opening address was delivered by Hon. Warren M. John. Following which Prof. Leroy Anderson plowed the ground, amid enthusiastic cheers from the students. The first shovel of earth was removed by Mrs. Warren John, followed by Miss Howell, Miss Secrest, the members of the graduating class and all the young ladies of the school.

The Domestic Science Hall will be erected to the left of the Administration Building in the same relative position as the dormitory.

C. M. Kuck, the contractor, will proceed at once with the construction, and it is expected that the new building will be ready for use with the opening of the fall term next September.

--- o ---

Our Cycle

A farmer was busily engaged in distributing a prepared fertilizer over his somewhat depleted acres. He paused now and again to remove large drops of perspiration from his brow with a quick stroke of a finger. One drop chanced to fall in the midst of the fertilizer. Had the farmer been more attentive he would have overheard an interesting dialogue. The drop of water met a garrulous particle which immediately began talking. "Well, Mr. Water, how came you here?"

"I just dropped my friend," answered the water. "But how knew you my name, and what are you called?"

"I have seen many of your relatives before you," answered the first speaker, "and you look like the other Aitch-}

tew-ohs, so I could not be mistaken in the name. As for me, I am called 'Phosphorus' but my whole name is Petew O' Five."

"You must be Irish, judging from your name," said Water.

"No," said Phosphorus, "neither am I from Missouri, but nevertheless, I have become acquainted with a few facts. The first I remember was being dug from a mountain together with a fellow named Calcium. It was a big black man that got us out with a pick. I overheard him say something to another darkey about South Carolina, so I guess that's where we were at the time. We then went to a place I don't recall the name of. Here we met another individual who was called Sulphuric Acid. Calcium went away with him and I have never seen him since. A brother of Calcium and I were put into a bag and then sent to this farm and here we are. Now, Mr. Water, tell me of your travels?"

"The first I remember," began Mr. Water, "was going from a small cylinder through a membrane and into a tube. I learned later that it was a muscle cell which I had vacated. I went along the tube together with many other drops just like me. Our path was a labyrinth but we finally came to a place where it was light and not so warm and close as in the tube. We did not stay on this white surface but a short time, till we were all swept off and I fell right here. This fellow called Sodium something, came with me, but like your comrade Calcium, he came uninvited and would probably tell his story if we should allow him."

The two newly-acquainted friends became greatly attached to each other and taking leave of their former comrades, Sodium and Calcium, they set out to see the world together. Moving about among the soil particles one day, they came upon a small white wall. After a short search they found an opening and passed through it into a small
passage. This passage soon joined a larger one, where the two friends met several other travellers. A few of these were Mr. Nitrogen, Mr. Potash and Mr. Lime. All of these travellers were for some time moving slowly along channels. Finally they came to a stop and Mr. Water and Mr. Phosphorus remained side by side for months. It was the root hair of a peach tree by which the two friends had entered into the vascular system of the tree and now they were located in its ripening fruit.

These friends had begun to think themselves life companions, when one day this dream was utterly destroyed and they were rudely separated. Little did the young lady suspect that she was breaking bonds of friendship when she tossed away the pit of the luscious peach given her by her farmer friend. But such was the case. Mr. Phosphorus went again into the soil and was buried at the winter plowing of the orchard. Mr. Water also fell to the ground but not to stay, for the hot July sun immediately changed him into vapor. High up into the air he soared until he again took his liquid form. At the first shower in the winter however, he was again dashed to the ground. This time he hurried between two large lumps of earth and rapidly percolated into the soil. Here to his surprise he came upon a decaying peach pit and within it his friend Mr. Phosphorus. No one witnessed the meeting, but let us hope that it was a happy one.

X. Y. Z.

For sale or rent—Nathan Lewin.

Livia S. (in learning French)—
“First I want to learn how to say, ‘Kiss me, hug me, love me and pretty boy.’”

Have Bailey and Thomas become great friends lately, or is it something else? Thomas’ wheel can frequently be seen at the former’s house, which surely tells on him.

Theory and Practice

People seem to be waking up to the fact that education of the brain is not the only kind that is useful. In many parts of the country schools that combine both intellectual and manual training are being established. We are indeed proud that our own State has not been behind the others in establishing a practical educational institution for those who cannot enter the university, but still wish a good useful education.

