

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TOLEDO HUMANE SOCIETY

FOR THE



Prevention of Cruelty to

ANIMALS AND CHILDREN.

ORGANIZED, 1884.

TOLEDO, OHIO:  
COMLY & FRANCISCO, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,  
No. 178 Summit Street,  
1885.

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FIRST ANNUAL MEETING  
— OF THE —  
TOLEDO HUMANE SOCIETY.

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PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

A large audience, composed of members of the Society and friends of the work, was present. The exercises opened with music, after which Rev. Dr. Torrence read a passage of scripture and Rev. T. B. Knowles followed in prayer. Then the choir, and a chorus of 100 voices, sung the hymn, "The Morning Light is Breaking," with fine effect. President James M. Brown then delivered his annual address, substantially as follows:

The Toledo Humane Society, organized and incorporated in January, 1884, having for its object "Protection from Cruelty for Children and Animals" is the outgrowth of one of the grandest movements of our time.

More than 1800 years have passed since the doctrine of universal kindness was by its founder crystalized into the beautitude, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy," and though the law of nature has continued to do much to protect the great majority of children from cruelty and suffering, and the spirit of charity in most civilized lands has built houses and asylums for the unfortunate, yet cruelty and unnecessary suffering exist in every community to an astonishing degree, and it has been left to the civilization of the nineteenth century to introduce the law of kindness into regions where it does not exist, and by virtue of statutory enactments and organized effort, to extend the arms of protection and relief to all suffering creatures, whether human or dumb.

The first organization that had for its specific object "kind treatment and protection against cruelty" was organized in England sixty years ago. Its work was confined to dumb animals. Its teachings

were regarded, in the highest degree, fanatical, and the laws it sought to enact innovations, threatening individual liberty and the rights of property, and hence its progress was very slow. But the work of a subsequent half century has so elevated the morals of the people and developed the spirit of kindness that to-day, wherever British power is felt, humane enactments exist.

In 1866 the Pioneer society of this country was organized in the city of New York, and, though twenty years have not yet elapsed, that organization, under the bold leadership of Mr. Henry Bergh, has become a great power in that State, and its influence is felt to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land.

To aid in its humane work the State of New York has enacted laws, granting especial powers, and placed the entire police force at its command. The Society owns valuable real estate in the heart of the great city where its headquarters are located, has been liberally endowed, keeps hundreds of agents in its service, has successfully prosecuted thousands of cases of cruelty to animals and mercifully relieved thousands of others suffering from overwork and disease.

The Massachusetts State Society soon followed that of New York and, under the leadership of Mr. George T. Angell, has become a powerful influence throughout this and foreign countries. It was the President of this Society, who, in scanning the great fields of suffering, concluded that penal statutes are too slow as educating forces, and that in order to stop the tide of cruelty, humane education must be begun and fostered among the young. He, in great measure, is responsible for the educational movement now going on in England, the British provinces, and the United States and which is soon to become a part of the educational system of every land. Assisted by the Rev. Thomas Timmins, of England, he has successfully inaugurated the "Band of Mercy" movement among the children of this country, and now, there are in America over four thousand of these bands, numbering nearly two hundred and fifty thousand members, pledged to acts of kindness to all living creatures; and the work is but fairly begun.

The Massachusetts Society publishes a monthly periodical, entitled, *Our Dumb Animals*, which is the most valuable and widely circulated periodical of the kind in the world. The Society has done much to give Massachusetts a perfect code of laws for the prevention and punishment of cruelty, and it has successfully prosecuted and punished thousands of violators of those laws.

The Pennsylvania State Society was third in order of organization, and it, together with the Woman's Branch located at Philadelphia, has revolutionized the Keystone State. Now reformatory laws are enforced, and Humane education everywhere advanced. Now, places of refuge are provided for lost and suffering animals and a mode of speedy and almost painless death is taking the place of lingering torture. The Woman's Branch at Philadelphia, under the Presidency of Mrs. Richard P. White, last year, gave refuge and asylum to over 9,000 dumb animals, and, by a process adopted by that Society of administering carbonous oxide gas over 4,000 dogs were mercifully destroyed.

There are now twenty-four State Societies, with many auxiliaries, in the United States, and eight in Canada. Besides those existing in England, there are four in Asia, five in Africa, three in Australia, two in South America, and over 200 on the continent of Europe, and these are supplemented by eight monthly periodicals devoted exclusively to humane work.

In addition to the local work of the Societies of this country, much labor and money has been expended in trying to prevent cruelty in the transportation of animals over our great lines of railway. The suffering of these dumb creatures by reason of the inhumanity in their transportation is appalling. But a day or two ago 300 sheep were frozen to death on a single train near Chicago; and, but a short time ago, 800 dead hogs were taken from the cars at the stock yards of the same city, on a single morning, all of which had died from suffocation. Over 8,000,000 head of cattle, hogs and sheep found their way to the Chicago market last year, and the aggregate was worth in the market, over \$200,000,000. In the great rush for gain thousands of these helpless creatures are forced into crowded cars; carried long distances without food or water, or opportunity to rest, and when from exhaustion they fall; they are goaded and lacerated with sharpened sticks by brutal hands until, in thousands of cases, life itself is forced to yield. Over 100,000,000 of domestic animals in this country, go to the shambles every year. Imagine the vast amount of unnecessary suffering attending this mighty army on its way to death! The *Chicago Stock Reporter* says: "Men employed to drive these animals into the cars are armed with saplings weighing often from eight to ten pounds, with sharp spikes or goads at the ends. They rush upon the cattle, yelling, swearing and punching them with these spikes, often twenty,

thirty and forty times, taking little care to avoid the eyes." The same authority says: "If an animal does not lose over two hundred pounds of weight in its transportation from Chicago to Boston it has done well."

A Boston firm engaged in tanning, says there is a loss of more than \$25,000 per annum on hides tanned by them, by reason of wounds inflicted on the animals in transportation.

The American Humane Society, a society organized about three years ago, for the purpose of remedying, as far as possible, this great evil, is already performing good work. Congress has enacted laws looking to the alleviation of this great suffering, and the society has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the most perfect cars for transportation. During the first year after this offer, the society received over four hundred models and plans for cars. The progress being made is best illustrated by the following extract from the *New York Tribune*: "A train of splendid palace stock cars was one of the sights at the New York central freight yards yesterday. The train was loaded at Chicago with first-class cattle for the European market. The cars are so arranged that the cattle are fed, watered and comfortably stalled in each car." We may add to this that one of our own townsmen is now engaged in providing like means for transportation for horses.

