

Some people give from love;
Some from a sense of duty;
Some because they don't want to be
bothered.

**Large charitable grants are not
necessarily a proof of generosity.**

**They may be but an evidence of
indifference and inefficiency on
the part of organized society.**

Five separate organization units at
present participate in control of
charitable expenditures in Toronto.

One of these has almost all the equipment
necessary for investigation and control.

*This is the Department of
Public Health.*

Any attempt to build up another charity control
inspection force at the expense of the city under
another organization unit, if successful, will in-
volve an unnecessary and unjustifiable duplica-
tion and consequent waste of public funds.

**Toronto now has enough brands
of inspection under a sufficient
variety of departments.**

EFFECTIVE CITIZEN CO-OPERATION

WHAT IS EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS SHOULD
BE EACH BODY'S BUSINESS

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Toronto's Hospital Grants and Other So-called Charitable Expenditures

**Are Toronto's Charitable?
Expenditures Controllable?**

Certainly.

**Just as the city's debt charges are controllable,
if one starts soon enough and works
to a definite plan.**

An individual can bestow charity so as to increase the appetite
and even the need for charity.

So can the city.

An individual can give help so as to reduce the need.

So can the city.

*The city in giving help can and should add to its assets.
But it cannot do so on its present patch-work policy.*

Since 1904

the city's population has increased
not quite 100% and its annual chari-
table expenditures over 600%

Why?

Cost of Hospital Payments and Charitable Grants from 1905 to 1915 inclusive

Compiled from reports of the City Treasurer.

Special circumstances will enable the city to cut the estimates under this head for 1916. We have no guarantee that the increase will not set in again with changed conditions.

Year	Hospitals	Children's Aid Societies	Other Charitable Grants	Totals	Total less refunds etc.	Population	Cost per Inhab- itant	Cost per Family
1905	\$47,306.10	\$4,100.00	\$57,848.32	\$104,254.42	\$104,090.67	238,642	\$0.44	\$2.20
1906	49,219.50	4,100.00	51,677.51	104,997.01	104,688.51	253,720	0.41	2.05
1907	50,310.00	4,100.00	54,349.88	108,759.88	108,404.54	272,600	0.40	2.00
1908	80,563.90	4,500.00	98,511.65	183,575.55	182,427.55	287,201	0.64	3.20
1909	101,650.48	12,000.00	107,015.85	220,666.33	219,950.89	325,302	0.68	3.40
1910	121,230.85	5,500.00	86,830.48	213,561.33	212,450.43	341,991	0.62	3.10
1911	129,873.80	5,500.00	87,616.95	222,990.75	221,213.50	374,667	0.59	2.95
1912	153,995.95	5,500.00	100,518.00	260,013.95	260,008.95	417,250	0.62	3.10
1913	241,811.25	5,500.00	116,381.20	363,692.45	363,692.45	445,575	0.82	4.10
1914	369,520.14	5,500.00	90,546.65	465,566.79	465,551.79	470,144	0.99	4.95
1915*	537,944.00	5,500.00	207,599.00	751,043.00	748,237.00**	463,705	1.61	8.05

*Based on estimates and supplementary information.

**Note the refunds amounting to nearly \$3000, due to closer follow up work. The City Treasurer's report, when issued, may include further small reductions.

Increase in rate of per capita hospital and other payments does not explain the growth.

War conditions are in no sense responsible.

A name other than "charitable" should be found for these payments. They are for the most part debts owed by society to individual victims of our present social organization.

What was the burden on private charity?

What were its effects?