New York City has one of the finest schools of this kind in the world, for it combines manual, artistic, technical and scientific education. As has been said about it, “The institution recognizes the dignity as well as the value of intellectual handicraft and skilled manual labor. It gives opportunities for symmetrical and harmonious education and endeavors to develop those qualities which produce spirit of self-reliance.” The institute was established by Charles Pratt of Brooklyn in 1887.

It is not a State institution, but is supported by liberal endowments, so that students have to pay only very moderate fees.

Both day and evening classes are conducted and both sexes are admitted on an equal footing.

The school contains a high school and kindergarten, besides the school proper. The departments consist of a high school, department of fine arts, department of domestic science, department of domestic art, department of science and technology, department of kindergartens and department of libraries, with also a course in physical training.

Although the California Polytechnic School is not so fully developed as the Pratt Institute, it is working along similar lines, and in due time will reach the high development of the older institution.
Constitution
of the San Luis Bay Athletic Association

Article I.—Name.
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.
The name of this Association shall be the San Luis Bay Athletic Association.

Article II.—Object.
The object of this Association is to promote the athletic interests in the public schools.

Article III.—Jurisdiction.
This Association shall have jurisdiction over schools in the rules and regulation of all athletics which are on the Association schedule.

Article IV.—Membership.
Any school may become a member of this Association by a two-thirds vote of the representatives of schools belonging to the Association.

Article V.—Representation
Each school shall be entitled to one faculty representative and two student representatives, which representative body shall be known as the "Athletic Council."

Article VI.—Election of Representatives
The school representatives shall be elected as early as practicable after the beginning of the school year.

Article VII.—Officers.
Section 1. The athletic council upon the adoption of this Constitution and at its annual meetings, shall elect from its number a president, vice-president, a second vice-president, secretary and treasurer, which officers shall constitute an "executive board;" two shall be faculty members and three student members. The officers shall hold office until their successors are elected.

Sec. 2. The board shall elect a manager for each of the following departments: Baseball, football, ladies basket ball, men’s basket ball, tennis and field athletics. The manager may have a voice in the meetings of the board but not a vote.

Article VIII.—Meetings.
Sec. 1. The annual meeting of the council shall be held on the third Saturday of September, at 9:30 a.m. at such place as specified by the council at its last regular meeting.

Sec. 2. Special meetings of the council: The special meetings of the council may be called by the executive board.

Sec. 3. Meeting of the Board:
Regular meetings of the board shall occur semi-annually, viz.: the third Saturday in February. The meeting place of this board shall be such as specified by the board at its last regular meeting.

Sec. 4. A meeting of the executive board may be called at any time by the president or by a petition of two members of the board.

Sec. 5. If any school fails to be represented either by delegate or proxy at two successive regular meetings of the council, it shall cause a forfeiture of membership.

Article IX.—Duties of Officers and Managers.
Sec. 1. The duties of officers shall be such as are usually performed by like officers in similar organizations.

Sec. 2. The manager of each department shall receive and keep a list of the schools which enter his department. He shall ascertain at what dates schools thus entered wish to play games. He shall arrange a schedule of the games leading to a championship in his department and submit it to the board for approval at a meeting. He shall keep a record of the official scores in such contests, and monthly or oftener, compute and publish the standings of the different teams computed on a percentage basis. He shall assist the competing teams in securing competent and honest officials. He shall be present in person or by representation at all meets where records are established for the purpose of authenticating the same. He shall receive all evidence or statements of infractions of rules in contests and shall do all in his power to amicable adjustment of the matter. In case the parties interested are not satisfied with the rulings of the board, they may appeal to the council. The decision of the council shall be final.

Sec. 3. The board shall receive the schedules as submitted by the respective managers and shall prepare the official schedule, leading to a championship in each department.

Sec. 4. The board may from time to time direct the managers to duties not named in this constitution.
Article X.—Assessments.

By a majority vote of the council an assessment may be levied on each school according to her enrollment of boys and one-fourth her enrollment of girls, for the purpose of meeting any necessary expense of the Association.