You will see from the foregoing that as broad as is the field of animal life, so broad is the field for the work of Humane Societies. Our work in this part of the field covers:

*First*, Merciful treatment to all dumb creatures by master and servant, by parent and child, in securing to them sufficient wholesome food and water, dry, warm and well ventilated quarters, and by protecting them from abuse, over-loading, over-driving and the tortures of the check rein.

*Second*, Merciful methods in the transportation of animals.

*Third*, Merciful methods in the taking of life, whether it be "the fishes of the sea," "the fowls of the air," or the "beasts of the field."

Another, but no less important branch of our work is that of protecting children from cruelty. This cruelty arises in various forms:

*Habitual Drunkenness* is perhaps the most common. It destroys the sensibilities, dethrones the reason, perverts the judgment and brutalizes the whole being. It deprives the child of parental care and affection, cuts off the necessaries of life and subjects him to the severest forms of suffering. What can be more touching than innocent childhood committed to the hands of drunken, profligate, beastly parents?

Think of these little children, who should be sacredly guarded and protected, driven from comfortable beds and forced to go out, in the night-time, and bring to these "protectors" liquor with which to fire anew the passions that are sure to inflict greater brutality upon their innocent heads! Complaints of this character come to our Society frequently, and until recently, the law has furnished no punishment for so nefarious a crime. Only a few months ago complaint came to us of an instance of this kind, and when the bright-eyed little boy of seven years was examined by an officer of this Society, and his clothing removed, his arm was found to be broken at the elbow and a bone protruding through the flesh, and in this condition the little sufferer had been for months. We learned that his arm was broken by his being thrown from the bed, in the night-time, and that he was often whipped and sent out at night to get liquor for his mother.

*Forcing children to beg* is another form of cruelty which prevails to an alarming extent, and for which the law, until recently, has furnished no remedy. It is no uncommon thing to hear of parents who, in the earliest infancy of their children, teach them the arts of deceit and beggary, and when so taught, these parents, at home, await the coming of these dependent little messengers with baskets of cold victuals and cast of clothing. But a short time ago, a little girl of 14 years complained to an officer of this Society that her parents compelled her three sisters, younger than herself and part of a family of eight, to beg from day to day. She said she had been compelled to beg until it had become so distasteful to her that she had left home; that her father was a good mechanic and could get and had had offered to him, at his own door, two dollars a day for his work, but he said the world owed him a living, and his children should go out and get it.

The result of this crime against society is, generally, a house full of vagrants, thieves and vagabonds, who finally find their way into our infirmaries, refuges and jails.

Another form of cruelty is *forcing innocent children to live in an atmosphere of moral impurity and to associate with depraved and loathsome characters*. But a short time ago officers of this Society took out of a den of the lowest kind, where they had been compelled to associate with the most depraved beings, and in which their mother, a widow, lay prostrate from a crime not to be named here, three beautiful little girls, no one of whom was 13 years of age. A little girl of 15, of the same family, whose pure life had already become tainted,



escaped us and fled from the city. After a search of nearly three weeks, an officer of this Society found her following the rabble of a circus in an adjoining state. Strange to say, letters from this little waif, written during her wanderings were filled with the most tender affection and solicitude for her mother and longings for a better life. At the instance of this Society she and her sister next in age are now in the Reform School for Girls at Delaware.

Another form of cruelty, and one that calls for the severest penalties is that of "*abandonment.*"

During the late fall, a poor, frail, sickly woman, with too little pinched and sickly children came to an officer of our Society and said she was without shelter and food for herself and children, that the night previous they had slept on the floor of a saloon, that her husband, a good mechanic, had abandoned her and gone to Michigan and refused to give her or her children any assistance. The children were taken to the Protestant Orphans' Home, and a letter to the father asking him why he had abandoned his children elicited the prompt reply that times were hard, and he supposed the public would care for them.

These are a few of the forms of cruelty which this and kindred societies are seeking to remove.

By wholesome enactments which will place beyond the reach of brutal parents the children upon whom they inflict needless suffering; the children they educate to lives of vagrancy, and the children they force to live in an atmosphere of moral pollution and crime, and that will punish with the severest penalties those who willfully abandon or refuse to support their offspring, this Society hopes to remove some of the evils of inhumanity.

One of the great necessities in this work is a larger and better provision for the care and education of outcast and abandoned children. While the State has made liberal provision for her infirm and criminal youth, she has made but imperfect and meager provisions for outcast and abandoned children. The innocent outcast is without home and protection. If he casts his eye toward the asylums and refuges of the State, he is informed that those beautiful grounds, those massive buildings, schools and workshops are not for the innocent and pure, but for the incorrigible the criminal and the infirm.

It is true that we have scattered throughout the State, homes for destitute and orphan children maintained by private charity, but the

children of the State enter these only by consent and not by right.

Why should the unfortunate children of the commonwealth be maintained, clothed and educated by private charity? They are children of the State, born into its citizenship, and in the future must live either to bless or curse it.

Why should the innocent, unfortunate outcasts be permitted to suffer, and drift into lives of ignorance and crime, while the incorrigible and criminal youth are sheltered and cared for? It is true that on our statute books is a weak, frail and sickly provision for the erection by counties of Children's Homes.

The statute in its grasp and purpose falls far short of the duty of the state, and in effect furnishes only an asylum for political hacks and ward bummers.

What we need is at least four institutions in the four quarters of the state, upon such scale and with such provisions and appointments as will accomplish the purposes for which they are designed, and which, by virtue of the dignity and character of the work, will be lifted above party politics, and placed on a sure and lasting foundation.

Our sister state of Michigan, with clear and patriotic perceptions of her best interests, is the only commonwealth in the land, if not in the world, to grasp fully this important subject. She has erected at Coldwater, in that state, an institution on a magnificent scale known as "The Michigan Public School for Neglected and Dependent Children." The buildings are thirteen in number and occupy a tract of about one hundred acres of land, the whole costing the State about \$200,000. It is separate and apart from all criminal and reformatory institutions. The condition of admission being that the child, which must be between three and twelve years of age, and of sound body and mind, is dependent on the State. Here he has *a right to enjoy* and finds home, shelter, food, clothing, and education. The institution, combining all the necessary advantages for thorough work, has proved a success, and the average expense is but little above the cost of keeping the same children in the infirmaries of the state.

