

States. It has a full staff of professors, and presents advantages for the mental, physical, and moral training of the students unsurpassed in California. It possesses a complete philosophical apparatus, purposely made in Paris for Santa Clara College, and furnished with all necessary instruments for experiments in mechanics, hydraulics, pneumatics, caloric, electricity, magnetism, optics, acoustics, and surveying. New and important additions are being made every year to keep pace with the progress of science. The chemical laboratory is provided with a full assortment of chemicals, a very good set of furnaces, and all that is necessary for the different kinds of chemical analysis. The museum of natural history comprises a valuable collection of mineralogy and geology; also three thousand specimens of shells and other natural curiosities. As an accessory to the scientific department, there is a photographic gallery, where the students who wish may learn photography in all its different branches. Practical lessons are given also on the electric telegraph. The college library numbers about twelve thousand volumes.—[See Advertisement, page liv.]

**PRIVATE SCHOOLS.**—There are over 100 private schools and colleges in the city, with an aggregate attendance of about 7,000, varying from the family school of half a dozen scholars to the large college with four or five hundred.

#### Health Department.

The exhaustive report of J. L. Meares, M. D., Health Officer, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, shows that during the year 1876-7, there were six thousand one hundred and seventy deaths in the city, an increase over the preceding year of one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine, or 20.56 per cent. per thousand, an increase of nearly three per cent. This increase is accounted for by the prevalence of the epidemic of small-pox and diphtheria; the deaths from the two diseases number one thousand three hundred and fifty-eight—four hundred and forty-six being from small-pox, and nine hundred and twelve from diphtheria. Prompt preventative measures were taken by the authorities; the entire Chinese portion of the city was thoroughly fumigated, and by the close of June, 1877, the presence of the plague was radically extirpated. The health of the city now compares favorably with that of any of the large cities of our country.

#### Hospitals.

There is probably no city in the Union that has better provisions for the proper care and skilful treatment of the sick or maimed than can be found in San Francisco. Among the several nationalities that contribute so large a part of our cosmopolitan population, a praiseworthy spirit of rivalry has from the earliest days of the city been largely instrumental in fostering almost every species of benevolent schemes, and especially those which have for their object the care of the sick. Hence San Francisco is well supplied with hospitals. In addition to those supported by public charity, there are large and elegant hospitals supported respectively by our French, German, and Italian citizens, who vie with each other in their efforts to make the most generous provisions for the care of their unfortunate countrymen. Their institutions are also ever open to persons of every nationality who can afford to pay a moderate fee for their advantages. There are also numerous private hospitals supported by the generosity of individuals. Among them may be mentioned the State Woman's Hospital, the San Francisco Female Hospital, and the Foundling. The latter has for its object the shelter and care of infants who have been abandoned by their parents. These little waifs are left at the door of the institution at any time of day or night, and are at once taken in and cared for by attendants always in readiness. The Foundling is situated at 762 Mission Street. Of the children there received, a large portion are adopted out and provided with comfortable homes. A distinctive feature of the institution is the secrecy which is observed in reference to the children who have gained homes by adoption, the object being to prevent parents who have abandoned them from ever interfering with the young lives of those they have cast upon the mercy of the Asylum. St. Luke's Hospital is a commodious institution, situated on the San José Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street. It has recently been opened under the auspices of the Episcopalian Societies. The French Hospital is located on Bryant Street, between Fifth and Sixth. The Italian Hospital is at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Noe streets. St. Mary's Hospital, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy, occupies a pleasant site on Rincon Hill. The German Hospital was formerly on Brannan Street. It was destroyed by fire in August, 1876. The new German Hospital is on Fourteenth Street, near Noe. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1877, and the building will probably be dedicated in May, 1878. The buildings are situated on a lot of land two hundred and eighty feet square. They are built of wood, with brick basements, and consist of one long three-story structure, with two-story wings on each side. The wards will be in the wings, which are designed to accommodate three hundred patients. The ground on which the hospital stands cost \$70,000. It is estimated that the building when completed will cost \$170,000. Immediately after the destruction of the Brannan Street Hospital, the sum of \$45,000 was raised by subscription to make good the loss. During the coming year the managers propose to raise additional funds for the requirements of the new building.