

**Copy of the examination and returns of G. Borlase Childs ... on the sanitary condition of the City Police Force : as given before the Commission appointed to inquire into the regulations affecting the sanitary condition of the Army.**

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*Sanitary*

13

13



ON THE SANITARY CONDITION  
CITY POLICE FORCE

COPY OF THE  
  
EXAMINATION AND RETURNS  
  
OF  
  
G. BORLASE CHILDS, Esq., F.R.C.S. by Exam.,  
  
ON  
  
THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE  
  
CITY POLICE FORCE,  
  
AS GIVEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO  
INQUIRE INTO THE REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE SANITARY  
CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

1858.



EXAMINATION AND RETURN

G. HORTLASE CHILDS R. M. G. S. BY ARMY

THE MILITARY COMMISSION OF THE

Taylor, Printer, 39, Coleman Street, 1858.

CITY POLICE FORCE

AS GIVEN BEFORE THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO  
INQUIRE INTO THE REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE MILITARY

CONDITION OF THE ARMY

1858

EXAMINATION AND RETURNS  
ON THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE  
CITY POLICE FORCE.

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*Friday, 3d July, 1857.*

PRESENT :

Rt. Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.	Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS.
A. S. STAFFORD, Esq. M.P.	Sir JAMES CLARK, Bart.
Col. Sir H. K. STORKS, K.C.B.	J. R. MARTIN, Esq. F.R.S.
Dr. ANDREW SMITH.	Dr. JOHN SUTHERLAND.
T. ALEXANDER, Esq. C.B.	

President, The Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P.

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GEORGE BORLASE CHILDS, Esq., examined.

*President.* WHAT position do you hold with respect to the City Police Force?—I have the sole charge of the medical department.

What is the strength of the City Police Force?—567.

What has been the number of candidates for admission?—260.

How many years have you taken?—I have taken the year 1856; the full complement is 588.

What was the number admitted?—104.

What number were rejected out of the candidates?—Before the men come before me they are examined by the Commissioner as to moral character, and I find that the Commissioner rejected in that year 90, and there were rejected by the surgeon from physical causes 40.

What number of men were dismissed in the course of the year?—21; and 36 resigned at their own desire.

How many resigned on account of bad health?—12.

And how many resigned on reports made against them?—13.

That is, they are allowed to resign when there is some charge made against them?—Yes.

How many resigned or were rejected on probation?—12.

For what reason?—Either from caprice on their own part or from incapacity.

What number retired on pensions?—Three.

How many deaths were there?—Three.

What was the minimum age on admission?—Twenty-one years.

And the maximum?—Thirty-two.

What was the average age of the men admitted in 1856?—25·72.

What is the minimum height of the men?—5 ft. 8 in.

And the average height?—5 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$  in.

What is the number of married men in the force?—436.

What is the number of single men?—131.

What length of time do the men on an average remain in the force?—Four years.

Not more?—No; that is taking the whole force, and striking an average.

What are the qualifications that you exact as to character?—Twelve months' good character from the last situation, and a testimonial in favour from two respectable householders, not being publicans.

Do you admit men whether they are married or single?—Not married men if they have more than two children, but single men may marry when they see fit.

You do not require them to ask leave?—No.

The strength of the force in the year 1856 you say was 567. What proportion of those were inspectors, sub-inspectors, and constables?—In the month of January, 1856, there were 500 constables, 51 sub-inspectors or serjeants, and 13 inspectors.

I perceive that in the month of June there were 501 constables, but the sub-inspectors had risen from 51 to 62, the inspectors remaining at 13?—Yes; the probability is that there were some vacancies which had been filled up.

You would say, perhaps, that 61 or 62 is the usual number of sub-inspectors?—Sixty-two would be about the full complement.

Are the causes of rejection by the surgeon very much the same as the causes for which recruits are rejected in the army?—Precisely; I adopt the same principle of examination; the men are stripped, and they are examined precisely the same as recruits are in the army.

As the age is greater than in the case of recruits, your rejections are larger in proportion to the number?—I have not struck the comparative average.

What were the causes of death?—There was one case of small-pox, one died from old age, and one from diseased heart.

*Sir T. Phillips.* In the case of death from old age, what was the age at which the man died?—Between sixty and seventy; he was worn out; he had been a long time in the service before entering the police. He was a night inspector in the city.

Do the men suffer at all from cholera?—I lost one case in thirteen years.

Is diarrhœa common?—To a great extent.

Dysentery or fever?—Fever very slightly, and very little dysentery.

What is the sick movement of the force? Take the men in barracks first; part live in barracks, and part reside at their own houses?—The single men live in barracks, and the married men live in their own houses.