It is attracting the attention of Statesmen and Philanthropists all over the world.

To the establishment of institutions of this kind in Ohio, the Humane Societies of the State should devote all their energies.

Humane work in Ohio, under the leadership of Abner L. Frazier, President, and O. B. Toddhunter, Secretary of the State Society, is

making commendable progress. Societies have been organized in many of the leading cities and towns, and agents have been appointed in many of the counties. The laws of the State are being gradually improved, and the people, everywhere, educated to enforce them.

The Toledo Society has stepped into the front rank of this work. It has made but few, if any, mistakes. It has received the warm commendation of the pulpit and the press, the support of the police authorities, and the earnest consideration of the police and other courts. The Board of Education, the superintendent and teachers of the public schools, have all expressed their appreciation of its work. The various charitable institutions of the city have opened their doors to assist it. It has had the unfaltering support of a directory of earnest, self-sacrificing women and men. With such surroundings it should succeed. Its financial demands are not great. It has maintained an active agent in the field during the past year at \$40 per month. It should in the coming year, and especially in the heat of summer and the cold of winter maintain two active agents. There is much suffering during the cold season that may not come to light, until too late unless looked after.

The Society should be able to maintain an office where its agents may be readily found, and it should be able to distribute, gratuitously, literature upon humane subjects. For these purposes and for these alone we ask the people to give us their earnest aid and support.

Out of the shadows of the past come to us two beautiful legends. The king of an ancient city caused a bell to be hung in a tower which was erected in one of the public squares, and called it the Bell of Justice. He ordered that any one feeling himself aggrieved should have the right to ring the bell, and immediately upon its ringing, whether night or day, his magistrates should appear and grant the suppliant justice. Time drew on, and many rang the bell and were granted relief. In the gray of a certain morning the magistrates were summoned by feeble tones from the bell. On reaching the tower they found a little child, clambering upon the rope, as if it had found a musical swing and, though disheveled and cold, and bearing traces of tears upon his cheeks, he was charmed by the sound of the bell. The magistrates made inquiry and found that heartless parents, in the night, had brought the child to the tower and abandoned it.

They saw that great questions of state were involved, a council was called, and the king decreed that any father abandoning his child,

or, of his own fault, failing to furnish it support, should forfeit his citizenship, suffer sentence to servitude and his earnings be applied to the support of his family.

In time the bell rope wore away and it was replaced by a vine from the fields. One day an old, starving horse that had long served his master, and in return therefore had been abandoned and turned out to die, wandered into the tower, and, in trying to eat the vine rang the bell. The magistrates appeared and found the old and friendless horse the only suppliant.

They declared as he had rung the bell, he, to, should have justice. The owner, in whose service the poor creature had worn away its life, was summoned, and the magistrates decreed that during the remainder of the animal's life he should provide it with food, drink, stable and care, and for any default he should be whipped at the public stake.

The sweet tones of that old mythical bell, invigorated by the spirit of the Divine declarations that "God created man in His own image;" that "He made the beasts of the field after his kind; the cattle after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind, and God saw that it was good," and "the Lord is God and His tender mercies are over all his works," and the solemn command, "open thy mouth for the dumb," have become the life currents of Societies for the prevention of cruelty, and are destined to be borne by friendly breezes to willing ears throughout the valleys and over the hill-tops of the whole earth.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Brown's address, the choir and chorus rendered "Father thy mercy," an anthem, in a highly pleasing manner.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT.

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Mr. J. W. Erwin, secretary of the Society, then read his report which was as follows:

*To the Officers, Members and Friends of the Toledo Humane Society:*

For a number of years prior to the organization of this Society, it had been evident to the friends of humanity that there existed in Toledo a wide and fertile field for the operations of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals. It was by no means uncommon to hear of cases of extreme cruelty involving the helpless, human and brute, but in nine cases out of ten the perpetrators of these cruelties would go unpunished, not because of a lack of sufficient law, but for the reason that it was apparently no one's business to bring this law into operation and thus procure the punishment of the offenders. Brutal and inhuman persons were therefore under little restraint, and so long as they kept within certain bounds were unmolested. Poor, over-laden horses were no unusual sight upon our streets, while the brutal beating of dumb creatures was by no means infrequently heard of.

But more terrible than this was the cry that came up from the alleys and tenements of our city from the helpless children. The cruelties practiced upon them did not result alone from indiscriminate corporal punishment, which only the low and brutal resort to, but the grossest cruelty resulted from the fact that hundreds of them were being nursed in veritable hot beds of iniquity, and thus being prepared for lives of crime. Such were the facts which induced humanitarians to pause and think. The result was, laws were enacted to protect both children and animals from cruelty, and empowering corporate bodies to enforce them. Subsequently, some fifteen or twenty years ago, we understand, there was organized in Toledo a Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals. For some reason or other its existence was short lived, and for a number of years no further effort was made in this direction.

On the 15th of January, 1884, in response to a call signed by a large number of citizen, a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the rooms of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange and took the initiatory steps towards establishing a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty. The requisite committees were appointed, and two weeks later, at a largely attended meeting held in the hall of the Produce Exchange, there was organized the Toledo Humane Society, its objects, as set forth in the constitution, then adopted, being to "create a public sentiment in favor of enforcing the laws that now exist, or that may hereafter be enacted, for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals, and to prosecute and punish all persons found violating such laws."

Mr. Jas. M. Brown was made president of the Society, and with a full complement of officers and directors the good work was most auspiciously inaugurated, the Society being incorporated under the laws of the state. Committees were appointed to look after the various branches of the work and material for them was readily found.

