

consists of several buildings, connected by a covered corridor. The individual structures are: the administrative building and dining hall, each three stories high; the kitchen and laundry, the chapel, the gate house, operating rooms, morgue, stable, and numerous pavilions, each two stories high, and each intended to accommodate sixty-four patients and their nurses. All are of wood, on brick foundations, excepting the kitchen and laundry, which are entirely of brick. The design of the hospital is to have twelve pavilions, built in pairs, opposite each other, on either side of the long corridor and parallel to the main building, each pair one hundred feet from the other. The average number of patients in the hospital during the fiscal year 1878-9, was 380, and of employees, 42. The number admitted during the year was 3,174, of whom 2,702 were males and 472 females. There were 64 births and 343 deaths. The total expenditure for the year, excepting drugs, was \$70,759 14, and for drugs, \$8,459 70. The net cost of all articles of subsistence was \$27,377 16; making the cost of subsistence for each inmate for the year, \$64 87; and the daily average cost of subsistence for each officer, employee and patient, 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Salaries constitute the largest item of expenditure, aggregating \$31,342. Dry-goods, building material, fuel, ice, etc., making up the balance.

THE ALMS HOUSE, though not precisely a hospital, is one of our eleemosynary institutions, and comes most appropriately under this head. This is situated on the San Miguel Rancho, about five miles, by the traveled road, from the new City Hall, and was opened on the 12th of September, 1867. The structure has a frontage of 187 feet, is four stories high, and has capacity for comfortably lodging 500 inmates; but the superintendent, M. J. Keating, recommends the addition of a new wing to the main building, as the increase in the number of patients will make the same necessary in the near future. The buildings and premises are kept in excellent condition, and the comfort and well-being of the inmates provided for. A great saving has been effected in the purchase of supplies, by discarding the *per capita* system of contracts and adopting the segregated system—the saving amounting to \$68,993 in the last five years. For the past year the cost of food was \$24,608 27, and a total expenditure of \$59,237 07. The daily average of inmates and employees being 504, the daily cost for these was 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents, or 9 5-12 cents less than under the *per capita* system, and a saving of \$17,322 90 for the year. Upon reference to the City and County Auditor's Report for the fiscal year 1869-'70 it will be seen that the total expense of the Alms House, with an average of 229 inmates, was \$61,023 19, showing a decrease of \$1,786 12, with more than double the number of inmates. During the year the road through the Alms House grounds, leading from the Golden Gate Park to the Ocean House Road, has been widened and graded by the inmates, the gates removed, etc., making it one of the finest drives in the county. Two hundred trees have been set out, adding greatly to the beauty of the place and grounds. Sufficient hay and vegetables were raised upon the farm to supply the wants of the place. The potato crop, however, was entirely destroyed by blight, causing a loss of \$3,000. About one-half of those who have become inmates of the Alms House in the past nine years had not been residents of the city and county for thirty days, coming from other parts of the State, or arriving by sea from other lands. From the opening of the institution to the date of the last report, 5,654 persons have been admitted and received its benefits. The number of inmates, June 30, 1879, was 511; daily average number, 481. During the year, 505 were admitted; 341 were discharged at their own request; 2 were sent to the Insane Asylum; 47 died, and 37 ran away. The Alms House farm, including all the grounds, roads, etc., comprises an area of 80 acres, and all that is available is cultivated by the labor of the inmates, who also perform much other work.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OR SMALL-POX HOSPITAL, another of the city's beneficent institutions, was constructed at the time of the small-pox epidemic in 1869, and is situated on the corner of Colusa and De Haro streets. During the year, 24 patients have been admitted, only one, however, being afflicted with varioloid. With a single exception the patients were Mongolians, fifteen of whom, afflicted with leprosy, were shipped to China, June 2, 1879. There were 5 inmates, June 30, 1879.

THE CITY RECEIVING HOSPITAL,—which does not deserve the name of hospital—is in the basement of the old City Hall, a dim apartment, capable of receiving only seven patients at one time, and is but a part of the prison. The number of patients attended during the year was 1,002, not, generally, prisoners, but persons meeting with accidents on the streets, or sudden sickness. Of the number received, 34 died.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL, occupies a commanding site on the eastern slope of Buena Vista Hill; the grounds comprising the block bounded by Ridley street on the north, Noe street on the east, Fourteenth street on the south, and Castro street on the west, are well improved with drives and walks, and thickly planted with trees, shrubs and flowers of many varieties, evincing the taste which attracts the observer, cheers the invalid and comforts the convalescent. The hospital building consists of a large central body, three stories in height, with two wings of two stories, and is capable of accommodating 300 patients. The corner stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies, in August, 1877, and the hospital was formally opened February 22, 1878. The cost was a little over \$200,000. It is designed primarily for the benefit of subscribers to its support, being under the control of the German General Benevolent Society,