What is the strength of the men in barracks?—The number of men living in barracks is 135, and the men living at home are 436.

What are the admissions to hospital of the men in barracks—the 131 men?—Of the 131 men in barracks, and the 436 at home, the admissions on the sick list were, 190 cases from the men in barracks, and 436 from the men at home.

By “admissions into hospital” you mean the treatment of the men at home in their own houses?—Yes; we have no hospital; it is being on the sick list.

What is the ratio *per* thousand of admissions in the year?—1450 of the men in barracks, and 1440 of the men out of barracks.

How do you account for those in barracks giving a

greater ratio of admissions *per* thousand than the men at home?—Perhaps the personal inconvenience which a single man would feel is less to begin with than it would be with the married man. The pay of the first-class constable is 23*s.* *per* week. The single man would lose 1*s.* *per* day, and the married man as well, although the single man would feel the loss less than the married man, and consequently the inducement would be greater on the part of the single men to throw themselves on the sick list.

What is the nature of your barracks, are they like soldiers' barracks?—Each station accommodates so many men, and there are six divisions in the city.

Do the men sleep in dormitories?—They sleep in four station-houses, in which the men are accommodated for sleeping and living.

Are they like a barrack-room?—Yes; there is a mess-room.

Do you know what cubic contents there are *per* man in the dormitory?—I cannot supply you with that at present, but I have made a return of that kind.

Do you make a regular hospital stoppage?—Yes; 1*s.* *per* day, which goes to the superannuation fund.

Have you a hospital?—No.

You merely treat a man in his barrack-room?—Yes.

*Mr. A. S. Stafford.* What course do you take in the case of infectious diseases?—I send cases of small-pox to the Small-Pox Hospital.

*Sir T. Phillips.* Have you formed an opinion as to which is most conducive to health, the living in barracks or at home?—The sick movement certainly shows against the living in barracks.

Do you attribute the difference to the mere fact of living in barracks as contrasted with living at home, or is there any other element that you take into account?—Probably single men take less care of themselves than married men, and perhaps do not take their proper rest.

*Dr. A. Smith.* Has not the venereal disease something to do with it?—We have very few venereal cases in the police.

*President.* The greater number of married men probably accounts for that?—Yes.

*Dr. A. Smith.* Are there not more cases furnished by the single men than by the married men?—Yes; I suppose I should not get the married men; they would not come to me; they would go elsewhere.

*Dr. J. Sutherland.* Have you many cases of phthisis?—Only one case this year.

Is there a large or small proportion of phthisis?—A very small proportion.

Does that remark apply to the barracks as well?—Yes; the proportion is very small, in fact, only one man has died of consumption this year. There were no deaths last year.

When you have any bad cases, do you allow the men to remain in the dormitory with the other men who are in health?—I have felt the inconvenience of that, and I have submitted the matter to the authorities in the city; it is very improper to do it, but it has hitherto been done.

*Mr. A. S. Stafford.* How long is it since you submitted that matter to the authorities?—About two months since.

Was that the first report that was made upon the subject?—I think it was.

*President.* Do you know what the practice is in the metropolitan police as to hospitals?—No; but I think they treat the men in the same way.

*Sir H. K. Storks.* Suppose a man is taken seriously ill, do you remove him?—If he has small-pox or typhoid fever I should send him away to the Small-Pox Hospital or the Fever Hospital.

*Mr. A. S. Stafford.* In cases of consumption what is your practice?—The men are attended either at their own houses or in barracks.

*President.* Is there much pulmonary disease among the men?—Very little.

Are they very sober?—They are very temperate.

You visit intemperance very severely do you not?—Yes, they are punished for it.

Would a man who was found drunk be dismissed?—That would depend upon circumstances. If he were an habitual drunkard, yes; for the first offence he would be fined or admonished. If a man is found drunk on his beat he is discharged.



What clothing do the men have?—They have two suits always in use; namely, one coatee, two pairs of trousers of the current year, and the like suit of the past year; one great coat, one cape and belt, truncheon and lantern; 3*s.* *per* month are allowed the men in lieu of boots, of which each is required to possess two pairs in good condition; then he has one police hat, and a suit of plain clothes, civilian or non-official dress, which must be provided by each man at his own expense. That is to be worn when a man is watching property as a detective.

*President.* A man has only one coatee, not two?—Only one coatee.

What does he do if he gets wet?—He has a cape and great coat.

What is the annual cost to the authorities for a man's clothing?—The annual cost is 4*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Including the upper great coat and the things that last over a year?—Quite so.