The Society had been in existence but a few days when complaints of cruelty practiced upon children and animals began to pour in upon the officers. All of these required careful investigation, and it soon became evident that the time necessary to do this work was more than the individual members could give. Hence it was decided that to properly carry out the aims and objects of the Society a special agent should be employed whose duty it should be to investigate all complaints, procure evidence in litigated cases and to prevent by force, admonition or advice all classes of cruelty. That this decision was a wise one was subsequently proven. One of the first and most active members of the Society was Mr. Myron Cole, a gentleman well versed in all that pertained to the care and welfare of animals, and carrying in his breast a heart which would brook no cruelty to any of God's creatures. The Society was young and not blessed with large means, and when the position of Special Agent was tendered him, at a salary which could make it no object, he readily accepted it and has ever since served the Society in a manner which has been wholly satisfactory. The reports which he has monthly laid before the board of directors have invariably shown a large amount of work, to accomplish which he has labored early and late, with an ardor born of humanity and which many might well emulate. Largely through his persistent efforts, the name of the "Toledo Humane Society" has become a terror to the inhuman, and thus has the mere existence of the Society had a salutary effect.

# Treasurer's Report.

T. J. Brown, Treasurer, in account with Toledo Humane Society :

## RECEIPTS.

1893.	Feb. 4th, Cash balance on hand at last report,	-	\$3,248 49
	Feb. 8th, Mrs. Pliny Watson,	\$ 25 00	
	Annual Subscription,	33 00	
	June 6th, Police Court,	30 00	
	Nov. 14th, Police Court,	70 00	
	Oct. 4th, Dog Tax,	1,211 56	
1894.	Jan. 31st, Interest on Deposit,	180 00	1,549 56
	Total,	-	\$4,798 05

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR.

Paid Mr. G. L. France's Salary,	-	\$840 00	
Mrs. Clara Brooks,	-	300 00	
Natural and Illuminating Gas,	-	26 11	
Ice,	-	21 08	
Car Fare,	-	13 75	
Telephone,	-	22 50	
Schunck & Hillencamp Co.,	-	60	
Transfer Co.,	-	7 35	
Stationery,	-	12 39	
Cleaning Room,	-	10 75	
Brooms (.60), Towels (1.25),	-	1 85	
Directory,	-	5 00	
Postage,	-	50	
Gilsdorf Printing Co.,	-	2 00	\$1,263 88
Balance cash on hand January 31st, 1894.			3,534 17
			\$4,798 05

Total cash received during the year,	-	-	\$1,549 56
Cash paid out during the year,	-	-	1,263 88

Respectfully submitted,

T. J. BROWN.

Three children, whose mother was destitute, were cared for until she recovered and was able to work and support them.

Five small children had drunken parents who cruelly neglected them. The children were taken from them and provided with good homes.

Three girls, between the ages of 9 and 14, children of a drunken and dissolute mother, were found by the Agent rapidly following in her footsteps. Naturally these children were bright in intellect and attractive in person. But these same characteristics, surrounded as they were by vile and vicious associates, were hastening their downward steps. The case being reported to the Society, the Agent investigated it and proceedings were at once commenced to have the two elder children admitted to the Industrial School for Girls, at Delaware. Before these were concluded, the eldest girl left the city. Agent Cole traced her to Defiance, thence to Kokomo, Ind., and finally found her in Logansport, where her surroundings were anything but promising. Returning with her to Toledo, her sister was found, and the two were taken to Delaware.

It was my pleasure recently to visit that institution, and, inquiring for the girls, I found them as modest and well-behaved as the best of children of that age. The superintendent informed me that they had given him no trouble; that their standing in scholarship and deportment was much above the average, and that he regarded them as among the best and most promising of the inmates. They personally assured me that they were happy in their new home, and had no desire to return to the old life.

Can any who may hear of this one case say that the Society was organized in vain? Its happy results have tended to increase our interests in the cause of humanity, and encourage us in our work.

A case was reported to the Society from Oregon township, of extreme cruelty to a little girl, seven years old, by her father and step-mother. The case was at once investigated by the Agent, who found the little one in a pitiable condition. Upon her body were many marks of violence, including a broken arm, while both feet and both hands were badly frost bitten. It was learned that the child's step-mother was in the habit of beating her upon the slightest provocation and in one of her attacks had inflicted a blow which broke the little one's arm. On one of the coldest nights of last December, the woman turned the child out of doors and would not permit her to re-



enter the house for two or three hours, the result of the exposure being the frozen hands and feet. The child was placed in the home of an aunt, where it is now receiving kind and considerate treatment. The parents were arrested, and upon examination were found guilty and made to pay a heavy fine and the costs of the case.

A case where the aid of the law was invoked was that of two women who shamefully beat a crippled boy. In police court they were fined the cost of prosecution.

A large number of complaints have been received charging parents or guardians with using undue severity in correcting their children. The admonitions of the Agent have usually sufficed to prevent a repetition.

Thirty-seven children have been taken by the Society from homes and influences which were rapidly degrading them, or from inhuman parents or guardians, and placed as follows:

Protestant Orphans' Home.....	14
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	5
Girls' Industrial School at Delaware.....	4
Lutheran Orphan Asylum in East Toledo ..	3
House of Refuge.....	1
Imbecile Asylum.....	1
Infirmary.....	1
In good homes.....	8

Right here it is proper to acknowledge the consideration and kindness with which all the demands upon these public and private charities have been met. Without them the Society would virtually have been powerless to relieve much of the suffering which has come to its notice. To the benevolent ladies who have in charge that grand charity, the Protestant Orphans' Home, which has given shelter to fourteen of our little waifs, and those noble self-sacrificing women, the Sisters of Charity, who have received five, our thanks are especially due. Their reward is assured by Him who hath said: "Blessed are the merciful."

