A SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, AND HOUSEHOLD ARTS
ADMITTING PUPILS UPON COMPLETION OF THE GRAMMAR GRADES

CALIFORNIA
POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL

CATALOGUE 1908-9

SAN LUIS OBISPO
MAY, 1909

SACRAMENTO:
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1909.

Entrance Examinations .................. Monday, September 13, 1909
Registration ............................. Tuesday, September 14, 1909
Instruction begins ..................... Wednesday, September 15, 1909
Thanksgiving Recess ... Thursday and Friday, November 25 and 26, 1909
First Term ends .......................... Friday, December 17, 1909

CHRISTMAS VACATION.
Second Term registration .................. Monday, January 3, 1910
Instruction begins ....................... Tuesday, January 4, 1910
Washington's Birthday .................... Tuesday, February 22, 1910
Second Term ends ........................... Friday, March 25, 1910

SPRING VACATION.
Third Term registration .................. Monday, April 4, 1910
Instruction begins ....................... Tuesday, April 5, 1910
Memorial Day .............................. Monday, May 30, 1910
Commencement .............................. Friday, June 10, 1910
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LOCATION AND PURPOSE.

The California Polytechnic School is a State institution established at San Luis Obispo under an act of the Legislature of 1901. The government of the school is vested in a board of trustees, consisting of the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction as ex officio members, and of five persons appointed by the Governor for a term of four years each. The school is located one and one half miles north of the center of the city of San Luis Obispo, on high ground commanding a beautiful view of town and valley.

"The purpose of the school is to furnish to young people of both sexes mental and manual training in the arts and sciences, including agriculture, mechanics, engineering, business methods, domestic economy, and such other branches as will fit the student for the non-professional walks of life."

The school aims to supply a need which is felt not only in California, but also in every other State in the Union. That need is an institution which will give boys and girls a training in the arts and sciences which deal peculiarly with country life—the life of the home, the farm, the orchard, the dairy, and the shop. In this present day, when science is doing so much to unravel the mysteries concerning plant and animal life, it is important that the State provide a school where the facts and principles unfolded by science can be demonstrated to the boy and girl, who will return to their home and make its life more attractive, more livable, and more remunerative.

The age of entrance to the school is placed at fifteen years, because it is believed that as a rule children younger than this can not do the serious kind of work which the school demands, and because students coming to the school must have had a previous training equivalent to that covered by the usual grammar school course. Moreover, the majority of children leave school when they have completed the grammar grades. The chief reason for so doing is that they either wish to, or must do something to earn a living. This is particularly true in country communities where there are no schools that teach the things pertaining directly to farm life. It is the children of the country, therefore, who most need an institution of the kind here planned; and to accommodate them at the most opportune period they are admitted at the average age of finishing the grammar school.
EQUIPMENT.

The Farm and Grounds consist of 310 acres of land, the most of which is rolling and typical of a large portion of the coast counties. Thirty acres of rich and level land was added by means of appropriation made by the Legislature of 1907. The farm has a full equipment of tools and machinery, including grain drills, manure spreader, corn harvester, silage cutter and the like. It is stocked with Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Percheron and Clydesdale horses, Berkshire and Poland-China swine, and fowls of the Buff Orpington, Rhode Island Red, White Wyandotte, and White Leghorn breeds, all of which are used for class study as well as for their customary purposes.

Buildings. The main buildings are two stories in height, with a well-lighted basement. The administration building contains the main office, assembly hall, library, class rooms, and laboratories. The household arts building contains sewing rooms, kitchen, dining room, pantries, botany laboratory, class rooms, and instructors' offices. The other buildings are a power house, carpenter shop, forge shop, machine shop, pumping plant, dairy barn and silo, creamery, propagation house, greenhouse, incubator cellar and poultry houses, swine houses, tool sheds, hay barns, and cottages for employees.

Girls' Dormitory. A delightful home on the school farm will be ready for girls in September, 1909. So far as the capacity of the building will permit, all girls not residents of the immediate locality will be expected to reside at the dormitory. The price for board and room will be $22.50 per month. Rooms are furnished with those
articles which can not easily be brought from home. Each girl is required to furnish a pair of blankets, a light comfort, four sheets, three pillow cases, two dresser scarfs, hand towels and bath towels. All linen and towels should be distinctly marked.