What is the pay of the men?—A first-class constable receives 23*s.* *per* week, the second-class constable 22*s.*, and the third class 20*s.*

What do the serjeants and inspectors get?—The inspectors pay is about 120*l.* a year; a serjeant receives 28*s.* *per* week.

Do you give a man the same pay during his first month's probationary duty?—Each man undergoes a month's probationary duty, and his pay is 17*s.* *per* week, and he continues at that amount till he is certified.

How are the men fed?—They buy their own rations out of their pay.

They buy what they choose; you do not interfere?—Yes.

Do the unmarried men mess together?—Yes; they do. Of course their meals are very irregular; they have no regular hour of messing like the army.

Do you know what their ration is practically?—I can only give a rough guess. Generally rump steaks and mutton chops; very rarely joints.

Do you think they get one pound of raw meat *per* day?—Yes.

With bone?—They are very shrewd; they do not buy bone; they generally live on steaks.

*Mr. A. S. Stafford.* Is their messing entirely voluntary?—Quite so.

*President.* You do not overlook them to see that they feed themselves upon that which is most wholesome?—Not at all.

*Sir T. Phillips.* Do they drink beer?—Yes.

And spirits?—They are not controlled in this respect.

*Sir H. K. Storks.* Are the men sober as a body?—I should say so; they are very respectable.

*President.* Are you satisfied with the houses which they occupy as barracks?—Some of them I have reported against. There are four in the city.

Are they tolerably well ventilated?—Yes; very well. One is in Moor lane, a newly built station; that is No. 1 station. No. 2 station is in Smithfield. No. 3 station is in Fleet street. No. 4 Station is in Bow lane. Those are the four stations to accommodate the men.

Have you ever been in the dormitories early in the morning?—Constantly.

Is the air pretty sweet then?—It is not very; and that is a thing I have complained of. The men are not very cleanly.

Do they close every window they can?—They shut up all the windows.

Have you no means of ventilating, except by the windows?—No; and the door.

There are no orifices communicating with the open air?—No; there is no regular system of ventilation.

Do you contemplate any change in that respect?—Yes; it is contemplated to make very great changes.

Do you recollect what is the distance between the beds of the men?—I do not; but I can fill that up.

The ratio of sick is higher in the barracks than among the men living at home?—Yes.

And it is higher than the ratio of sick in the dragoon guards?—Yes; in the case of the dragoon guards the admissions were 929 *per* thousand.

And among your men the ratio *per* 1000 was 1440 of men living in their own houses, and 1450 of men in barracks?—Yes.

How do you account for that unfavourable contrast?—The duty of the police is a more severe duty, I should imagine; they are longer on duty. The night men remain eight hours on duty; they go on at ten o'clock at night, and go off at six o'clock in the morning.

The force is divided into day police and night police?—Yes.

Do the day men never go on night duty?—That is in the discretion of the inspectors of the different divisions.

Still so long as a man is considered a day policeman he is not put to night duty?—Not unless anything of importance should occur to demand a change.

How are the day police subdivided?—The day police are subdivided into two relays, one commencing at six a.m., and relieved at ten a.m.; the second relay commences at ten a.m., and is relieved at two p.m.; the first relay resumes duty at two p.m., and is relieved at six p.m.; the second relay resumes duty at six p.m., and is relieved at ten p.m.

The night police comes on at ten o'clock when the day police are relieved?—Yes.

How long does their duty last?—Till six in the morning.

For how many nights?—For seven, every night in the week.

*Sir T. Phillips.* Throughout the year?—Yes.

When do the night police who are in barracks get any sleep?—All the night police who are in barracks are supposed to be in bed at eight a.m., and must leave it by three p.m. The day men are in bed by twelve p.m. At that time the lights are extinguished and absentees noted.

When you find any absentees, what is done?—They are admonished for the first offence, and fined for the second.

*Mr. A. S. Stafford.* Can you give any comparative statement of the sickness between the night men and the day men?—Yes, I will do so. The full complement would be 336 for the day duty, and 231 for the night, making together a total of 567. I find the admissions to the sick list in 1856 were 407 day and 421 night.

What is the *per centage* relatively to the numbers?—139 for the day force, and 161 for the night; the sick amongst the night men is greater.

*Sir T. Phillips.* Out of how many men are you giving the proportions?—Out of 336 of a day force, and 231 of a night force.

There appears to be the same number of sick persons as there are men employed?—Yes.

*President.* Do you think that is the night duty which produces that difference?—I should be disposed to attribute it to that.

You have stated that the number of deaths in 1856 were three?—Yes.