In extending relief to scores of little ones, the Society has found in the Infirmity Directors staunch supporters of the cause of humanity, and our appeals for the suffering and distressed have never been in vain. Mr. Ezra Harnit, director of the City Infirmity, has addressed a letter to the president of the Society, in which he says:

"Permit me at the anniversary of the Society to thank the Society and yourself for the great assistance rendered me during the past year.

were present, and Hon. J. Kent Hamilton presided, and gave a hearty endorsement of the movement. Mr. Young presented an analysis of the registration of the preceding six days, showing that 1,368 names had been registered. After eliminating all those that did not represent the heads of families, there were still something over 1,100 families represented, or about 4,000 people in immediate need of relief. He also urged that a Relief Committee be appointed from the public, to act under the direction of, and in co-operation with the Associated Charities. Mr. Brown then stated the needs more in detail, and made an eloquent and impassioned appeal to the citizens of Toledo to meet the emergency in the name of humanity and for the honor of our city. The response to this appeal was the appointment of a Committee of 100 on Finance, which met in the Council Chamber at 3 p. m., on the 6th, and organized, choosing Mr. Frank B. Swayne, Chairman; Mr. W. H. H. Smith, Secretary; and Mr. M. A. Scott, Treasurer. After some discussion of plans, the Committee adjourned to meet at 11 a. m. on the 7th. At this second meeting, the Committee completed its plans for raising money, and appointed a sub-Committee on store-house and supplies. The Finance Committee, as finally completed, is as follows:

M. A. Scott.	S. C. Schenck.	W. Corlett.
W. C. Chapman.	W. G. Root.	A. D. Stewart.
W. A. Gosline.	Dennis Coghlin.	D. M. Arndt.
J. LaSalle.	I. E. Knisely.	N. B. Bacon.
E. E. Dow.	L. Burdick.	W. J. Ryan.
R. G. Bacon.	S. D. Carr.	E. P. Leland.
W. H. H. Smith.	O. S. Bond.	Geo. Tait.
C. Hanner.	M. I. Wilcox.	H. Bowers.
J. H. Puck.	J. J. Barker.	T. Mulcahy.
F. B. Swayne.	Herbert Baker.	G. E. Husted.
Jos. Huber.	H. Holcomb.	T. J. Brown.
F. J. Hoag.	J. C. Messer.	M. H. Davis.
B. A. Stevens.	Mars Nearing.	Jno. R. Miller
J. S. Kountz.	Robert Wallace.	C. B. Darling.
J. J. Jacobi.	James Kelley.	J. M. Schenck.
Benj. Rait.	E. R. Hiatt.	H. G. Neubert.
C. D. Clapp.	J. C. Wuerfel.	C. M. Hayden.
M. J. Cooney.	Chas. W. West.	Christ. Nopper.
L. J. Seek.	Jas. Secor.	Jno. A. Waite.
J. S. Freeman.	S. W. Nettleton.	Julius Mack.
Jos. Fisk.	Jno. W. Lee.	John D. Coghlin.
Jos. Popp.	F. I. King.	G. G. Major.
Jas. Wright.	W. J. Walding.	E. A. Eversman.
Jac. Kurtz.	Karl Matheis.	Jno. Keller.
F. J. Cheney.	Geo. Allen.	Rev. W. W. Williams.
J. V. Clements.	Samuel Hunter.	Rev. Edward Hannin.
L. Franc.	Robt. Lee.	Jas. Turner.
C. O. Brigham.	H. C. Ellis.	Wm. Ahrendt.
W. H. Carrier.	D. Maloney.	M. R. Dyer.
Milton Taylor.	E. D. Scheble.	Miss M. B. Noteman.
W. F. Van Loo.	Thos. Taylor.	C. D. Lindsay.
Chas. Gates.	F. Welch.	Jno. Stollberg.
W. Wilmington.	A. K. Detwiler.	Jno. Meilink.
M. Neuhausel.	C. F. Wall.	Myron P. Sanderson.
J. Lamson.	W. V. McMakin.	W. F. Dewey.
A. L. Spitzer.	C. E. Armstrong.	Geo. W. Davis.
L. Newman.		

Executive Committee fell. These gentlemen went before the Preachers' Union of the city in October, and presented our plan of action, discussing the subject in many details, and urging the co-operation of the churches, with such financial aid as would enable the new organization to employ a Secretary and organize the work of investigation and relief.

The movement received the hearty endorsement of the Preachers' Union; and during several weeks following, Mr. Brown and Mr. Young presented the subject of Associated Charities in numerous Churches of the city, appealing to the people to assist in organizing the relief work before cold weather brought the impending want and distress on the poor. In several of these churches collections were taken for the purpose of organizing the charity work; but the amounts received were too small to justify the Executive Committee in assuming such obligations as were required in organizing to take care of the unemployed of the city during the winter.

An appeal, through the press, for money to carry on this work, met with practically no response. In the meantime, the plans and details of organization, with necessary forms for co-operation and records, were worked out by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee. During all these days of discouragement, we had the warm co-operation of the city press, and, in many cases, they gave excellent articles of their own accord on the importance of the work and the special needs of the city for the coming winter.

Late in November, Mr. Brown, unaided, started a subscription among his friends and raised \$1,200 in three days; and to him belongs the sole credit of raising the funds to establish the Associated Charities in Toledo.

In the meantime, Mr. Young conceived and put into execution the idea of a public registration of the unemployed. Rooms were secured in Memorial Building for this purpose, and registration began Monday morning, November 28th, with three registrars, and continued one week.

At each step in the organization we had the most cordial support of Hon. Guy G. Major, the Mayor of the city, which has continued in the same generous spirit throughout the year. We also met with a most cordial and generous response from the Trustees of Memorial building, who gave us the use of the Hall, and also of our offices, as well as the old battery room for a store-house in which to keep the necessary supplies in our relief work.

On December 3d, the Executive Committee met at the residence of Mr. J. M. Brown, and selected Mrs. Sophia F. Waldron, Secretary, Mr. S. H. Beecher, Book-keeper, Mrs. Susan I. Moore, Mrs. Lillian B. Skinner, Mr. Henry L. Phelps and Mr. Henry Veysey, Investigators; and appointed a committee to buy furniture for the offices. A hasty preparation of the rooms for office use was all that could be allowed, because of the urgent needs of the poor and suffering. Notwithstanding the dilapidated condition of the rooms, we moved into the building December 5th, and commenced the work of investigation at once.

The President had previously issued a call for a public meeting in Memorial Hall for the evening of December 5th. About 200 citizens

knife soon relieved the animal, while his admonitions to the owner prevented a recurrence of the cruelty.

A horse which had had its ankle broken was found attached to a wagon, working before the fracture had healed. The agent caused its speedy removal and threatened the owner with arrest should he again use the horse before it recovered. He did not.

