

work, but the small amount of it required of her, and the fact that prisoners are seldom detained long enough to require her services, have shown that matrons are not needed at other station-houses. The pay of a matron as fixed by law is \$10 per week, payable out of the Special Fund, and the appointment of one for each of the other six station houses would involve an annual outlay of \$3,640, and would also require a furnished room to be supplied out of the already fully-taxed accommodations of each station-house. The results would not be adequate.

POLICE-ALARM-TELEPHONE AND PATROL-WAGON-SERVICE.

The steady growth and development of the city, and rapid building up of hitherto unimproved sections, so taxed the resources of the Force, that the Board determined to supply the deficiency in the number of men, with the Police-Alarm-Telephone and Patrol-Wagon-Service, and selected the Central District, which extends from North Avenue on the North to the Union Docks on the South, and from Howard and Park Avenue on the West to Greenmount Avenue and Aisquith Street on the East, as the best adapted District for its introduction. The system consists of an independent wire connecting fifty-nine selected points (each supplied with a telephone and alarm instrument) with the Central Station-house, immediately opposite to which is a fully equipped police and ambulance wagon always ready for instant use. By this means offenders when arrested are sent to the Station-house without necessitating the policeman leaving his post; officers are required to report constantly the condition of affairs on their posts, thus insuring better service, and the facility is always at hand for sending the reserve Force to fires or rapidly concentrating strong details at any threatened point in cases of riots. The system went into operation on the 26th of October, 1885. The Marshal's Report and the appended tabular statement will show its workings in further detail.