**Boys' Dormitory.** A building providing rooms for fifty boys has just been completed. Commodious baths, a large sitting room with fire place, steam heat and electric lights offer every needed convenience and comfort. The price for room and board will be $22.50 per month. Boys living at the dormitory are required to furnish a pair of blankets, a light comfort, four sheets, three pillow cases, two dresser scarfs, hand towels and bath towels. All should be plainly marked. Since dormitory accommodations are insufficient to provide for the entire number of boys in attendance, the faculty each year assists students in finding suitable homes in private families. Students living outside the dormitory are required to board in places approved by the faculty.

**A Dining Hall** with a seating capacity of one hundred and fifty persons will be erected during the summer of 1909. It is expected that this building will be ready for use September next.

**A Creamery Building,** 40 x 60 feet, with engine and boiler room in addition, was completed early in 1909. The building contains independent heat and power, separators of various standard makes, cream ripeners, churns and cheese-making apparatus—in fact, a complete and varied equipment which not only provides for the manufacturing and handling of dairy products, but also affords an opportunity for comparative study of dairy apparatus. Definite arrangements have already been made for the installation of a complete refrigerating plant of six-ton capacity.

**Shops.** Three fully equipped shops, 40 x 100 feet, furnish opportunity for training in wood and iron working. The carpenter shop contains benches and tools for a class of thirty men. A planer, band saw, swinging cut-off saw, power rip saw, and turning lathes are included in the equipment. The forge shop contains sixteen double down draft forges of the latest pattern, accommodating a class of thirty-two men. The machine shop is equipped with a half dozen iron lathes, polishing lathe, universal milling machine, drill presses, shapers, power emery wheels, cut-off saw, and a variety of high-grade finishing tools and measuring devices. Electric power for all machinery of the various shops is furnished from a central plant, which is itself operated by student engineers.
Laboratories are well equipped with instruments and apparatus for work in general and agricultural chemistry, physics (including photometry and X-ray apparatus), drawing, electricity, land surveying and irrigation, botany and plant propagation, horticulture, dairy and creamery, sewing, cooking, and poultry incubation and brooding.

The School Library now contains about sixteen hundred volumes, and this number is being steadily increased. In addition to a good collection of standard English works, there is included standard present-day works on agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, the household arts, electricity, and various mechanical lines.

Contemplated Improvements. Funds appropriated by the Legislature of 1909 guarantee extensive improvements and additions. A central dining hall and kitchen will be completed the coming fall. A new power and lighting plant together with a mechanical and electrical laboratory, is about to be erected to meet growing needs, while new equipment will be added in the laboratories and in the carpenter, forge, and machine shops. A refrigerating plant, churns, pasteurizers, cream ripeners, and testing apparatus for the dairy laboratory will complete the equipment of the newly erected creamery. A new barn will also be erected on the farm and twenty-five hundred dollars will be expended on the poultry plant. Appropriation has also been made for the further development of the school's water supply and the installation of a complete sewer system. Work on the various projects contemplated will begin soon after July 1, 1909, at which date funds appropriated become available.
THE COURSES OF STUDY.

Three main lines of work are undertaken by the school, viz: Agriculture, Mechanics, and Household Arts. The courses in Agriculture and Household Arts comprise all the leading subjects usually grouped under these heads and as detailed below. The course in Mechanics includes, in addition to drawing, academic and science branches, practice in carpentry, forge, machine and electrical work. In all courses the work is about equally divided between class-room and laboratory or shop work. A student entering upon a certain course of study at the beginning of the year is expected to continue the same course throughout the year. The regular courses of study are three years in length, upon the completion of which the student is given a diploma stating the course of study and training pursued.

Regular students, however, entering in 1909 or after will be offered a fourth year of advanced work. Students at present enrolled will complete their courses as listed at the time of their entrance. This fourth year of study will consist chiefly of advanced work in the major subjects at present constituting the courses. While this additional work will not prevent graduation of 1909 entrants at the end of three years, the prospective student is strongly advised to come prepared to take advantage of this fourth year of advanced study.

The three regular courses of study during the year 1909-10 will be given as shown on the following pages. The first year is the beginning of the new three year course, at the completion of which the fourth year of optional work will be offered. The second and third years give the subjects required of those at present enrolled in the school, or who may in 1909 enter for advanced standing. The first, second, and third terms of the school year are indicated by a, b, and c, respectively. Each school day is divided into eight 45-minute periods. Figures denote the number of periods devoted to the subject per week. When the periods are the same for the three terms, the number is given but once.
AGRICULTURE.

