

Until recently, ladies have not been received into the college for tuition, but they are now admitted into all the school departments, and already about twenty-five ladies are availing themselves of this opportunity for obtaining a practical education and learning telegraphy. We are told by the teachers that their progress has been very satisfactory in every case, thus demonstrating the fact that women can readily learn business.

This school is now permanently located in what is known as the College Building, at No. 24 Post Street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. This building was constructed over three years ago, and these apartments specially arranged for the college. The rooms are very fine for this purpose, and, we are told, are in every respect equal to those of the best schools of like nature in our largest Eastern cities. A visit to them during school hours will always prove interesting as well as instructive.

The faculty of the college comprises the following well-known teachers and officers: E. P. Heald, President; F. C. Woodbury, Secretary; A. E. Castle and J. D. Blackman, Accounts and Penmanship; F. Seregni, Plain and Ornamental Writing; H. M. Stearns, Bookkeeping and English Studies; T. R. Southern, Mathematics and Penmanship; Miss C. Snell, Assistant Theoretical Department; O. Brooks, Superintendent of the Telegraphic Department; Mrs. A. M. Hatch, Photography; W. P. Casey, Surveying and Navigation; A. P. D. Bief, Alexander Elgass, and C. F. Morel, Modern Languages; and Lloyd Baldwin, Commercial Law.

Medical Colleges.

There are two medical colleges in this city—the "Medical Department of the University of California," and the "Medical College of the Pacific." The latter was established in 1858, and was, until 1872, the "Medical Department of the University of the Pacific." It is now the "Medical Department of University College," and is situated on Stockton Street, near Geary. The former was established in 1864 under a special charter, by Dr. H. H. Toland of this city, who has recently conveyed the entire property of the institution, including the college building, situated on the corner of Stockton and Francisco streets, to the University of California, under whose fostering care its operations will be hereafter conducted. Both have a very efficient corps of Professors—the most eminent physicians in the State. The attendance upon these colleges is not large; yet from some cause, both are continued with good assurance of success.

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Established by the druggists of San Francisco for the purpose of education in the branches pertaining to the practice of Pharmacy. Incorporated August 7, 1872. Trustees: William T. Wenzell, President; J. Winchell Forbes, Secretary; J. G. Steele, Treasurer; Jno. Calvert, Wm. Simpson, and W. E. Mayhew, who are authorized to solicit subscriptions for the capital stock.

The Faculty of the College will be composed of actual Pharmacists, and the practical as well as the theoretical portion of the science of Pharmacy will be thoroughly and experimentally demonstrated; the every-day counter manipulations sharing equal attention with the more abstruse details of the laboratory, as it is the aim of the management to qualify all who avail themselves of the advantages offered, to cope with any and every emergency that may arise in the transaction of the business of legitimate pharmacy. The present course commenced on March 1, 1873, includes Materia Medica, Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Botany.

Benevolent and Social Associations.

San Francisco, as well as all California, can ever point with exultant satisfaction to the many well-endowed and well-organized asylums, orders, and associations for the refuge of the aged, infirm, and helpless, and for the relief of want and suffering. Whatever the superficial observer may say, or the cynic write, of the heterogeneous, rough, and uncultivated adventurers, as they have called the pioneers of this coast, the institutions of benevolence, of learning, and social order, are monuments of character

that reply with unanswerable arguments to thoughtless aspersions. Our people, seeking adventure and wealth, and a new field of enterprise, are still workers in every line that leads to the fulfillment of their hopes, and therefore may neglect the many elegant exhibitions of ostentatious wealth so attractive in older countries; but the innate nobility of character is more truly shown by the kindly care bestowed upon the unfortunate by Government and by individuals; to these in our midst, and to friends and fellow-countrymen of other lands. Here have gathered people of many different nations, each honorably emulating the other in the care for the sick and wounded and poor. To systematize and render most effective these objects, associations have been formed—some by the community in general, some by religious sects; others by people of certain nationalities, by secret societies, trades, clubs, etc.; those of general admittance being liberally aided by appropriations from the State Treasury.

To relieve suffering, assist the depressed, and bury the dead, have been the objects of the benevolent societies formed. The good deeds accomplished and the constant care and watchfulness exercised, have given to San Francisco a world-wide reputation, which is richly deserved. Aside from the organized societies, the popular benevolence is proven by the large sums often given for various objects at the call of charity or sympathy. Millions of dollars have been sent abroad when the good heart thought it was required to alleviate distress, either among our own people or those of foreign lands, and never is relief called in vain for any individual case of destitution found in our midst. Fortunately, cases of destitution are rare, and the provisions made by the law and by social organizations prevent any necessity for such distress as drives to importunate beggary. The liberality of Californians is proverbial; and when any great calamity befalls a distant people, the eyes of the world are at once turned toward San Francisco—to the land of gold—for aid, and the countless thousands sent upon many different occasions are proof that they did not look in vain.

This unequalled munificence of our citizens has been also manifested in their generous support of the many organizations for social and charitable purposes. There are now one hundred such organizations in the city; and many of these are divided into lodges, groves, stamms, vereins, councils, posts, etc., making a total of two hundred and fifty, some having upwards of a thousand members. These are of every class of reputable orders, and include those of every nationality that make up our population. From their number and strength, it would appear as though nearly all the people of San Francisco were members of one or other of these orders. Their wealth is shown in the possession of asylums, halls, hospitals, and schools, and the fine appearance members make on days of public celebration.

As their name implies, the general object of the societies is benevolence, the assistance of unfortunate members, or their wives and children when in sickness, burying them when dead, or, if of foreign birth, aiding their return to their native land. But by no means do all limit their charities to their members. Several of these noble organizations are controlled by ladies whose care is for the orphan, the sick, and needy of all classes, and for the reclamation of the degraded of their own sex. Five asylums, generous homes for the tender orphans, are under their control, and the excellent condition of the charge is evidence of the care bestowed. As early as 1851, the gentle Sisters of Charity, as ever devoting their lives to the holy cause of doing good, founded the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum on Market Street, and continued it, with the addition of schools and further extensions, until 1873, when they removed to South San Francisco, where they had erected a large and commodious edifice, suitable for the accommodation of eight hundred children. The Protestant Orphan Asylum was organized by prominent ladies of this city in 1851. In 1854, they erected a fine building of stone, to which additions have since been made, the whole at an expense of \$60,000, on the corner of Laguna and Haight streets. At this asylum are one hundred and sixty children, unfortunate in their orphanage, but most fortunate in having such a noble home and such parental care as the benevolent ladies have prepared for them. The Ladies' Protection and Relief Society occupy an extensive and com-