

fornia as their future home in preference to States nearer their present habitations. The project is an experiment, but there is every reason to believe that if it can be carried out under prudent and honest management, it will amply repay the State for its outlay, and give a great impetus to the work of developing the resources of California and the Pacific Coast generally. The officers of the California Immigrant Union are: C. T. Hopkins, President *pro tem.*; A. D. Bell, First Vice-President; W. H. Martin, General Manager; C. W. Grant, Secretary. The temporary offices of the Union are at 315 California Street, San Francisco.

Masonic, Odd Fellows, and Red Men's Orders.

Among the most prominent of our public institutions are these benevolent orders. There is, probably, no city in the Union where these associations are in a more flourishing condition than in San Francisco. Each of these orders owns a handsome property—fine building with handsome halls for the use of the association. In the elegant building owned by the Masonic Order, built by a joint-stock association of the members, there are four large halls for the use of the lodges, and a large banquetting hall, with ante-rooms, committee rooms, and offices. This structure is one of the handsomest public buildings of our city.

The Odd Fellows' Order is also in a most flourishing condition. The library of this institution is one of the best in the city, abounding in rare works, relating especially to the history of our State.

The Improved Order of Red Men have erected recently a commodious hall on Bush Street, near Dupont, for the accommodation of the different lodges in the city.

During the year several lodges of the Knights of Pythias have been organized, of which seven are in operation in this city.

The Order of Druids have increased their sphere of usefulness, and several new groves have been organized during the past year.

For list of the different associations, and the officers of each, see Appendix, pages 825, 830, 834, 835 and 837.

Hospitals.

In so far as numbers and size are concerned, the hospitals of San Francisco will compare favorably with other cities of its extent and population. Private institutions abound. The Germans and French have for years had fine hospital buildings, the one belonging to the latter having had a story added to it a year ago. The Sisters of Mercy own a large structure on Rincon Hill, and the Italians have just completed a commodious hospital four miles from the business part of the city. 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 Almshouse 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 somewhat impaired its foundation, though it is believed that any further injury to the building may be prevented by proper care. The hospital has been vacant for several months, the authorities considering it unsafe after the earthquake of 1868.

Besides those enumerated, there are several smaller institutions, which have been established within a few years through the magnificence of our citizens, viz: the State Woman's Hospital, the San Francisco Woman's Hospital, the Foundling and Lying-in Asylum, etc., etc.

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.

SAN FRANCISCO LYING-IN AND FOUNDLING HOSPITAL (269 Jessie Street).—This noble institution, so little understood, is quietly but surely performing a mission of charity and love. It was instituted about two years ago, but it is only lately that it has come into effective operation. This institution is of a peculiar character. It not only relieves the patient from pain, but also, by silence, relieves the mind