What was the ratio *per* thousand?—5·28.

What was the average of the force constantly on the sick list?—21·14.

And the average *per* thousand?—36·45.

What was the number of days sickness *per* man *per* thousand?—13·5 days.

What was the average daily sick in the force throughout the year?—21·14.

What was the ratio *per* thousand of those constantly sick?—38·8.

What were the admissions upon the sick list for the year?—818.

And the ratio of admissions *per* thousand?—1442·6.

What was the average duration of each attack of sickness?—16·6 days.

What is your reason for maintaining the system of exclusive night duty, and so protracted when it is exacted from the men?—A man can appeal to the inspector or to me, and say, “I wish you would place me on day duty;” but my instructions are these, to regard a man who feels himself incompetent for night duty as unfit for the force.

You give the men on duty in the day relief every four hours, why not give the same relief to the men on duty at night? why keep a man on his beat for eight hours consecutively at night, when it is only four hours in the day?—Irrespective of breaking a man’s rest at night, and the domestic inconveniences it would occasion, I presume it is considered that night duty is less laborious, that there is less absolute work done than in the day duty.

What is the population of the city?—The population of

the city is 128,851, and the number of persons whose business brings them into the city daily has been estimated at about ten times the number of the residents, so that, considering the amount of labour to be done in watching the stoppages in the streets and so on, there would be more tax on a man's physical powers in the day.

On the other hand the responsibility is greater at night?—Yes, the night force have to watch about 16,000 houses and buildings.

*Sir H. K. Storks.* A man cannot sit down during the eight hours that he is on duty?—No.

*Mr. A. S. Stafford.* Are not the temptations to drink and vice generally greater at night than in the day?—Yes, that is my impression.

Would not that account for the larger proportion of sickness among the night men?—A greater number of men prefer the night duty.

Do many men employed in day duty apply to be put on night duty?—That has not come under my notice, but men have come in and have said to me that they preferred the night duty to the day duty, many of the older men.

*President.* But that is not reconcileable with your statement, that the night men have asked to be put on day duty?—It would not come before me; it would come before the inspector. They generally pick out the smartest men for the day duty—the best looking and smartest men.

*Sir H. K. Storks.* They do not put the night men on account of their possessing any especial qualifications, such as vigilance?—That is a matter that would rest with the inspectors.

*Sir T. Phillips.* Are single men selected for night duty in preference to married men?—I do not know.

*Mr. J. R. Martin.* Is the selection made for night duty with reference to a man's steadiness of conduct?—I cannot answer that question; that rests entirely with the inspectors.

*President.* You have stated that the sick movement is rather greater among the night policemen than among the day policemen. Is there a greater number of resignations from the force on account of ill health among the night

duty men than among the day duty men?—The number of resignations and retirements from bad health in 1856, was 18; one died who had been on day duty, three were pensioned from day duty, and six resigned from day duty; two died on night duty, and six resigned on night duty.

Therefore there is rather an excess in the number of resignations among the night duty men?—Yes.

The resignations were six each?—Yes.

Therefore there was rather more resignation in proportion to their numbers among the night duty men than among the day duty men?—Yes.

*Mr. A. S. Stafford.* After their resignations, do you follow the men at all; do you know what becomes of them as to their mortality or health?—No; they generally get into situations as porters.

You cannot accurately state then the number of deaths every year in that police force?—Of those who are in the force I can.

But not of those who resign?—No.

*Dr. A. Smith.* Upon an average, how many years do the men serve in the force?—Four years.

How long are they permitted to continue on the sick list before you discharge them from the force?—That is left entirely to the discretion of the surgeon.

How long would you continue a man if he was suffering from some disease that could not be cured for a long period?—The order is a month, but I do not report a man in a month. If a man is off duty a month, my instructions are to make a special report upon him.

If a man is suffering from serious disease, either distinct consumption or any other disease that will disqualify ever afterwards for service, would you discharge him at once or continue him on the sick list?—No; I should not discharge him. I have kept them on sometimes as long as twelve months.

In a case of decided consumption?—Yes.

Had you any prospect in such a case as that of the man being cured?—No; it would occur in this way. A report would be made on the state of his health, and that would be entertained by the Police Committee, who would allow

him to remain on the sick list until something were done for him in the way of remuneration or pension.

Is that in consideration of his having been a good man?—Yes.

But that would not be the general practice?—No.

If a man come to you in a state of consumption, and you used the stethoscope, and you find decided symptoms of progressive consumption, would you continue him in the force, or how soon would you discharge him?—In a month. Probably this return will give the commission a fairer estimate of the wear and tear of the force than anything else. (*The same was handed in. See Appendix No. LXVIII.*)

*Sir T. Phillips.* Do the resignations take place principally in the lower grades of the force?—I cannot tell you that.

