

supply of first-class private institutions for the training of youth. While everything belonging to California is conducive to the highest degree of physical development, it is creditable to her citizens that nothing has been neglected that can minister to the greatest intellectual attainment. If there are those who labor under the erroneous opinion that a love of gain is the ruling passion of our people, the flourishing educational institutions which are to be found everywhere around us, are the best refutation of so fallacious an idea.

The following statistics of the number of private schools in San Francisco will conclusively show the truth of the statements we have made in this connection. The whole number of these schools is seventy-five, and the aggregate attendance upon the same is 5,775. Of these ten are conducted by the Catholic denomination, the aggregate attendance upon which is 3,519. One of these schools is located in the First District; seven in the Second District; ten in the Fourth District; one in the Fifth District; five in the Sixth District; four in the Seventh District; fourteen in the Eighth District; nine in the Ninth District; fourteen in the Tenth District; eight in the Eleventh District, and two in the Twelfth District.

In enumerating the principal private schools, as the most numerous, largely attended, and amply provided for, we commence our summary with the

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE.

This well-known literary institution, located on Market Street between Fourth and Fifth, which is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, was first opened for the reception of students on the fifteenth day of October, 1855, and was incorporated under the law of the State on the thirtieth of April, 1859, and empowered to confer the usual degrees and academical honors. Since its commencement this institution has been attended with the highest degree of prosperity and success. The course of instruction pursued is thorough, and comprises a complete classical, mathematical, and philosophical course of training calculated to prepare the pupil for entering upon the study of any of the professions, or commencing any business vocation. The college is provided with an extensive laboratory, comprising all the necessary appliances for the assaying of metals and making chemical analyses, which is an important feature not generally found in institutions of this character; a spacious building has been erected for a photographic gallery, where all the departments of the Daguerrean art will be practiced and taught. There is a telegraphic room, with an instrument in operation, connecting with a similar station at the Santa Clara College—the use of the California State Line having been granted for this purpose—where the business of operating is taught, forming another novel and important educational feature.

The founders of this institution foreseeing the rapid progress of the Queen City of the Pacific, purchased some years since the property upon which the magnificent College edifice has since been erected. This lot has a frontage of two hundred and seventy-five feet on Market, and the same on Jessie Street, with a depth of three hundred and fifty feet. The College building at present consists of a center and two wings, one of which is one hundred and five feet by fifty-six, and the other in which is the Col-

lege Hall—used temporarily as the Church, until that building shall be erected in another portion of the grounds—is one hundred and seventy by sixty feet. The present building, the cost of which independent of the lot was \$120,000, although one of the finest architectural ornaments of the city is only one-third of the extent contemplated. When the extensive additions are made the entire structure will rival anything of the kind to be found in our portion of the country. The present building is admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed, being abundantly lighted and well ventilated in every portion; the ceilings are lofty, and spacious halls run through the building. A large play-ground is attached with a commodious shelter from the rain, affording ample means for the physical exercise of the pupils. In fact, nothing has been neglected which is at all conducive to mental and physical training. The number of students in the College at present is four hundred.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

This institution is situated near the county road to San José, at a distance of four miles and a half from this city. The lot on which the building is erected consists of sixty acres; it possesses all the advantages of a salubrious situation, and commands an extensive view of the Bay and surrounding scenery. The College building covers a space of two hundred and eighty feet front by a depth of fifty feet, which, in the center, is increased to a depth of seventy feet; one hundred and ten feet of the building will be three stories high, and the remaining portion four stories high. On the northern extremity of the main edifice is situated the refectory, which is forty by eighty feet, and two stories in height. On the southern extremity is the chapel, forty by one hundred and thirty feet. By this arrangement the greatest advantage is secured for all healthful purposes, as the sun shines during the day on the three principal fronts of the building, and the narrow ends being north and south, during the rainy season the smallest surface is exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Thus the structures form three sides of a quadrangle, and on the eastern front there is a cloister thirteen feet six inches wide, which extends the entire length of the building, so that under any circumstances and at all periods of the year the students can have out-door exercise. The basement will contain the offices of the steward, and all apartments in connection with them; the housekeepers' rooms, servants' rooms, general store rooms, bath rooms, and closets for various purposes.

The chief entrances to the College are in the principal story. These consist of an entrance in the center through a spacious porch, and two side entrances. The center one leads to a hall thirteen feet wide by thirty feet long, on either side of which are the reception rooms. This hall terminates in a corridor which leads to the three chief staircases and the different apartments in this story, namely: Lavatories, professor's rooms, recreation hall, and library; on the eastern side of this story are the various entrances to the cloister. The second story consists of school rooms, class rooms, music rooms, apartments for natural philosophy and museum. The third story consists of dormitories, bed rooms, bath rooms, and an apartment which will answer as a temporary infirmary. The first story of the refectory building consists of lavatory, refectory, and lunch rooms; the second story is a dormitory. There are three entrances to the chapel—one through the western porch which faces the altar, another through the tower which is situated on the south side, and one on the north side.

The sanctuary is in the east end of the chapel, adjoining to which are sacristies, and organ gallery. The top of the spire is to be one hundred and thirty feet above the surface of the ground, and the south