First Year.
Mathematics I, 5.
Agriculture I, 5.
Physical Geography, 5.
Plant Propagation, 6.

English I, 5.
Carpentry, 4.
Freehand Drawing and Farm Buildings, 8.
Poultry, 2.

Second Year.

Horticulture, b11, c7.
Dairying, b7, c6.
Mathematics II, 5.
Animal Husbandry, a11, c6.

English, 5.
Chemistry, 8.
Drawing, a7.

Third Year.

Surveying, 4.
Agricultural Chemistry, 5.
Animal Husbandry, 3.
History and Civics, 5.

MECHANICS.

First Year.
Mathematics I, 5.
English I, 5.
Freehand Drawing, 5.
Carpentry, 10.

Forge Work, 4.
Mechanical Drawing, 5.
Physical Geography, 5.

Second Year.

Mathematics II, 5.
Elementary Physics and Electricity, 6.
Forge Work, a4.
Machine Work, a4, b8, c8.

English, 5.
Mechanical Drawing, 4.
Chemistry, 8.

Third Year.

Physics, 7.
Animal Physiology, 3.
Mathematics III, 5.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS.

First Year.
Mathematics I, 5.
English I, 5.
Physical Geography, 5.

Domestic Science I, 3.
Cooking Laboratory, 8.
Dairying, a5, b5.
English, 5.

Second Year.

Domestic Science II, 3.
Cooking Laboratory, 8.
Home Management b2, c5.
Mathematics, a5, b3.

Domestic Science II, 3.
Cooking Laboratory, 8.
Home Management c4.
Mathematics II, 5.

History, 5.
Sloyd, a4, b4.
Botany, 6.
Sewing, c5.
SUBJECT-MATTER COVERED.

English, Mathematics, History, and Civics are the academic subjects common to all courses. Careful instruction in these subjects is considered essential. Since these branches are found in every high school, suffice it to say that the subject-matter taken up corresponds to the field covered by the high school curriculum, except that history is confined largely to the United States.

English I and II: Mr. Berringer and Miss Chase.
Mathematics I, II, and III: Mr. Ewing, Mr. Tavenner, Mr. Berringer, Mr. Johnston, and Miss Chase.
American History and Civics: Mr. Berringer.

AGRICULTURE.

FIRST YEAR.

Agriculture I.—A study of the principles underlying the science of agriculture, including elementary studies in soils, farm crops, and the care and use of farm machinery, and farm animals. Practical talks, field and laboratory work and excursions.

Mr. Edwards, Mr. Rubel, Mr. Condit, Mr. Coleman.

Physical Geography.—Study of physical features of land, erosion, etc., and effect upon soil conditions; climatic conditions and their relation to plant growth; how to read and interpret maps. Recitations, lectures, and field observation.

Mr. Berringer.

Plant Propagation.—A course in practical botany, acquainting the student with plants in all their relations; recitations and lectures; practical work in laboratory, garden, greenhouse, and field.

Mr. Condit.

Carpentry.—Care and use of tools, bench and machine work; practical work in the shop and in the construction of buildings.

Mr. Johnston.

Freehand Drawing and Farm Buildings.—Pencil drawing from plants, fruit, flowers, and still life with study of light and shade; perspective drawing.

Mr. Pearson.

Working drawings of common farm buildings. Mr. Johnston.

Poultry.—Recitations, lectures, and practical work, study of breeds and breeding, feeding, methods of housing, incubation, brooding, and general management under California conditions.

Mr. Coleman.
SECOND YEAR.

Horticulture.—Class work and lectures supplemented by practical work in the field. Laying out, planting, cultivating, irrigating, pruning, spraying of orchards; study of California fruits, their history, special care, varieties, commercial importance and products.  

Mr. Condit.

Dairying.—Recitations, lectures, and practical work. Study and practice of the production and handling of milk; tests for composition and adulterations; manufacturing and handling of milk products.  

Mr. Rubel.

Animal Husbandry. — Live stock judging, study of market and breed types of domestic animals, actual animals being used as illustrations. Study of breeds; origin and development of the various breeds of live stock with reference to special uses and peculiar adaptabilities of each breed. Live stock management; modern methods of growing, handling, and marketing live stock; lectures and practical work.  

Mr. Rubel.

Chemistry.—General inorganic chemistry, including chemical theory and calculations, a study of all the common elements and their compounds, and limited quantitative analysis.  

Mr. Edwards.

