

Over a year since the Government decided to build a suitable Marine Hospital, a site on the Presidio Reservation near Mountain Lake, having been selected. The buildings are, in fact, almost completed and are expected to be ready for occupancy by May, 1875. They are constructed entirely of wood, and consist of an executive building two stories in height, of two, long, one-story buildings, one on each side of the executive building, to be used for kitchen, pantry, laundry, store rooms, dead room, linen room, etc.; and of three one-story wards radiating from the rear of the executive building like the ribs of a fan. The whole expense, including a separate residence for the surgeon, will be about \$60,000.

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 for 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. Six beds are, however, devoted to non-paying patients, \$10 per week being charged in other cases. Originally the hospital accommodated eighteen patients. About a year since an addition was built, increasing its capacity to thirty-one beds. In 1874 the average attendance was eighteen, and the total admissions numbered eighty. A hundred and ninety-eight out-patients were treated during the same period. 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 can be effected. The hospital is under the charge of Dr. John Scott, assisted by Drs. George Chismore and C. E. Blake.

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 1874 one hundred and eighty-one patients, of whom a hundred were pregnant; and there were born in the institution in this period one hundred and four infants. The hospital, which contains thirty beds, had an average for the year of about twenty inmates.

In 1868 the San Francisco Lying-in Hospital and Foundling Asylum was incorporated, for respectable married women or unprotected single women who have previously borne a good moral character, 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. Within a short period another large dwelling, adjoining in the rear and fronting on Mission Street, has been rented, and the accommodations thus materially increased. The design is to provide a room for each pregnant female besides providing room for the foundlings left at the door. During 1874 the hospital was generally full; nearly a hundred infants were either born in, or left to the care of, the institution. A number of these died, many were given away or adopted, and others were taken away by their mothers.

A little more than three 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, which they adapted to hospital purposes and arranged to accommodate twenty patients. During 1874 sixty-five patients were received, the average attendance being fourteen. The patients are under the charge of Drs. W. A. Douglass and C. B. Hutchins. Some months since the managers purchased a lot containing two acres, on which they are now erecting a hospital on the cottage plan, which will be ready for occupancy by April next. When fully completed it will contain beds for eighty patients, but at present the design is to provide for but thirty. Though designed more especially for the poor of the Episcopal parishes, St. Luke's Hospital is not exclusive, but receives patients of all denominations, and is general in character.

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 over a thousand patients; that during 1874 over seven thousand persons availed themselves of their advantages, of which nearly eight hundred died; and that the average number of patients under treatment was over seven hundred and fifty.

Associations—Benevolent and Protective.

The operations of the different Associations, Benevolent, Protective, etc., are fully detailed in the Appendix, pages 972-994. During the past year several important charities have been established to assist those already in existence. The unequalled munificence of our citizens in

The Best and most Cleanly Family Baths in the City are at 113 Geary.