

twenty-nine feet long by nine and one-half feet wide, and is built of iron and steel plates riveted together. Four large boilers, to be used for warming the building and working the elevators, have been put in position, and the work connected with them almost completed. During the past year the two iron towers flanking the McAllister Street entrance have been erected. They are models of workmanship, and present an elegant appearance. The granite steps and piers of the McAllister Street portico have also been laid, as well as those of the Eastern entrance, facing Park Avenue. It is expected that by the first of May the portion of the building now under consideration will be so far advanced as to be occupied by the Treasurer, Auditor, Assessor, Tax Collector, License Collector, Mayor, Board of Supervisors, City and County Attorney, City and County Surveyor, Superintendent of Streets, Board of Education, the County Court, the Probate Court, and the Nineteenth District Court. The cost of the new City Hall, including liabilities on contracts already awarded, has thus far been \$2,371,000. Of this \$1,525,000 was expended by the first Board of Commissioners and the Board of Supervisors, and \$846,000 by the present Board of Commissioners. The further cost of completing the edifice and its grounds is estimated by the architect at \$1,879,000, making its total cost when finished \$4,250,000. The final completion of the immense structure is expected to occupy several years, though the rapidity with which the work will be prosecuted will depend to a great extent upon the appropriation of the necessary funds.

**INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.**—This is a reformatory institution to which ungovernable boys are committed, either on complaint of the officers of the law, or, as it often happens, at the request of the parents or guardians of the refractory youths. It is located on the San Jose Road, about six miles southwest of the City Hall, and is designed to accommodate two hundred and fifty boys. During the year ending July 1, 1877, there were two hundred and sixty-six commitments—an unusually large number. The ages of the inmates range from children of nine years to lads of eighteen, the greatest number being from ten to seventeen. Leading an idle and dissolute life is the charge against the greater portion, and of these about one quarter were committed at the request of their parents or guardians. The boys at the institution are compelled both to work and study, four hours per day being devoted to the former, and four and a quarter hours to the latter. Some are taught various useful trades, and a large number are employed in farming and gardening—seventy-five acres, of the one hundred and thirty which compose the grounds, being under cultivation. The school-room will seat two hundred boys. The work done here during the past year is reported unusually good, and much interest is taken by a considerable number of the lads in the school exercises. Some additions have been made during the past year by donations to the library, which now contains about one hundred and fifty volumes.

**THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION** is situated on the San Jose Road, on the lot occupied also by the Industrial School. The building, which is composed of brick and stone, was completed in 1874, and cost about \$120,000. The central portion is octagonal in form. Here is the residence of the Superintendent. Attached are two wings, containing in all two hundred cells, each capable of accommodating two prisoners. Should it be necessary, three other wings can be added, with accommodation for one thousand inmates. The cells are furnished for three hundred and ninety-four prisoners, with three dark cells, for the purpose of punishment. The House of Correction is designed as a place where able-bodied criminals can be compelled to undergo hard labor. It was first used for the purpose for which it was built, in September, 1876. Since that time up to the end of the fiscal year there were thirty-three convicts committed to it. Several large workshops have been built for the prisoners, all of whom are required to perform manual labor for eight hours each day. There is also a hospital and chapel.

**THE CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL** is situated on a ten-acre plot of ground, in the southern portion of the city, bounded by Potrero Avenue and Nevada, Sierra, and Nebraska streets. The main entrance is on Potrero Avenue. The buildings of the hospital, which has accommodations for three hundred and eighty-four patients, comprise the administrative and dining halls, each wooden buildings, three stories in height, and situated opposite each other in the centre of the block, a kitchen and laundry, gate-house, stable, morgue, operating rooms, etc., besides six long, two-story wooden pavilions, used as hospital wards. Each of these is capable of accommodating sixty-four patients, besides nurses and attendants. Between the administrative and dining hall buildings extends a long, covered corridor. Should the wants of the hospital require it, it is designed to erect twelve additional pavilions on either side of this corridor, and parallel with the main building, giving accommodation to several hundred additional patients. During the year ending July 1, 1877, there were three thousand and twelve patients admitted to the hospital.

**THE CITY AND COUNTY ALMS HOUSE** occupies a portion of the old San Miguel Ranch, distant about six miles from the City Hall, and within sight of Lake Honda. The Alms House consists of a large four-story building, having a frontage of one hundred and sixty-seven feet, with wings at the northern and southern extremities, each forty-four by seventy-three and one-half feet. It was opened September 12, 1867, and has accommodations for five hundred inmates. During the time that it has been in operation it has afforded comfort and shelter to four thousand five hundred and seventy-two persons. During the last fiscal year five hundred and sixty-one were admitted, and at the close of the year there were four hun-