Elementary Architectural Drawing.—Continuation of working drawings of farm buildings.  

Mr. Johnston.

To be given in 1910-11.

Agronomy I. Soils.

Elementary study of the physics and chemistry of soil. Includes of effect of heat, moisture, cultivation, mulches, and cropping; relation of soil to plant growth; common minerals and mineral elements and their effect on the growth of crops; alkalies, irrigation, drainage, and crop rotation.

Agronomy II. Fertilizers.

Study of sources and use of commercial fertilizers; effect of application to various soils and crops.
Third Year.

Surveying.—Open to all third year men for one afternoon per week throughout the year. Time is divided between field work and the drafting room. A good equipment of transits, levels, clinometers, etc., and the large school farm furnish an opportunity for the most practical work. Students learn the use of the instruments, the laying of foundations, running ditches to grade, setting cross section stakes and calculation of the earth to be moved, determining the area of fields, and the transfer of all field notes to neat map form in the drafting room.

Mr. Waters.

Agricultural Chemistry and Analysis.—A study of the application of chemical science to modern agriculture. Laboratory practice includes analysis of soils, fertilizers, cattle feeds, dairy products, etc. Library research and preparation of papers on live agricultural topics.

Mr. Edwards.


Mr. Rubel.

Physics.—General first course in class and laboratory work covering mechanics, heat, electricity, sound and light. Special attention is given the first three topics.

Mr. Waters.

Animal Physiology.—Elementary physiology with special reference to the common diseases of domestic animals.

Mr. Rubel.
MECHANICS.

First Year.

Mathematics I, English I, and Physical Geography as noted under academic subjects and Agriculture, first year.

Freehand Drawing.—Pencil drawing from still life; study of light and shade; perspective sketching in pencil; perspective sketching from working drawings of parts of machinery and architectural ornament; pencil drawing of geometric solids; lettering and design. Mr. Pearson.

Carpentry.—A practical course in bench and machine work. Models of joints commonly used in carpentry and joinery. Actual work both in and out of the shop. A portion of the time is spent in a course on wall and roof framing. Mr. Johnston.

Forge Work.—Practice in iron and steel work, including drawing, upsetting, drilling, welding, tempering, and ornamental iron work. Lathe tools and other pieces are made to be used in the machine shop. Mr. Pearson.

Mechanical Drawing.—General instruction in the use of instruments; plates in freehand and mechanical lettering, solution of problems in geometrical construction, with simple plates in mechanical drawing. Mr. Tavenner.

Second Year.

Elementary Physics and Electricity.—Class and laboratory work in mechanics of solids, liquids, and gases, fundamental laws and principles of electricity, batteries, simple measurements, etc., with a special view to preparation for the mechanical work of the following year. Mr. Waters.
Forge Work.—Practical tool making, including some repair work.  
Mr. Pearson.

Machine Work.—Exercise work with lathe, shaper, drill-press,  
grinding machine, etc.; dressing of bearings, chipping, filing and scraping  
stock to size. General instruction in the care and handling of machines,  
cutting speed for various materials, use of measuring instruments and  
general tool room equipment.  
Mr. Tavenner.

Mechanical Drawing.—Shop drawings from direct measurements  
of valves, pulleys, shaft hangers, machine parts, and a variety of mechanical  
models.  
Mr. Tavenner.

Chemistry.—See Chemistry under Agriculture, second year.

Third Year.

Steam and Electrical Machinery.—This course of class room and  
laboratory work deals with the wiring, installing, testing and care of  
general electrical apparatus, operation of steam engines, valve setting,  
measurement of horse power, the care of steam boilers, and the more  
common mechanical problems. The laboratory equipment includes a  
variety of generators, motors, transformers, testing instruments, steam  
and gas engines, etc. The laboratory work is of the most practical  
nature, dealing with the most important of the points brought out in the  
class room. The school power plant is in the same building and is  
operated by all men in this course.  
Mr. Waters.

Machine Work.—Gear cutting, planer work, machine and engine  
building, construction of models, and general repair work. Special  
pieces of work assigned to students depending on their choice and skill.  
Mr. Tavenner.

Physics.—Dealing with heat, light, sound, and invisible radiations.  
Laboratory well equipped with up-to-date apparatus. Work is of same  
grade as previous year.  
Mr. Waters.

Surveying.—See Surveying under Agriculture, third year.

Household Arts.

First Year.

