

funds for the purchase of a lot upon which to erect a suitable building.

It will be seen that exclusive of the Alms House and the Small-pox Hospital, the city, in its public and private charities, offers accommodation for nearly a thousand patients; that during 1873 nearly six thousand five hundred persons availed themselves of their advantages, of which over five hundred and fifty died; and that the average number of patients under treatment was over seven hundred.

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 point of grandeur of locality, our own Laurel Hill and Calvary cemeteries, situated as they are in full view of that noblest 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; Home of Peace in 1865; Sherrith Israel in 1865, and the City in 1873. The last is intended as a depository of the city's dead, and is situated at the termination of California Street. A new cemetery is proposed to be established in the vicinity of Lake Honda. A large plat of land has been set apart for the purpose, and the necessary improvements will be soon commenced to adapt it for public use.

Associations—Protective, Literary, Etc.

For a description of the different associations, the reader is referred to the Appendix, pages 956-965, in which will be found the officers and operations of each during the past year. The progress made by many of these associations reflects credit upon the members thereof, and is worthy of the liberality so generously extended in their support.

Manufactures.

The annual review of the manufactures of San Francisco shows a gradual advancement to the close observer; still the advancement is by no means such as the hopeful look for, nor such as the needs of the country demand, or in measure as the opportunity offers. A few years since, we noticed a forward movement along the whole line of local industries, giving promise to the hope that the consuming needs of the country would be supplied by the enterprise and labor, and to the profit of our own people. While success is believed to have followed nearly every branch of manufacture yet established in this city, and in many instances returning unexpected gains, the field is comparatively neglected for the more exciting adventure of mining speculation. This attractive field, made so by the great wealth acquired in the last few years by some of the principal mining operators, has driven the capital of the country to that channel to the neglect of other enterprises.

The enormous mineral and agricultural products of the country contributory to San Francisco, pour a constant stream of wealth into the city, now shown by the general prosperity and the rapid increase in

building, and promising in the future a revival of every industry.

The abundance of the agricultural products demand all the tonnage that can be induced to enter the port, thus inviting imports at exceedingly low rates which compete with and retard our local manufactures. This, too, aids the importer in his contest with the home producer—an opposition that has been fatal to many manufacturing enterprises, and one that requires constant exertion, unwavering energy, and continued patience to overcome. Many articles of Eastern and Foreign manufacture have become favorites with consumers, and agencies of great profit to merchants have been established, and these conditions are difficult to disturb. Thirty million dollars worth of raw material of California produce is exported annually, and forty million of treasure, which of course is returned in imported goods. This immense commerce passes its profits to distant lands, giving to our own but a slight percentage. It is evident that the field of manufacture is but partly occupied, and that the opportunity is inviting.

The pressing demands of the mining interest gave a stimulus to iron manufacture, and the many foundries in the city, as well as throughout the country, are the consequences constituting a leading industry. Some of these are quite extensive establishments, and the work turned out will compare favorably with that of any country. The principal of these are, the Union, Miners' Fulton, Vulcan, Aetna, Pacific, Golden State, Phoenix, Pioneer, Portland, California, Eureka, Occidental, Colombia, Risdon Boiler Works, and the Pacific Rolling Mills. These are quite complete in all their appointments, and capable of turning out from three to five million dollars' worth of work annually, employing about fifteen hundred men. Locomotives for several railroads have been made at the Union of fine finish and great power. The castings for the Stetefeldt Furnaces, are also produced here, as well as numerous other specialties. At the Golden State are made the castings and iron work for quicksilver furnaces; and as this branch of mining has recently been greatly extended by new discoveries, the business of preparing furnaces promises to be large. At the Miners' a great deal of mining machinery is always in course of construction, and the interesting experiments of many inventors are often seen on trial. Specialties of manufacture and many new inventions are found at every establishment.

The Pacific Saw Company rank amongst the iron workers, and constitute a very important and interesting portion. At this establishment on Fremont Street, are made the principal part of the saws used in the lumbering regions of the Pacific Coast. Having the Spaulding patent tooth, it maintains a monopoly of circular saw manufacture and supplies a great and growing demand. But its operations are not confined to this class, as saws of every description are made from the tiny ivory cutter to those of six or seven feet in diameter. Much of the machinery used is of the invention of Mr. N. W. Spaulding, and the style of manufacture in many respects is peculiar to this house.

Of notable importance are the Selby Silver and Lead Smelting and Reduction Works, covering a vast expanse, and fitted with every appliance for conducting these operations on a grand scale. They are the most extensive and complete in the Union, and are susceptible of being greatly enlarged. This establishment is most advantageously located at the very edge of deep water where the heaviest ships can load with facility and dispatch. The works are now capable of consuming one thousand two hundred tons of lead and silver ore per month for refining, and one thousand tons per month for smelting and reduction. On several occasions, one thousand tons of pig lead per month have been landed in New York, and a regular monthly supply of from four hundred to five hundred tons is maintained for exportation to the East, besides the large quantities required for interior and domestic consumption. The superiority of our lead is now universally admitted, while the quality of the sheet lead, lead pipe, and shot turned out at the Shot Tower—which is an auxiliary to the Smelting and Refining Works—is not equaled by the like fabrics of other places. Two sets of hands are employed, night and day, and number collectively over one hundred and thirty men, many of them hav-