In what way could a man better his condition who was a first-class constable and left the force?—I do not think he would better his condition as to his pay, but he might in this way: he would have probably more time to himself; he would have his Sundays to himself, which the policemen have not.

*Mr. J. R. Martin.* What they are anxious for is a position of more ease?—Yes; it is not so much the pay.

*President.* Is there any other point you wish to mention?—In the early part of this year we had men pensioned off to the number of 57. The return I have handed in will show the causes of their unfitness, as certified by me, the length of their service, their ages, and whether they had been on day or night duty.

What were the proportions between them?—On day duty 22 were pensioned; on night duty 25. Both day and night, which would represent inspectors who go on and remain forty-eight hours on duty, both day and night, 6. Then there are those who are on night duty six months alternately, *viz.* serjeants; the number is four. When I had first charge of the force they used to change every month, but I found that did not agree with them, and I recommended them to be changed once in six months.

## APPENDIX LXVIII.

(Given in by Mr. Childs.)

## RETURNS relative to the CITY POLICE FORCE for the Year 1856.

## I.—Recruitment of the Force.

Average strength for the year 1856 .. ..	567
Number of candidates for admission .. ..	260
„ admitted .. ..	104
„ rejected by the Commissioner (moral causes) .. ..	90
„ rejected by the Surgeon (physical causes) .. ..	40
„ of men dismissed .. ..	21
„ resigned at their own desire .. ..	36
„ resigned on account of bad health .. ..	12
„ resigned on reports against them .. ..	13
„ resigned or rejected on probation .. ..	12
„ retired on pensions or gratuities .. ..	7
„ dead .. ..	3
Minimum age on admission .. ..	21 years.
Maximum .. ..	32 „
Average age of men admitted in 1856 .. ..	25·72
Minimum height of the candidate .. ..	5 ft. 8 in.
Average height of men now forming the force .. ..	5 ft. 9 $\frac{3}{8}$ in.
Number of married men .. ..	415
„ of single men .. ..	128

*N. B.* The men remain in the force on an average, about .. .. 4 years.

A twelvemonth's good character from the last situation is required of all candidates, and a testimonial in favour from two respectable householders, not being publicans.

Not admitted with a family of more than two children.

The single men in the force may marry when they think fit.

## II.—Clothing, Pay, Rations, Barracks.

1. *Clothing.*

Two suits of clothes always in use; *viz.*

One coatee.

Two pairs of trousers of the current year.

And the like suit of the past year.

One great coat.

One cape and belt. (Truncheon and lantern.)



Three shillings *per* month are allowed the men in lieu of boots, of which each is required to possess two pairs in good condition.

One police hat.

A suit of plain clothes (civilian or non-official dress) must be provided by each man at his own expense.

The cost to the authorities for clothing *per* man *per annum* is 4*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

### 2. *Pay.*

1st class	..	..	..	23 <i>s.</i> <i>per</i> week.
2d class	..	..	..	22 <i>s.</i> „
3d class	..	..	..	20 <i>s.</i> „

On admission to the corps, each man undergoes a month's probationary duty; his pay during this period is 17*s.* *per* week, and continues at this until certified.

### 3. *Rations.*

The men provide their own rations.

### 4. *Barracks.*

The force is divided into two divisions; *viz.*

Men living in barracks	..	..	124
Men living at home	..	..	450

The houses occupied as barracks are but ill adapted generally for such a purpose; they have been reported on unfavourably by the surgeon.

The ratio of sick is higher amongst those who live in barracks than amongst those residing at home, in the proportion of 1450 to 1440.

## III.--Duty.

The force is divided into a day police and a night police.

Day police is subdivided into two relays.

<i>Day Police.</i>	First relay commence duty at	6 A.M.
	and are relieved at	.. 10 A.M.
	Second relay commence at	.. 10 A.M.
	and are relieved at	.. 2 P.M.
	First relay resume at	.. 2 P.M.
	and are relieved at	.. 6 P.M.
	Second relay resume at	.. 6 P.M.
	and are relieved at	.. 10 P.M.

<i>Night Police.</i>	This division of the force	
	goes on duty at	.. 10 P.M.
	and is relieved at	.. 6 A.M.

*N. B.* All night men in barracks are supposed to be in bed at 8 A.M., and must leave it by 3 P.M. The day men are in bed by 12 P.M. At that time the lights are extinguished and absentees noted. Absentees are fined 6*d.* for the first offence and 1*s.* afterwards.

