

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 Female Hospital, the Foundling Asylum and Lying-In Hospital, etc.

Up to September, 1872, the City and County Hospital was located at North Beach, the main building having been originally constructed for a school house; the other two being temporary wooden structures. For years these had been inadequate for the increasing wants of the city, hence the completion of the commodious structure now in use was viewed with much satisfaction by those interested in the good name of our city. Not only are the buildings and accommodations in the new location much more ample than those formerly occupied, but the location itself is far better 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, 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., 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 pair, on either side, being a hundred feet from the main buildings, the second a hundred feet from the first, and the third a hundred feet from the second. Six pavilions were considered sufficient for all purposes in 1872. With the most generous allowance of space, they accommodated 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, until the hospital has become again overcrowded. To obviate this an additional wing was ordered some months since and is now ready for occupancy. The average number of patients in the City and County Hospital for the year 1875, was three hundred and ninety-four, and during this period the total admissions numbered three thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, and the deaths three hundred and seventy-two. It may be further mentioned that there were treated in 1875, several thousand outpatients, for whom were put up over fourteen thousand prescriptions. Resident Physician, Dr. E. H. Bryan; Assistant Resident Physician, Dr. J. W. Keeney; Visiting Surgeons, Drs. W. A. Douglass and H. H. Toland; Visiting Physicians, Drs. F. A. Holman and C. M. Bates. Besides these, the medical staff is composed of Dr. Martinache, of the University of California, and Drs. Gibbons and Barkan, of the Medical College of the Pacific, whose services are rendered gratuitously.

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 in 1875 being three hundred and thirty, and the total admissions for the year being four hundred and fifty-six. In the hospital wards there is an average of seventy-five patients, and in the house wards about an equal number. Sixty deaths occurred in 1875. The officers are a Superintendent, Mr. M. J. Keating, and a Resident Physician, Dr. S. R. Gerry.

Besides the Hospital and Alms House, the city owns three 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, eight of which have been admitted there during the year, with one death. Another of the buildings is used as a Chinese Hospital. In this last were admitted fifty cases, mostly chronic, making with the twenty-nine remaining from the year before, seventy-nine cases of which twenty-four died. The patients were under the professional care of Dr. L. P. Foster, the Resident Physician.

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.