

(two hundred and seventy-five by two hundred and seventy-five feet) lot on Bryant Street between Fifth and Sixth streets; the remaining grounds being laid out in gardens and planted with trees. Originally, the hospital completed in 1839 was but one story in height. In 1869 a second story was added, increasing the capacity to the accommodation of one hundred and seventy patients. From January 1st to December 1st, 1872, there were admitted to the hospital eight hundred and six patients. The average number present during the eleven months was seventy, and the number under treatment on the last of November, 1872, was sixty-three. The charges are \$2 per day for ward patients, \$3 for those desiring private rooms. Drs. Pigné-Dupuytren and D'Oliveira are the visiting physicians, and Dr. E. Provost is the apothecary.

One of the finest of the private hospitals is the St. Mary's Hospital, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. It was erected in 1861 on a hundred-vara lot on the southwest corner of Bryant and First streets. The building is of brick, is four stories high, and measures seventy-five by one hundred and fifty feet on the ground. The design is, when occasion shall require, to add to it a wing, which will double its present capacity. No hospital in the city excels this in interior arrangement. The ceilings are high, the halls broad, the rooms capacious, the ventilation and general adaptability to the purposes intended excellent. There are but one or two large wards, the majority being intended to accommodate from six to twelve patients; besides these there are a number of private rooms. In the wards and rooms there are beds for one hundred and eight patients. During the year the wards are often full; the average monthly number of patients for 1872 was, however, seventy-five, and the total admissions for eleven months of that year were five hundred and eighty. The present number of patients is about eighty-four. Patients in the general wards are charged \$10 per week, those occupying private rooms \$20. For several years Dr. L. C. Lane has been visiting surgeon. Dr. James Murphy is visiting physician and Dr. John Millington, resident physician.

In 1868 the Italian Benevolent Society erected a hospital for the use of its members and others. Two blocks, bounded by Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Nee and Castro streets—four miles from the City Hall—had been secured, and afford a most admirable site. The building faces the east. It is of brick, two stories in height and contains beds for forty patients. A wing may be conveniently added should more room be required. During the first eleven months of 1872, there were admitted to this hospital two hundred and three patients, the average number present at any one time being over eighteen; and the number under treatment on the first of December, 1872, being about ten. The hospital is under the efficient management of Mr. A. Labaldano, who has general charge. Dr. D'Oliveira is the visiting physician. Dr. Maccary is also connected with the institution. The charges are the same as those of the French Hospital.

In 1833 the Government caused to be erected at Rincon Point a very large four-story brick hospital, one of the finest buildings in the city at that time, and ever since, from its character and position, a prominent landmark. It was designed for eight hundred patients—sailors of the merchant and national marine—probably five times as many as were ever within its walls at one time. Until 1868 it continued to be used. In this year the severe earthquake further impaired a foundation already rendered insecure by extensive grading, which had left the hospital perched upon a high embankment, and it was vacated. Orders have been issued to dispose of the building for whatever its material may be worth, when it is expected another one will be erected in a different locality. After numerous removals and vicissitudes, the patients have at last secured a home in the buildings formerly occupied as the asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind, on the corner of Mission and Fifteenth streets. The ground is ample, the buildings, two in number, and four stories high, of brick, and perhaps as suitable for a hospital as buildings converted to such purposes generally are. They are probably the best accommodations that could be secured without building, and are calculated to contain one hundred and twenty-five patients, though the

average number is but seventy-five. For the first eleven months of 1872 four hundred and four patients were admitted, and there are now eighty under treatment. The hospital is under the professional charge of Dr. C. N. Ellinwood.

The writer of this article has visited all the hospitals above named, some of them frequently. Their internal arrangements are creditable to their authorities, convenient and comfortable to patients, and calculated to afford excellent facilities for the cure of disease. Nearly all, if not all, the establishments are provided with bathing apparatus, not only for common use, but for special application in treatment. Thus a patient may have warm, cold, shower, steam or medicated bath, at the option of his physician. The medical staff of the different institutions is ample, and as will be seen, includes physicians of excellent standing in the profession.

The larger hospitals have now been considered. There remain to be mentioned, a few smaller institutions inaugurated for special objects. The buildings which these occupy were not built for such purposes, but have all been converted from dwellings-houses. The State Woman's Hospital, corner of Twelfth and Howard streets, receives only those with diseases peculiar to women. All who are able are expected to pay; but a limited number of those unable to do so, are received gratuitously. About nineteen patients can be accommodated; ten are now under treatment and forty have been admitted during the year. The average number present is fourteen. In explanation of the small number admitted during the year, it may be mentioned that most of the cases require months, some as many as eight, of treatment, before a cure be effected. The hospital is under the charge of Dr. John Scott, assisted by Doctors Burgess and Watson. On the corner of Clay Street and Prospect Place is the San Francisco Woman's Hospital, of which Dr. C. T. Deane is the physician. As the certificate of incorporation shows, this institution was established for the cure of sick females, and to provide them with a home, medical attendance, medicines and proper care during such period of sickness. It is in fact a general hospital for females, who are received and treated gratuitously. There were received here during the first eleven months of 1872, one hundred and eighty-seven patients; ninety-three births occurred during this time. The hospital which contains twenty-five beds, had eighteen inmates on the first of December, and an average for the year of seventeen patients. In 1868 the San Francisco Lying-in Hospital and Foundling Asylum was incorporated, for respectable married women or unprotected single women, and for the care and protection of such children as may be born in said hospital, and foundlings without distinction of color.

The special character of the institution will be seen at once; it will be appreciated that it differs from all other charities, in receiving no cases of disease whatever. The hospital and asylum has been in successful operation for several years at 239 Jessie Street, under the professional care of Dr. Benjamin E. Hardy. It provides a room for each pregnant woman, of which it can accommodate twenty-one. For the first eleven months of 1872 it had one hundred and two inmates, sixty-seven of which were infants, and an average number present of about fifteen.

A little more than a year ago the various Episcopal churches, desiring to provide more fully for the sick and needy of their parishes, organized St. Luke's Hospital, and procured a building in the neighborhood of the Italian Hospital. Though designed for the poor of the Episcopal parishes, St. Luke's Hospital is not exclusive, but receives patients of all denominations, and is general in its character. It contains beds for twenty patients, fifteen of which are, on the average, occupied, and is visited professionally by Drs. W. A. Douglass and W. T. Bradbury. The managers are now raising 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 over five thousand persons availed themselves of their advantages during eleven months, of which over four hundred and fifty died; and that the average number of patients under treatment was nearly seven hundred.