Schools failing to pay such assessments within two weeks from the time of notification of the assessment, shall be considered dropped from the membership.

Article XI.—Expenses.

In all contests each team shall bear its own expenses.

Sec. 1. The team on whose field the contest is held shall receive all income from the game. The home teams shall furnish perishable paraphernalia and shall retain the same after the game.

Sec. 2. Provided contestants are on neutral ground, these teams shall equally share the receipts from the gate. Perishable paraphernalia shall be paid for from the gate receipts, and the winning team shall take the same.

Article XII.—Quorum.

A quorum shall consist of a representation from one-half the schools in the league.

Article XIII.—Competitors.

No one shall represent any school as a competitor in any athletic contest who has not been a member of that school carrying at least fifteen hours of work per week, for three successive months previous to the contest or from one week after the opening of the term; or who is ranked as a professional; or who has been enrolled as a member of the Inter-collegiate Association; or who is over twenty-one years of age; or who does not bear a good standing; or who is a post-graduate; or who has served as an athlete in that school for the number of years outlined in her course; or who does not have an average of 70 per cent in fifteen hours work per week for three months previous to the field day, and one month previous to all other athletic contests, or from one week after the opening of the term, provided that for grammar schools 15 hours means three-quarters of the regular work.

Article XIV.—Conductors of Fields.

Teams on whose fields contests are held, shall be responsible for the policing of the field and shall see to it that contestants not in play, and spectators, except proper officials, are kept back of the lines as demanded in the rules for each contest. Visiting teams may refuse to play unless this rule is complied with and may, if the interference be continued after the warning, leave the field and claim the game with the usual default score.

Article XV.—Conduct of Players.

Upon the complaint of a team captain the proper field officials may suspend from the game any player who persistently uses profane, vulgar or ungentlemanly language or who indulges in rough or unprofessional tactics.

Article XVI.—Amendments.

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at an annual meeting of the council or at a special meeting, providing the substance of the amendment is given in the call.
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<th><strong>B.G. Latimer</strong></th>
<th><strong>Proud of It</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EAGLE</strong></td>
<td>we always are, when we can make such a</td>
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<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>TEMPTING display of tropical and domestic</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIF.</td>
<td>fruits in MIDWINTER. We are showing the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone Main 35</td>
<td>choicest Bananas, Apples, Pine Apples,</td>
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<tr>
<td>888 Monterey Street</td>
<td>Oranges, Lemons, and Dates, and the finest</td>
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<td>selection of Nuts and Candy that can be</td>
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<td>found in San Luis Obispo. Look at the qua-</td>
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<td>lity of our fruits and the prices.</td>
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<th><strong>ROWAN’S PALACE OF SWEETS</strong></th>
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<td>WALK OVER SHOES</td>
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<td>$3.50 AND $4.00</td>
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Ask L. Fox how to spell San Luis Obispo?

Ask Allen Emmert if the shorthorn heifer has any sympathy for him.

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<td><strong>THE CLOTHER</strong></td>
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<td>Men’s and Boys’ Clothing, Gents’</td>
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<td>Furnishing Goods, Men’s Shoes,</td>
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<th><strong>SOUTH BAY MILLING CO.</strong></th>
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<td>WHEAT, BOLVIAN CATS, AND BEANS</td>
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<th><strong>Industrial Commercial Union</strong></th>
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<td>Guarantee behind all Goods</td>
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* * *
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"Which is the surest way of hatching eggs in an incubator or under a hen?"
Student—"Under a hen."
Instructor—"I think so, too, for I was brought up that way myself."

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Miss Howell (entering door of cooking dept.)—"Have any of you girls eaten an orange in my sewing room?" (No response.) "Well! it must have been some of those miserable first year girls." (Exit.)

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Mr. Roadhouse (in geom.)—"What is the definition of a rhombus?"
H. Loomis—"A figure having adjacent sides equal and parallel."

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Miss Howell (in sewing class)—
"Grace, don't stretch your neck?"
After a pause she continued, "Oh, I
mean the neck of your dress."

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Miss Howell (in sewing class)—
"Grace, don't stretch your neck?"
After a pause she continued, "Oh, I
mean the neck of your dress."

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