Mathematics I, English I, and Physical Geography as noted under  
academic subjects and Agriculture, first year.

Physiology.—Study of the human body with special reference to  
the laws of health.  
Miss Secrest.
Freehand Drawing.—Pencil drawing from plants, fruit, flowers and still life; study of light and shade; perspective drawing; charcoal, colored chalk, and water color work; lettering, poster work and design.  
Mr. Pearson.

Sewing and Dressmaking.—Model work to teach various stitches used in hand sewing; use of machines; drafting patterns; cutting and making underclothes, woolen dress skirts, and shirt waists.  
Miss Howell.

Millinery.—Wiring, binding, facing and lining hats; making wire and buckram frames and covering same. One term.

To be given in 1910-11.

Domestic Science I and Cooking Laboratory.—A study of all carbohydrate foods,—their sources, chemical composition, cookery, digestion, and economic value. Followed by a similar consideration of fats and proteids. Study of cleansing agents, ranges, and fuels. Notes, government bulletins, and reference reading. In the laboratory the student makes various preparations of the food considered in the lecture room.  
Miss Secrest.

Dairying.—Handling milk; use of the Babcock test for butter fat; tests for adulterations; making and handling of butter.  
Mr. Rubel.

Chemistry.—Elements and their compounds; chemistry of fuels; ventilation; cooking; cleaning; removing stains, etc. Designed as a course in the application of chemistry to everyday life.  
Mr. Edwards.

Gardening.—A course designed to acquaint the student with the best garden and ornamental plants, and methods by which plants are commonly propagated and grown.  
Mr. Condit.
Domestic Science II and Cooking Laboratory.—Review of physiology of digestion; composition of the body; metabolism; study of dietaries; actual making of a dietary for an adult, for a child, and for a family; planning meals at minimum cost. In the laboratory preservation of fruit; making bread, pastry, cake, desserts; invalid cookery; table setting and serving. Each girl plans, prepares, and presides as hostess at a luncheon to which she invites friends, other members of the class acting as waitresses.

Miss Secrest.

Home Management.—Sanitation, home economics, house furnishing, home nursing and emergencies. Sanitary construction of houses; systematic housekeeping; sanitary, economical, and artistic house furnishings. Lectures, readings, excursions.

Miss Secrest.

Laundering.—Included with Domestic Science II. Methods of cleansing and agents used; water, hard and soft; methods of cleansing woolens, silks, and laces. Practical work is given with the theory.

Miss Secrest.

Sloyd.—Cardboard work, wood work; care and use of tools; making of simple pieces in wood; elementary mechanical drawing.

Mr. Pearson.

Botany.—General course in elementary botany; recitations and lectures on the structure, development, and form of plants; practical work in the laboratory and field. Type studies of groups of plants and collection of herbarium specimens.

Mr. Condit.

Sewing.—One term of practical dressmaking.

Miss Howell.
HAMMERED METAL—SPECIAL COURSE.

A course given in 1908-09, and which will probably be repeated in 1909-10, includes working of sheet copper and brass, riveting and soldering. Raising metal by the sand bag and iron stake methods is taught. There is also included the application of ornament by piercing, etching, and chasing. Definite announcement concerning this course can not be made before October 1, 1909.

SHORT COURSE IN DAIRYING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

A short course in Dairying and Animal Husbandry, to extend over a period of six weeks, will open on or about January 5, 1910. This course will be open to anyone desiring practical instruction in the subjects covered, but will be particularly useful to the busy dairyman or farmer who can spare but a limited time from home. A large portion of each day will be devoted to practice work in the creamery and this will be supplemented by lectures on milk production, testing, and manufacture of dairy products. The new creamery with its complete equipment provides excellent facilities for this work. A course of lectures will also be given on breeding, feeding and judging dairy cattle with one afternoon per week for practical work in judging. A special bulletin announcing this course will be ready for distribution about September 15, 1909. Copies will be mailed to all applicants.

SHORT COURSE IN POULTRY HUSBANDRY.