One of the most cruel cases brought to the notice of the Society during the year, was a dog fight in which two dogs, encouraged by a crowd of roughs, fought until one was nearly killed. It was about 2 o'clock one Sunday morning when the residents of one of the most thickly populated sections of the city were awakened from their sleep by the fierce barks and growls of dogs and the drunken yells of biped brutes. The fight, which was between a large Newfoundland dog and a large English bull dog, was commenced in a saloon. From there the animals were kicked into a small area, from which they had no escape, and where, in the rain and darkness, and holding candles by the light of which they could watch the cruel sport, half a dozen roughs urged on the fight, which continued until the Newfoundland dog was taken away supposed to be dead. The party responsible for the fight was arrested, tried in police court and fined \$25 and costs and sent to the workhouse for thirty days.

Many more cases of like nature could be enumerated if necessary, but these will suffice to show the nature of the work in which the Society is engaged. The Society is no respecter of persons. One of its members was cautioned; in five cases men prominent in business and social circles were ordered by the agent to desist from cruel practices upon their horses. The street railway companies have been made to feel that their horses have a friend and protector in the society, and, in several instances, the betterment of the condition of these horses has been secured. It is but just to say, however, that no complaint has ever been lodged against two of the prominent roads. So long as the Society exists it intends to enforce the laws against cruelty, no matter who is the aggressor.

How to interest the people in our work has from the first been one of the problems we have sought to solve. Few people have ever given the subject of humane education any considerable thought, but with it as with an ordinary education, it is quite necessary to begin at the foundation. Hence it was this generally accepted theory that prompted the organization of a Band of Mercy, the object of which is to instil in the

child heart lessons of kindness and humanity. Through these the hearts of the children are touched, and when a child's heart is touched by any sympathetic emotion it is lasting. Having an opportunity to avail ourselves of the services of Rev. Thomas Timmins, of England, the Band of Mercy apostle, we secured his aid for the purpose of inaugurating this great work among the children of Toledo. During the four weeks he spent here there were organized 157 Bands with nearly 10,000 members. Nearly every Sunday school and public school in the city was visited, and the good seed sown has already brought forth much fruit in kind words and deeds. The magnitude and far-reaching influence for good of this noble cause in and of humanity cannot be over estimated, and we look in time to see a bountiful harvest of good works from our Band of Mercy members.

Up to January 1st, 1885, 120 persons had joined the Society, as follows :

Life members.....	2
Active members.....	110
Contributing members.....	8

A life membership cost \$25. By the payment of \$3 per year or upwards, a person becomes an active member, and a donation of any sum below \$3 constitutes the donor a contributing member.

The thanks of the Society are due to those who, by contributions and other evidences of sympathy, have aided it in the prosecution of the good work. Much of the success of the Society is due to the efficiency and executive ability of its president, Mr. James M. Brown, who has devoted much valuable time to prosecuting the work. To the lady directors of the Society, for their steadfast support, hearty encouragement and efficient work, our thanks are due.

Finally, to the press of the city, we would return thanks for much valuable aid, especially to the *Commercial Telegram* and *Bee*, for publishing free of cost, for more than six months, the announcement of the Society.

The opinion among the people of Toledo in general seemed at first to be that the Humane Society was simply an experiment, born of a temporary enthusiasm in the cause of humanity. But that enthusiasm never wavered through the year that has passed. On the contrary, we enter upon the second year with hearts more alive than ever to the appeals of the helpless, with stronger determination to suppress inhu-

### Offences Against Animals.

SECTION 6951 Whoever overdrives, overlays, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, or necessarily or cruelly beats, or needlessly mutilates or kills any animal, or impounds or confines any animal in any place and fails to supply the same during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of good wholesome food and water, or carries in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise, any animal in a cruel or inhuman manner, or who keeps cows or other animals in any inclosure without wholesome exercise and change of air, or feed cows on food that produces impure or unwholesome milk, or abandons to die any maimed, sick, infirm, or diseased animal, or, being a person or corporation engaged in transporting live stock, detains such stock in railroad cars, or in compartments, for a longer continuous period than twenty-four hours after the same are so placed, either within or beyond this State, without supplying the same with necessary food, water, and attention, or permits such stock to be so crowded together, shall be fined not more than two hundred nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both; provided that all fines collected for violations of this section shall be paid to the Society or Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if any such society or association is organized in such township, village, or city where such violation occurred.

SECTION 9952. Whoever engages in or is employed at cock fighting, dog fighting, bearbaiting, pitting one animal against another of the same or a different kind, or any similar cruelty to animals, or receiving money for the admission of any person to any place kept for any such purpose, or uses, trains, or possesses a dog or other animal for the purpose of seizing, detaining, or mal-treating, any domestic animal, shall be fined not more than one hundred and fifty nor less than five dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty nor less than ten days; and [any] one who knowingly purchases a ticket of admission to any place mentioned in this section, or if present thereat, or witnesses such spectacle, shall be deemed an aider or abettor.

### Offences Against Children.

SECTION 6984 a. (Ohio Laws 1884, p. 184) provides Whoever tortures, torments, cruelly or unlawful punishes, or wilfully, unlawfully and negligently deprives of necessary food, clothing, or shelter, any person, and whoever having the control of, or being the parent or

No man of this class, who returned, ever refused work a second time when offered by us.

The Park Commissioners, having no money with which to pay for this work, set apart \$5,000 in bonds for that purpose, agreeing to pay the Associated Charities for the labor when the bonds could be sold. Consequently, the Finance Committee appointed, on December 18th, the following Committee of Bankers to sell the bonds: Messrs. Geo. W. Davis, Dennis Coghlin, Jas. Secor, Mars Nearing, M. I. Wilcox, A. L. Spitzer, T. E. Knisely, L. Burdick, S. D. Carr, O. S. Bond, J. Barker, Horace Holcomb, J. C. Messer and S. C. Reynolds. But up to this time we have had no report that any sale had been made or attempted.

Could we have had the assistance of the Street Commissioner, as we had of the Park Commissioners, in order that we might have put the work test before every applicant for aid, from the beginning, we are confident that the number of beneficiaries might have been reduced a very large per cent.; but so long as we were unable to furnish work in sufficient quantity to men who demanded it, we were in honor bound to feed them through the means put in our hands by the generosity of the citizens of Toledo. So rapidly as we were enabled to apply the work test, we cut off that class that refused to work, many of whom told us they could get along without help from the Associated Charities, if they must work for what they got. The principle is true everywhere that the work test is the most potent factor at our command in detecting imposition and eliminating imposters from the ranks of those who must be cared for by the Charities.

