

for the support of the Orphan Asylums in the State, sustained by charitable institutions, \$50 for each full orphan and \$25 for each half orphan, per annum, cared for by them.

The Appendix on pp. 853-881 contains a complete list of the different organizations, exhibiting in detail their operations during the past year and their present condition, to which attention is invited.

**Hospitals.**

The hospitals of San Francisco will compare favorably with those of other cities of its size and population. The public institutions are ample in accommodation and appointment, while those of private character are to be found in all parts of the city. The Germans and French have for years had fine hospital buildings, the one belonging to the latter having recently received extensive additions. The Sisters of Mercy own a large structure on Rincon Hill, and the Italians have, within a few years, completed a commodious building four miles from the business portion of the city. The special purpose of these hospitals is to provide for certain classes of our citizens, as the French, the German, the Italian, etc., but all who desire to avail themselves of their advantages are admitted upon payment of most reasonable fees. Besides the institutions enumerated above, there are several smaller ones which have been established through the munificence of our citizens, and whose names indicate their special uses. These are the State Woman's Hospital, the San Francisco Woman's Hospital, the Foundling Asylum and Lying-In Hospital, etc.

For years the facilities offered by the city were entirely inadequate, and much feeling was from time to time occasioned in the efforts to obtain creditable hospital buildings for its poor. All such feeling has now disappeared in the satisfaction occasioned by the completion of a hospital, of which, at least, we have no cause to feel ashamed. Not only are the buildings and accommodations much more ample, but the location is far more suited to the purposes in view. The grounds are in the southern portion of the city, and comprise the two blocks bounded by Nevada, Sierra, and Nebraska streets and Potrero Avenue. They measure eight hundred and sixty-six feet by four hundred and eighty-one feet, or nearly ten acres. The location is somewhat elevated, at least sufficiently so to insure efficient drainage, and though not very accessible at present, will when the contemplated extension of the Sixth Street line out Potrero Avenue is completed, be but a short ride from Market Street—requiring no more time than was necessary to reach the former hospital. The main buildings face the west, the hospital entrance being on Potrero Avenue, which runs nearly north and south. An entirely different plan has been adopted to that usually in vogue. Several individual structures, most of them at considerable distance from each other, but connected by a long, covered corridor, unite to form the hospital. With the exception of the kitchen and laundry, which are of brick, all the buildings are of wood with brick foundations. The individual structures are: The administrative and dining-hall buildings, each three stories high, situated in the center of the block, opposite each other, and on either side of the center of the covered corridor, which is five hundred and fifty-six feet long by eighteen feet wide, and runs lengthwise of the block; the kitchen and laundry, back of the dining rooms; the chapel, at the south end of the corridor; the gate house, stable, morgue, operating rooms, etc., etc., scattered about in various places, and lastly six long pavilions, each two stories high, and each designed to accommodate sixty-four patients (with their nurses), thirty-two on a floor. It is designed eventually to have twelve pavilions, to be built in pairs, opposite each other, on either side of the long corridor and parallel to the main buildings; the first pairs, on either side, being a hundred feet from the main buildings, the second pairs a hundred feet from the first, and the third a hundred feet from the second. Six pavilions are considered sufficient for present purposes. With the most generous allowance of space, they will contain three hundred and eighty-four patients. In an emergency at least a hundred more could be accommodated without serious overcrowding. Since moving into these new quarters in September, 1872, the number of patients has largely increased, owing, partly, at least, to the

greater comfort afforded. The average number of patients in the City and County Hospital for the first eleven months of 1872, was two hundred and eighty-four, and during this period the total admissions numbered two thousand three hundred and seventy-three. At present (December 1, 1872) the hospital has three hundred and fifty-five inmates. It may be further mentioned that there are treated at the hospital from fifteen hundred to two thousand out-patients yearly. The officers are: Resident Physician, Dr. W. M. Lawlor; Assistant Resident Physician, Dr. L. L. Dorris; Visiting Physician, Dr. W. A. Douglass; Visiting Surgeon, Dr. O. Hoff. Besides these, the medical staff is composed of Drs. Toland, Bates and Smith, of Toland Medical College, and Drs. Gibbons, Bentley and Barkan, of the Medical College of the Pacific.

In 1867, the Alms house, a large and substantial frame building, was constructed near Lake Honda, by the city. The need of such an establishment had become urgent, as the City and County Hospital was burdened with the permanently disabled and superannuated, who had been accumulating for years. This building will accommodate five hundred persons, the average number present being three hundred and six, and the total admissions for the first eleven months of 1872, being two hundred and forty-nine. There were two hundred and seventy-eight inmates at the beginning of December, 1872. The officers are a superintendent, Mr. M. J. Keating, and a resident physician, Dr. L. C. Churchill.

Besides the Hospital and Alms house the city owns two frame buildings about half a mile from the hospital, which were constructed at the time of the small-pox epidemic in 1868-9, and are capable of accommodating in the neighborhood of two hundred patients. One of the buildings is still reserved for small-pox cases, a few of which have been treated there during the year; the other is used as a Chinese hospital. It is under the professional care of Dr. L. C. Churchill.

In the fall of 1865 the San Francisco Health Office was established. Prior to this time no mortuary records had been preserved by the city. The creation of the office has resulted in unquestionable advantage, leaving out of consideration the value of the statistics collected. A city Board of Health was created by the Legislature in 1870. It consists of the Mayor and four physicians, and has control over the Health Office and all the public charitable institutions of the city and county. From a small beginning the Health Department has grown into a very important branch of the city government. It controls appointments involving an expense to the city of several thousand dollars a month, and has a general oversight of all sanitary affairs.

The German Hospital is built upon a lot fronting one hundred and thirty-seven and a half feet on Brannan Street (near Third Street) and extending back two hundred and seventy-five feet. The main building is of brick, three stories high, facing the northwest, and occupies all the frontage except what is required for a wide carriage-way. It was built in 1853; a wing was added in 1860 and a second wing in 1869; so that the hospital can accommodate one hundred and thirty patients. The remaining portion of the grounds, equaling over one half the area, is laid out with grass plots and walks, and planted with trees. There are but two wards in the hospital, each containing ten beds; the remaining rooms being designed for one or two patients only. The hospital is under the control of the German General Benevolent Society, which now numbers twenty-three hundred members. The charges, which include medical attendance, are \$2 per day, with from 50cts. to \$1.50 extra for private rooms if they be desired. During the first eleven months of 1872, the German Hospital received for treatment five hundred and sixty-three patients, the average number present during that time being sixty. At the beginning of December, 1872, it contained sixty-seven patients. The attending physicians are Drs. Locher, Regensburger, Wilhelm and Barkan. The apothecary is Dr. M. Pietrzycki.

The French Hospital, or "Maison de Santé," is also under the charge of a society, the "Société Française de Bienfaisance Mutuelle," organized in 1851 and now having a membership of three thousand two hundred. The building is a large two-story brick structure, occupying the center of a hundred-vara

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