## IV.—Sick Movement.

1. Number of deaths for the year 1856	..	3
Ratio <i>per</i> thousand	.. .. .	5.28
2. Average of the Force constantly on the sick list		21.14
Ratio <i>per</i> thousand, constantly sick	..	38.8
3. Number of days sickness <i>per</i> man	.. days	13.5
4. Admissions to the sick list for the year	..	818
5. Ratio of admissions <i>per</i> thousand	.. ..	1442.6
5. Average duration of each attack of sickness of actual admissions	.. .. .	16.6

*N. B.* The amount of stoppages from the pay of the men whilst on the sick list is 1*s.* *per* day.

TABLE A.

Strength of the Force for the Year 1856, from 1st January to 31st December.

	Constables.	Sub-Inspectors.	Inspectors.	Total.
January ..	500	51	13	564
February ..	500	51	13	564
March ..	498	54	13	565
April ..	489	62	13	564
May ..	492	62	13	567
June ..	501	62	13	576
July ..	498	62	13	573
August ..	496	61	13	570
September ..	496	61	13	570
October ..	495	61	13	569
November ..	491	61	12	564
December ..	495	61	12	568

Average strength 567.83.

TABLE B.

Causes of Rejection of Candidates by the Surgeon.

Varicose veins	.. .. .	9
Various deformities of spine and feet	..	9
Flat footed	.. .. .	8
Myopia	.. .. .	3
Consumptive tendency	.. .. .	2
Weak abdominal rings	.. .. .	2
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	.. .. .	2
Muscular tenuity	.. .. .	2
Disease of heart	.. .. .	1
Vertigo	.. .. .	1
Scabies	.. .. .	1
Total	.. .. .	40

TABLE C.

## Causes of Death.

Small-pox 1; Old age 1; Diseased heart 1; Total 3.

*N. B.* No deaths from cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, or fever.

TABLE D.

## Sick Movement (Daily Admissions).

<i>City Police</i> :	Strength.	Admissions.	Ratio per 1000.
1. Men in barracks ..	131	190	1450
2. Men at home ..	436	628	1440
Average ..	567	818	1442·6
<i>Metropolitan Police</i> :			
Troops in barracks, 3d } ..			929
Dragoon Guards } ..			

TABLE E.

## Comparative Health of Men living in and out of Barracks.

Number living in barracks 131; Ditto at home 436.

Strength 567.

1856.	In.	Out.	Total.
Resigned from ill health ..	6	6	12
Retired on pensions ..	0	3	3
Died ..	0	3	3
Total ..	6	12	18

The *per centage* being 3·1 or 32·8 *per 1000*.

1857.

Retired on pensions, invalided 7 .. 50 .. 57

The ratio being 104 *per 1000*.

## Comparative Return of the above.

	Residing in barracks.		Residing at home.	
	1856.	1857.	1856.	1857.
Number of men ..	131	131	436	409
Resigned, &c., from ill health ..	6	*7	12	*50
Rates <i>per 1000</i> invalided, &c. ..	45·7	53·4	27·5	122·2

G. BORLASE CHILDS, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Force.

\* The 57 who left the Force during the present year were pensioned, or received gratuities in consequence of being "worn out" or otherwise injured whilst in the discharge of their duties; their period of service ranging from ten to seventeen years.

## APPENDIX LXIX.

*(Furnished by Mr. Childs.)*

RETURNS showing the SICK MOVEMENT in the CITY POLICE FORCE, and its Results, for Five Years.

1. Return showing the Average Number of DEATHS *per* 1000 for Five Years.

Years.	Average Strength of Force.	Average Deaths <i>per</i> 1000.	Remarks.
1852	555	5·4	One Death by suicide occurred in 14 years.
1853	549	10·9	
1854	488	12·2	
1855	540	11·1	
1856	567	5·2	
Five years	540	8·9	

2. Return showing the Comparative MORTALITY of the DAY and NIGHT FORCE for Five Years.

	Average Strength for Five Years.	Deaths in Five Years.	Ratio <i>per</i> 1000.
Day Force ..	313	11	35
Night Force ..	227	13	57·2

3. Return showing the Number of DEATHS for Five Years, of the Men living in Barracks, and those living out of Barracks.

	Strength for Five Years.	Deaths for Five Years.	Comparative Result.
Men living in barracks, calculated for five years	590	3	5·8
Men living out of barracks, calculated for five years	2110	21	10·7 nearly.

4. Return showing the actual Number of DEATHS from Cholera, Fever, Small-pox, Chest Diseases (including Consumption), all other Diseases and Accidents, including a period of Five Years.

