

Originally, the hospital completed in 1859 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. In 1873, there were admitted to this hospital seven hundred and ninety-three patients, the weekly average number present being sixty-four. During the year there were fifty-two deaths. 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. Pruvost 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 this 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 number of patients for the year 1873 was about a hundred, and the total admission for the year numbered eight hundred and forty-one. In the same period one hundred and seventeen deaths occurred. 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.

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, Noe, and Castro streets—four miles from the City Hall—had been secured, and afforded 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. For various reasons, perhaps as much because of its great distance from the central portion of the city as from any other cause, this hospital was closed toward the latter part of 1873; when it will again be opened for patients is not known.

In 1853 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 in 1873 was but sixty-five. In this year there were admitted five hundred and thirty-five patients. During the same period eighteen deaths occurred. The hospital is under the professional charge of Dr. C. N. Ellinwood. It is altogether probable that within a short time suitable buildings will be provided for this class of patients. Already a site

has been selected in the neighborhood of Mountain Lake, in the Presidio Reservation, and plans have been drawn for appropriate buildings, including three pavilions, each one story in height, to accommodate thirty-two patients each. The structure is to be of wood.

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 baths, 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 dwelling-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. Eighteen patients can be accommodated, and in 1873 this number was constantly on hand. There were admitted during the year ninety-three patients. 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 Raymond and Chismore.

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 years 1872 and 1873 three hundred and seventy-one patients. One hundred and sixty-four of these were admitted for various diseases. Two hundred and seven infants were born in the two years, a hundred and thirty-one of which were legitimate. A little more than half of those admitted were non-residents. The Hospital, which contains thirty beds, had an average for the two years of from eighteen to twenty inmates.

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 269 Jessie Street, under the professional care of Dr. Benjamin F. Hardy. It provides a room for each pregnant woman, of which it can accommodate twenty-one, besides providing room for the infants left in its charge. Arrangements are being perfected for extensive additions, which will largely increase its usefulness. In 1872 and 1873 a hundred and thirty-four women were admitted, who gave birth to a hundred and forty-one infants; besides which ninety-four infants were deposited at the door, making two hundred and twenty-eight admissions. Sixty-one of the infants were given away and adopted; forty-seven were taken away by their mothers.

A little more than two years 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 beyond the Mission. 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

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