A practical course in poultry raising extending over a period of a few weeks will open in January, 1910. In addition to a study of breeds and breeding the best methods of housing, feeding, and general management will be treated. Incubation, brooding, and the care of young chicks will be taught largely by actual demonstration at the school's poultry yards. A special appropriation made by the last Legislature has provided funds for the erection of model poultry houses during the coming summer. This new equipment will be ready for the short course of January, 1910. To those inquiring a special bulletin will be mailed about September 15, 1909.
ADMISSION AND CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

The school is open to any boy or girl upon the following conditions:
Applicants must be at least fifteen years of age, and must give satisfactory evidence of good moral character and of good behavior.
Applicants thus qualified will be admitted without examination upon presenting a Diploma of Graduation from any grammar school (eighth grade) of the State.
Applicants who do not hold a grammar school certificate, but who submit a recommendation from their last teacher or their Superintendent of Schools, will be admitted upon satisfactorily passing an examination in English, arithmetic, United States history and geography. The examination in English will consist of a test of the applicant's ability to read, write and spell; in arithmetic, it will include fractions, decimals and percentage; in history and geography, the leading facts as covered in the usual grammar school course. The examination for 1909 will be held in the school buildings on Monday, September 13, at 1:30 p.m.
Applicants should enclose their grammar school certificate when sending their application for admission to the school. If not possible to send the certificate at the same time, it should be sent before September 10, 1909. The certificate will be returned to the applicant after the opening of school.
Applicants who expect to be admitted upon examination must send their recommendations at the same time with their application for admission. All applications for admission to the school must be made on the regular form as found in this circular and should be sent to the Director of the school not later than September 13, 1909.
School is held five days a week—from Monday to Friday inclusive. If found necessary, Saturday may be used for shop, laboratory, or field work. The daily hours for recitation, shop, field, and laboratory work are from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.

Regular Students. A regular student is one who is admitted to full standing upon a Diploma of Graduation from a grammar school or upon passing an equivalent entrance examination and who takes one of the full courses of study as heretofore outlined. All students are advised to register as regular. The essential qualifications are easily obtained by all, and the student will receive much more value from attendance upon the school if he or she follows the regular course of study, which has been carefully planned by the faculty.

High School Graduates. Since this institution is of like grade to the high schools, it follows that our academic work is of a somewhat similar nature to that of the high school. Graduates of high schools will, therefore, be given credit for work done elsewhere, such as English and mathematics. Students who have not been graduated from a high school,
but who have been in attendance therein for two years or more, may be
given credit for academic work for which the proper credentials are
presented. Any high school student who receives credit upon entrance
for the academic work should complete our course in less than three
years.

Special Students in Agriculture. Those who do not feel that they
can take the full course in Agriculture, but who desire a training in the
more practical subjects of the course, may elect such subjects as they
are qualified for. They must be at least eighteen years of age and
possess the same educational qualifications as those who enter for the
full course. A list of studies is given below, from which they may
choose, subject to the approval of the faculty. One or two full years' work may be very profitably selected from this list.

Soils and Fertilizers, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture,
Horticulture, Gardening, English,
Forge Work, Poultry Culture,
Botany, Dairying,
Drawing, Carpentry.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Expenses. No tuition fees are charged. The student is expected
to pay for the materials used in the shops and laboratories. To cover
these expenses all students, except first-year girls, are charged $15 per
year, regardless of the course of study pursued. This fee is payable in
three installments of $5 each on registration days of the three terms.
Regularly enrolled first-year girls are charged $10 per year. The fee is
payable in three installments, $4 on registration day of the first term, and
$3 the second and third terms.

The materials supplied under such payment are chemicals, wood, gas,
iron, drawing paper, and the like. At the time of registration a deposit
of $5 is required from each student to pay for individual breakage of
tools and apparatus. Such portion of the deposit as is not needed to
cover breakage will be returned June 10, 1910. Students are required to
furnish their own books, drawing instruments, and special clothing, such
as overalls, etc., needed in the shops and laboratories.

The total expense for books, drawing instruments, and other supplies
needed by each student at the beginning of the school year will be about
$10. The drawing instruments will last during the entire course. The
expenses for additional books at the beginning of the second and third
terms will not exceed $5. The total cost of books, supplies and fee for
the first year will, therefore, be about $40. Books and other supplies
may be purchased at reasonable prices in San Luis Obispo.

Room and Board may be secured in private families in San Luis
Obispo at from $20 to $25 per month. There is opportunity to rent
furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Students must board at places
approved by the faculty.
Self-Support. A limited amount of employment can be given to students who find it necessary to earn a portion of their expenses while attending the school. The farm, buildings, and grounds afford opportunity to employ a few students more or less regularly during the year. No remuneration will be made for manual work of any kind which carries instruction with it.

Opportunities for work are found in San Luis Obispo, chiefly with private families caring for lawns and gardens or doing housework. Many students, especially boys, are paying a part of their living expenses in this way.