In the beginning, when the crowds poured down upon our office, the Chief of Police detailed Fred C. Freeman, a German, and Valentine Kuyava, a Pole, to execute our orders and act as interpreters. These gentlemen rendered most valuable and efficient services until the last week in March, when their services were no longer needed.

Mrs. Waldron found the duties of the Secretary too exacting for her strength, and, after two weeks of labor, found herself very ill. A week later, on December 28th, she resigned. Mrs. James A. Young, who had already given much time to the work in the office, volunteered her services as Secretary. Being thoroughly acquainted with the principles of Associated Charity work, she rapidly brought system out of confusion, and, from December 20th, began keeping a daily record of the statistics of the office; no records, except the orders issued for relief having been kept up to that time. She rapidly prepared books and forms for keeping a complete line of statistics covering the whole range of the office work. By an analysis of the earlier records, that were afterwards carefully verified, she completed a line of statistics comparatively reliable from the beginning.

After some days of experience and careful investigation, we began issuing a week's supply to each family, based on a careful weighing and measuring in comparative quantities, graded according to the size of the family and its needs, which we found in practice, to be both just and equitable. We insisted that those whom we helped should maintain but one fire; and we found that it takes about so much coal to maintain a fire, whether it be for two or six persons. We established

for office use what we term "Half Relief," "Full Relief," "One and One-Half Relief," and "Half Relief Fortnightly." These consist of the following :

**Half Relief—Family of 3 or 4.**

1½ lbs. beans.  
 10 " meal.  
 12¼ " flour.  
 ¼ bu. potatoes.  
 3 lbs. pork, or  
 4½ " fresh meat.  
 2 " sugar.  
 ⅛ " tea.  
 2 loaves bread  
 6¼ bus. coal, or  
 9¼ " coke.

**Full Relief—Family of 5 to 7.**

3 lbs. beans.  
 15 " meal.  
 25 " flour.  
 ½ bu. potatoes.  
 6 lbs. pork, or  
 9 " fresh meat.  
 3 " sugar.  
 ¼ " tea.  
 4 loaves bread.  
 6½ bus. coal, or  
 9¼ " coke.

On Sunday, the 7th of January, an appeal was made, at the request of the Acting Secretary, from the pulpits of the various Protestant churches of the city for clothing. Only six churches responded to this appeal, viz: The First Baptist, First Congregational, St. Mark's Episcopal, Grace Episcopal, Washington Street Congregational, and St. John's Methodist. Fortunately, several merchants and many private persons came to our relief with such aid in clothing and shoes as enabled us, in a limited way, to supply the most needy cases. One young lady, Miss Alice McLean, of Ontario street, near Lagrange, deserves special mention. She bought flannel and made forty skirts of various sizes, which she gave to our clothing department to assist us in this work.

The clothing department was also organized by Mrs. Young, put into a system, and all clothing contributed was regularly charged to the department, valued, and a complete ledger account kept with the persons receiving it. For several weeks during the winter season, this department was under the excellent volunteer service of Mrs. O. S. Terry and Mrs. M. C. Wagner. They volunteered to give three forenoons each in the week, so that one would be there each forenoon (the clothing department being closed in the afternoon); but they not only came back and spent many afternoons in invoicing, arranging, repairing and putting the clothing in order for the next day's work, but they solicited and obtained many additional contributions of clothing and shoes for this department.

In this connection, we cannot fail to notice the excellent volunteer services of Messrs. R. J. Tappen and S. R. Herron. These gentlemen began with the Registration, and gave almost every day of their time in the work of the office, the former till the holidays; and the latter till far into January. Mr. J. C. Prosser also gave a part of each day for several weeks in office work.

The work of Major O. J. Hopkins deserves special mention. From December 14th to January 31st, he gave the greater part of each day in the most exacting and thankless work of the Society, viz.: that of deciding on relief. This Society can never repay him for the valuable and generous services given in the interest of humanity.



Richfield Township	Ed. Hughes	Richfield Center.
	A. W. Bick	Richfield Center.
	E. L. Patton	Berkey
	A. G. Washburn	Richfield Center.
Sylvania	O. R. Hine	Sylvania.
	Thos. Gitts	Sylvania.
Washington Township	Ernst Torgler	North Toledo.
	Thos. Secor	Auburndale.
	Jno. Schunck	West Toledo.
Oregon Township	J. C. Messer	East Toledo.
	Richard Garner	East Toledo.
	Gilbert Bartley	East Toledo.
Waynesfield Township	Timothy O. Ragan	Maumee.
	Bert Williams	Maumee.
	Fred Graham	Maumee.
Waterville	O. W. Ballou	Waterville.
	Chas. Vanfleet	Waterville.
	Jas. Shoemaker	Waterville.
Whitehouse	J. L. Pray	Whitehouse.

The result of this Committee's efficient work, for which the Humane Society expresses its sincere appreciation, is given by townships in the following table :

#### CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LUCAS COUNTY IN POUNDS.

TOWNSHIPS.	Wheat.	Flour.	Meal.	Corn and Oats.	Pota-toes.	Other Veg-etales.	Meat.
Waterville		4949	833		1320		
Sylvania	1500	430	25		2760	70	29
Monclova	135	25		112	120		17
Richfield	6390	172		434	960		
Spencer		1675	343		240		
Swanton	1620	98	508	56	540		
Providence	1110		2576		660		12
Adams	675			616	1260	62	
Springfield	540			68	840	88	13
Bailey's Station				80			

The good people of Cygnet, Wood County, also sent a barrel well filled with clothing, that was appreciated in our Clothing Department.

On December 28th, Mrs. Lillian B. Skinner, one of the Investigators, was detailed in the office to assist the Acting Secretary; and, after a month's training in this work, was elected Secretary, January 30th, 1894, by unanimous vote of the Executive Committee. Since that date she has had charge of the office work, and faithfully carried on the system established.

The Associated Charities depend for permanent success on the support and patronage of the public; hence, all good citizens who know of unworthy persons receiving aid, or practicing any form of imposition on the Society or the public, should at once report the case to the Secretary, giving name and address, with the facts in the

case, over his or her own signature. All such information will be held STRICTLY confidential. We are a city affair, having but one purpose in common with all good citizens, viz.: to do the greatest good possible to the City of Toledo. It is impossible to deal with 2,000 families, all of whom were strangers to us in the beginning, and not be imposed on in many cases.