Years.	Cholera.	Typhus.	Small-pox.	Consumption and other Diseases of the Chest.	All other Diseases and Accidents.	Total.	Day Force.	Night Force.	Men living in Barracks.	Men living out of Barracks.
1852	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	
1853	..	1	..	2	3	6	2	4	..	6
1854	*1	1	..	2	2	6	4	2	..	6
1855	..	..	..	5	1	6	3	3	..	6
1856	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	2	..	3
	1	2	2	11	8	24	11	†13	3	21

\* Died as a consequence of extreme imprudence on his own part.

† Two are entered as night men who were on duty for twenty-four hours on alternate days.

5. Return showing the DAILY ADMISSIONS, with the Ratio *per 1000*.

Years.	Strength.	Number of Cases admitted.	Ratio <i>per 1000</i> on the Admissions.
1852	555	925	1666·6
1853	549	960	1748·6
1854	488	994	2036
1855	540	849	1572·2
1856	567	818	1442·6
Five years ..	540	909	1684

6. Return showing the Comparative Ratio of ADMISSIONS from ACCIDENTS, and from DISEASE, for Five Years.

Years.	Strength.	Admissions from Accidents.	Admissions from Disease.	Ratio <i>per 1000</i> Accidents.	Ratio <i>per 1000</i> Disease.
1852	555	74	851	133·3	1533·3
1853	549	78	882	142	1606·5
1854	488	83	911	170	1866·7
1855	540	79	770	146·2	1425·1
1856	567	66	752	116·3	1326·2
Five Years' Average	540	76	833	140·8	1543·5

7. Return showing the AVERAGE *per* 1000 constantly sick in the whole Force for Five Years, calculated from the Daily Sick Returns.

Average Force 540.

Years.	Total daily. Sick annual.	Daily Average.	Average <i>per</i> 1000.
1852	6994	19·16	35·1
1853	6769	18·54	33·3
1854	8795	23	47
1855	7643	20·93	38·8
1856	7717	21·14	38·8
For the Five Years	7583	20·55	38·6

8. Return showing the Average number of Days SICKNESS *per* Man *per annum*, and Average Duration of each Attack for Five Years, calculated from the constantly Sick and daily Admissions.

Years.	Average Strength of Force.	Average Days Sickness <i>per</i> Man.	Average Duration of each Attack of Sickness.
1852	555	12·5	13·6
1853	549	12·3	12·5
1854	488	18	16·5
1855	540	14·1	16·3
1856	567	13·5	16·6
Total Average	540	14·08	15·

9. Return showing the actual comparative AMOUNT of SICKNESS between the Men on Day Duty and the Men on Night Duty, as shown by the daily Admissions on the Sick List.

Years.	Average Strength of the whole Force.	Average Strength of the Day Force.	Daily Admissions.	Average Strength of the Night Force.	Daily Admissions.	Average daily Admissions Night Force.	Average daily Admissions Day Force.	Ratio <i>per</i> 1000.	
								Day Force.	Night Force.
1852	555	329	466	226	459	1·2	1·27	1416	2030
1853	549	324	483	225	477	1·3	1·32	1497	2120
1854	488	276	504	212	490	1·34	1·38	1826	2311
1855	540	300	435	240	414	1·13	1·19	1450	1725
1856	567	336	407	231	421	1·15	1·11	1211	1822
Total Average Five Years	540	313	295	227 nearly.	2261	1·13	1·25	1480	2001

10. Return showing the comparative AMOUNT of SICKNESS, calculated from the Admissions, between the Men living in Barracks and those living out of Barracks, for Five Years.

Years.	Average Strength in Barracks.	Average Strength out of Barracks.	Admissions of Men in Barracks.	Admissions of Men out of Barracks.	Ratio per 1000.	
					In.	Out.
1852	131	324	278	647	2,122	1996
1853	131	418	321	639	2,450	1528
1854	131	357	337	658	2,564	1814
1855	131	409	206	643	1,572	1440
1856	131	436	190	628	1,450	1440
Total ..	655	1944	1332	3215	10,158	8350
Average	131	388.8	222.4	643	2,031	1670

11. Return showing the INFLUENCE of the SEASONS on the Sick Movement in the City Police Force for Five Years, calculated from the Daily Sick Returns.

