

for the care of the sick of their own countrymen. The special purpose of these hospitals is to provide for the necessities of certain classes of our population, but all who desire to avail themselves of their advantages are admitted. The buildings are not only commodious but are well adapted for the purposes designed. It is to be regretted that the same remark cannot be made of the one belonging to the city. We are the more ready to make this admission in consideration of the fact that steps have already been taken which will eventually give us a City and County Hospital that will be a credit if not an ornament to our city. One of the buildings in present use was constructed for a school-house and converted into a Hospital in 1857. Since then a large wooden building—little more than a barn—has been put up on a part of the same lot. As the city grew and the number of "indigent sick" increased, various means were adopted to supply immediate necessities. In 1867 a large Alms House was commenced near Lake Honda, which has already cost \$120,000. The removal of the superannuated and permanently disabled to this place, from the city and county Hospital where they had been accumulating for years, relieved the latter of a serious inconvenience and increased its capacity for those actually sick, nevertheless the city greatly needs the new Hospital in contemplation, for which \$250,000 has been appropriated. The lot upon which it is to be erected, adjoins the Potrero Small-Pox Hospital property and is eight hundred and sixty-six by four hundred and eighty feet. The building will be three stories and an attic high and is to measure four hundred and forty-five feet front, including two front wings. It is to have two rear wings each one hundred and twenty feet long and is so arranged that other wings may be added at any time, if required.

The United States Marine Hospital, at Rincon Point is the largest structure of the kind on the Pacific Coast, and is capable of accommodating about eight hundred patients, though it rarely has over one hundred inmates. When built in 1853, it was far out of town, but now the city has so extended around it, as to render its site exceedingly desirable for commercial purposes. Extensive grading of the surrounding property has left the building upon a high embankment and so impaired its foundation, that it will be necessary to tear it down. It is considered, however, to be sufficiently secure to last a year longer, when it is the intention to secure an appropriation from Congress, and build another hospital at a more suitable location.

The French Hospital occupying a one hundred vara lot in the southern portion of the city, is having a second story added to it, by which its capacity will be more than doubled.

During the year the Foundling and Lying-In Asylum, the Italian and Swiss Hospitals, and the San Francisco Woman's Hospital have been established, through the munificent aid extended by our citizens; and the State Woman's Hospital, already

established, has been incorporated. Besides these a new Small-Pox Hospital, capable of accommodating over eighty patients, has just been completed at the Potrero.

As a rough estimate it may be stated that our city hospitals, public and private, can accommodate from one thousand eight hundred to two thousand patients, and that the average number which they actually contain does not vary much from one thousand.

Cemeteries.

There is, perhaps, no feature connected with a prominent city that occupies a greater degree of interest in the estimation of strangers and visitors than its cemeteries. One of the most attractive spots to the visitor to the great American metropolis is the "City of the Dead" at Greenwood. The peaceful shades of Mount Auburn have a melancholy charm to those who make a pilgrimage to the great capital of the Bay State, and no one enters the City of Brotherly Love without seeing the classic monuments, tastefully laid out, beautifully adorned, and admirably-kept grounds at Laurel Hill. Other cities of lesser extent and fewer years exhibit equal taste and regard for the depositories of their dead. Spring Grove at Cincinnati, Mount Hope at Rochester, the Albany Cemetery, and numerous others, are examples of taste in the selection of the location and beauty of adorning and arrangement. In all modern places selected for the repose of the departed, good taste has retained the primitive forest trees—the monarchs of the groves themselves being fitting monuments "not made with hands." In point of beauty of locality, our own Laurel Hill and Calvary Cemeteries, situated as they are in full view of that grandest of all monuments, the mighty ocean, are nowhere surpassed. There is a fitness and sublimity in their contiguity to the waves of the Pacific and the entrance to the Golden Gate, that never fails to impress every beholder. In the way of monuments erected to the memory of the departed by the hand of affection and regard, many may be found in the city cemeteries which are alike models of artistic elegance and pure and refined taste.

There are eight cemeteries in this city. The Mission Burial Ground, (no longer used as a place of interment) established in 1776; Laurel Hill (late Lone Mountain) in 1854; Calvary in 1860; Masonic in 1864; Odd Fellows in 1865; Neval Shalome in 1865; Gibboth Olom in 1865, and the San Francisco Cemetery Association established in 1867. The latter is a new organization, which has purchased an extensive tract of land, a portion of the San Miguel Rancho, situated south of Lake Honda, and will soon have it ready for cemetery purposes.

Associations---Protective, Literary, Etc.

For a description of the different associations the reader is referred to the Appendix, page 764, in which will be found the officers and operations of each during the past year. The progress made by