The Associated Charities, in its work of relief, belongs to the city; consequently, it cannot be a respecter of persons. When dealing with over 120 families a day, on the average, as we did during the past winter, it was necessary to hold strictly to the principle of "serving in their order." It would also be a violation of the principles of Associated Charity work to take cases receiving aid from the Infirmary office. That office takes care of the infirm; and such cases, when taken by them are dismissed by us. Neither had we any money with which to pay rents. The money raised for our work during the past winter was to take care of the unemployed; so that, our relief consisted entirely in provision, fuel, and such clothing as was donated. We did, however, look after the sick in many cases, not only in calling a physician, but in supplying them with delicacies, and such necessary things, in the way of clothing and bedding, as were essential, sometimes through donations to the office, but often through special visitors organized through the office management.

Let us here emphasize that the great relief given during the past winter by this Society was extraordinary, and is outside of the usual and best work of Associated Charities proper. The organization is fitted, by its very nature and principles, to deal with such occasions, yet the legitimate and highest work of Associated Charities is co-operative and reformatory.

The office *will not close during the summer season*, but will go forward in its work of looking after the unfortunate and confirmed paupers, devising ways and means of lifting them up, inspiring in them courage that is lost, securing positions for those able to work, following them up with such a line of influences that they will be compelled to work; teaching them better methods of living; teaching women to clean up their houses and their children; see that able-bodied men work or go to the work-house; remove the children of paupers where there is no hope for any other life than pauperism for them while remaining with their parents; and, above all, teaching small thrift and economy among the poor, by encouraging them to lay up a small part of their income, through the Charities, in a Savings Bank, to meet emergencies that fall on poor families through sickness and loss of work.

JAMES M. BROWN,	} Executive Committee.
T. J. BROWN,	
L. G. RICHARDSON,	
J. D. R. LAMSON,	
JAMES A. YOUNG,	
MRS. A. B. COLE,	
MISS ANNA C. MOTT,	

# Report of Finance Committee

## OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

TOLEDO, O., July 20, 1894.

*Hon. J. M. Brown, President Toledo Humane Society:*

Herewith please find reports of the operations of the Finance Committee, Department of Associated Charities, for the past winter:

Total amount of cash received, Exhibit A,	\$15,766 32
Value of all donations of provisions, Exhibit B,	1,896 59
Value of donations of clothing, Exhibit D,	483 85
Total,	\$18,146 76

Cash receipts were all deposited with M. A. Scott, Treasurer.

Provisions donated, turned over to the Supply Committee.

Clothing donated, turned over to Humane Society.

As a large amount of money was turned over by chairmen of Committees and employers, I have prepared a supplemental Exhibit "C," which contains the names of all contributing in such manner. From Exhibits A and C you can gather nearly all the names of contributors. A very few lists were lost through the carelessness of those who were entrusted with them for use by the press.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. H. SMITH,

*Secretary.*

NOTE—The various Exhibits are on file with the Secretary, and are open for inspection by any one interested in the details.

### SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT.

Total Cash Receipts from Dec. 6, 1893, to May 8, 1894,	\$15,766 32
Total Cash Disbursements from Dec. 6, 1893, to May 8, 1894,	14,725 85
Balance on hand, May 8,	\$1,040 47

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. SCOTT,

*Treasurer.*

NOTE—

Due from Board of Park Commissioners for labor,	\$ 9,263 00
Total Resources, May 8, 1894,	10,303 47

# TABULATED STATEMENT

. . . . OF THE . . . .

## Department of Associated Charities,

From December 9th, 1893, to April 30th, 1894.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Department of Associated Charities, March 27th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

“That the extraordinary relief shall end Saturday night, April 14th, and the store-house shall be closed and the supplies on hand disposed of.”

In accordance with that resolution, the relief ended on April 14th, and the Committee on Store-house and Supplies closed its work the week following. Detailed reports of this Committee's work, covering all its transactions, as well as that of the Committee on Finance, have been filed, and are submitted herewith.

The extraordinary relief was extended from December 8th, 1893, to April 14th, 1894, a period of one hundred and twenty-six (126) days. The general work of this Department is summarized in the following brief exhibit :

Total number of families applying for relief.....	2,200
Total number of families given relief.....	1,994
Total number of orders for relief applied for.....	11,182
Total number of orders issued.....	9,026
Average number of reliefs per family.....	4.5
Total number of orders refused.....	2,156
Total number of suspensions.....	852
Total number referred to Infirmary.....	194
Total number written inquiries sent to Churches and Societies...	702
Number of investigations made, voluntarily.....	3,184
Number investigations made, on request.....	179
Total investigations .....	3,363

### Disbursements of Provisions and Fuel.

Beans.....	37,986½ lbs.	Corned Beef.....	103½ lbs.
Meal.....	49,828 "	Poultry.....	121½ "
Flour.....	204,763¼ "	Onions.....	30 "
Potatoes.....	268,023 "	Parsnips.....	150 "
Pork.....	57,888¾ "	Turnips.....	60 "
Sugar.....	24,143¼ "	Sweet Potatoes.....	608 "
Tea.....	2,565⅞ "	Pancake Flour.....	250 "
Bread.....	6,509 "	Coal.....	1,333,668 "
Fresh Meat.....	2,718 "	Coke.....	83,183 "

### Clothing Department.

Total number of families given clothing.....	592
Total value of clothing given, as per valuation made.....	\$1,259 75

### Cases of Sickness.

Total number of sick cases cared for through this office, either directly, or through its special visitors.....	90
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### Labor Bureau.

Number of outside calls for male laborers.....	210
Number of calls for female laborers.....	168
Total number of days' work furnished on parks.....	9,263
Total number of days' work furnished men elsewhere.....	595
Number of permanent positions furnished men.....	39
Total number of days' work furnished women.....	84
Number of permanent positions furnished women.....	50
Total number days' work given, other than park work.....	
	679
To this total add the park work.....	9,263
And we have a grand total of.....	
	9,942

### Friendly Visitors' Department.

Total number friendly visitors enrolled.....	97
Total number of friendly visits made.....	169