No student should come to school expecting to pay his entire expenses by labor during the school year. The school work occupies the most of the day, and the evenings are required to prepare the lessons for the following day. Provision may be made, however, for students who need to do much work in order to pay their way, whereby they may take less than the full school curriculum and thus be a longer time completing the course.

Reception of New Students. A reception committee composed of old students regularly organized by the Y. M. C. A. will meet all trains at the opening of the school year. New students will be assisted in finding their way to the school and to their new homes, in registering, and in becoming acquainted with the surroundings of the school and its activities. Student committees of the Polytechnic Y. M. C. A. are also organized for the purpose of assisting deserving students in securing employment and for caring for the sick.

Public Speaking and Debate. Training in practical public speaking is not neglected. Students in the English department from time to time are given opportunity to present before the morning assembly papers on subjects of current interest. A series of debates between the Polytechnic School and local high schools serves to stimulate interest in practical public speaking.

Athletics. A general association, officered by the students, has charge of the athletics of the school under the guidance of a faculty adviser. The playgrounds are ample and include separate tennis and basket ball courts for the girls. The Polytechnic is a member of the San Luis Bay Athletic Association, and participates with the other schools in football, baseball, tennis, and track events.

Discipline. It is expected that all persons who attend this school have an earnest purpose to make the best use of their time while in attendance. It is expected, therefore, that their behavior will always be exemplary in school and in the town. Failure to do the work laid out by the school or neglect to conduct one's self as a lady or gentleman will result in the suspension of the guilty student. The parent or guardian will be notified of any disobedience or misconduct on the part of the student.

Correspondence concerning the school should be addressed to the Director of the California Polytechnic School, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
## STUDENTS 1908-09.

**ABBREVIATIONS.**—A, agriculture; H, household arts; M, mechanics; S, special student. The year in the course is indicated by the numerals.

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Wood, Hazel Elizabeth...............3 H.............................................. San Luis Obispo
Wyss, Selina E.......................2 H................................................ Klau
Yates, Ernest E.......................1 A................................................ Elsinore

Number enrolled in regular courses.................................................. 140
Number enrolled in special class in copper work............................ 11

Total number receiving instruction.................................................. 151
POLYTECHNIC'S PRIZE DRAFTERS—PERCHERONS AND CLYDESDALES.

JUDGING CLYDESDALES.
CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL
SAN LUIS OBISPO

Application for Admission

Date..........................................................

Name in full...........................................................

Residence..........................................................

Date and place of birth............................................

Course of study desired...........................................

    Parent or guardian will approve this application by signing below.

...........................................................................

...........................................................................

(Business address)

Certificate from School Last Attended

The above-named applicant............................................enrolled in the

.......................................................... School..........................................................

completed .......................................................... grade

with the following record:  Scholarship, ..................................

Department,  Attendance,  ..................................

    Dated at.........................................................., 19....

    I hereby recommend.............................................as a desirable student for the

California Polytechnic School.

...........................................................................

(Student, Teacher, Principal, or Superintendent.)

Detach and mail to the California Polytechnic School,
San Luis Obispo.
SAN LUIS OBISPO, a city of 5,000 people, is on the coast line of the Southern Pacific Railway, 250 miles south of San Francisco and 225 miles north of Los Angeles. There are provided four daily trains from San Francisco and three from Los Angeles. Port San Luis, ten miles distant, is the harbor from which the Pacific Coast Railway passing through the city reaches 90 miles into the interior southward.

Extensive improvements in the city of San Luis Obispo will provide for its increasing population. At a recent election by a vote almost unanimous it was decided to issue additional bonds for the sum of $180,000 to be expended in the extension of water and sewer systems and other public utilities.

San Luis Obispo has churches representing the following denominations: Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian, all of which welcome students who wish to find a church home during their residence at the school. The Catholic congregation occupies the famous Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, established by Father Junipero Serra in 1772.

A free public library established in 1897 now contains six thousand bound volumes and seven thousand unbound pamphlets and magazines. It occupies a $10,000 library building, which is the gift of Mr. Carnegie. Students in the Polytechnic School are granted equal privileges in the library with the residents of the city.

The climate of San Luis Obispo is a pleasing combination of sea and mountain air, moderate in temperature both summer and winter. The ocean shore ten to twelve miles distant and picturesque mountains surrounding the town make the home of Polytechnic School a delightful residence section of the State.