DAILY SICK.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	Total.
In 5 Januarys	555	503	780	1183	512	3533
5 Februarys	613	635	648	1103	478	3477
5 Marchs ..	554	620	680	708	525	3087
5 Aprils ..	689	609	609	572	652	3131
5 Mays ..	412	358	408	636	456	2270
5 Junes ..	372	320	349	453	487	1981
5 Julys ..	583	474	531	495	677	2760
5 Augusts ..	821	551	1126	567	865	3930
5 Septembers	731	551	1121	386	684	3473
5 Octobers ..	587	552	957	500	750	3346
5 Novembers	432	782	834	574	751	3373
5 Decembers	585	814	782	470	880	3531
Total ..	6994	6769	8795	7643	7717	37918

12. Return showing the SICK MOVEMENT for Five Years, arranged in the order of amount for each.

Years.	Daily Sick.
1854 ..	8795
1856 ..	7717
1855 ..	7643
1852 ..	6994
1853 ..	6769

13. Tabular View of the MAXIMUM and MINIMUM MONTHS of each Year.

1852.	{	Maximum Month .. August .. 821
		Minimum .. June .. 372
1853.	{	Maximum .. December .. 814
		Minimum .. June .. 320
1854.	{	Maximum .. August .. 1126
		Minimum .. June .. 349
1855.	{	Maximum .. January .. 1183
		Minimum .. September .. 386
1856.	{	Maximum .. December .. 880
		Minimum .. May .. 456

II. RECRUITMENT of the FORCE.

14. Return showing the Number of MEN admitted into the City Police Force during Five Years.

1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
116.	110.	179.	121.	104.

15. Return showing the Number of CANDIDATES rejected on Examination by the Surgeon, and by the Commissioner, in the following Years.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Rejected by the Surgeon .. }	20 ..	24 ..	39 ..	58 ..	40
Rejected by the Commissioner }	108 ..	116 ..	119 ..	101 ..	90
Total ..	128	140	158	159	130

16. Tabular View of the CAUSES of REJECTION of Candidates for Admission into the Force by the Surgeon, for Five Years.

Causes of Rejection.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Varicose Veins ..	0 ..	1 ..	7 ..	14 ..	9
Flat-footed ..	0 ..	4 ..	2 ..	6 ..	8
Hernia ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	2 ..	0
Myopia ..	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	3
Disposed to Hernia or } weak abdominal rings }	3 ..	2 ..	2 ..	3 ..	2
Muscular Tenuity ..	8 ..	6 ..	12 ..	5 ..	2
Disease of Heart ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1
All other Causes ..	1 ..	5 ..	11 ..	25 ..	15
Total ..	20	24	39	58	40



17. Return showing the Average AGE of MEN on their Admission into the City Police Force, and Average Length of Service of those who left from Ill-health, during Five Years.

Years.	Average Age on Admission.	Average Length of Service of those unfit for further Service and allowed Gratuities or Pensions (Injuries excluded).		Average Length of Service of those Injured on Duty and Pensioned.		Average Length of Service of those who resigned without Compensation on the Plea of Ill-health.	
		Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.	Years.	Days.
1852	23·81	None		None		2	15
1853	24·29	13	103	None		2	89
1854	23·88	15	85	15		1	328
1855	27·21	15	166	15		1	7
1856	25·72	9	163	7	182	0	190
For the Five Years }	24·82	10	176	7	182	1	218

For the regulations respecting age, character, pay, stoppages, rations, lodgment, clothing, hours of duty, &c., see No. 1, given in by Mr. Childs.

18. Return of the Average STRENGTH of the CITY POLICE FORCE; the Number of Cases of Sickness and Death; the Number Discharged by being invalided; the Number Dismissed and Resigned; with the Total Number who left the Force, from all causes, in each of the Five Years from 1852 to 1856 inclusive.

Years.	Average Strength of the Force.	Number of Cases of Sickness amongst the Men (Admissions).	Number of Deaths.	Number Discharged by being Invalided on Pensions.	Number Dismissed.	Number Resigned.				Total Number who left the Force from all Causes, including Deaths and Invaliding.
						At their own desire.	From bad Health.	Resigned from Reports against them.	Left Force while on Probation.	
1852	555	925	3	0*	23	59	7	8	18	118
1853	549	960	6	4*	19	82	6	14	24	155
1854	488	994	6	1*	16	36	19	4	21	103
1855	540	849	6	11*	15	42	8	17	9	108
1856	567	818	3	7*	21	36	12	13	12	110
Total Average }	540	909	4·8	4·6	18·8	51	10·4	11·2	16·8	118·4
Ratio per 1000 of strength }	0	1684	8·9	8·11	33·33	94·44	18·52	21·1	29·62	218·9

\* Retired on Pensions or Gratuities.

G. BORLASE CHILDS, F.R.C.S.,  
Surgeon to the Force.