

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE CITY OF BRANDON.

(A Statistical Study based on the Unemployment  
Registration of September, 1931.)

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY  
AND THE GRADUATE COUNCIL OF McMASTER UNIVERSITY  
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE SPECIFIED  
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS.

GORDON W. BROWN  
BRANDON, MANITOBA,  
APRIL, 21st, 1932.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARY  
HAMILTON, ONTARIO



## PREFACE

An unprecedented amount of unemployment throughout the entire western world challenges men to use their utmost intelligence to combat this monstrous social evil. Yet without an understanding of all the available facts concerned, the problem is incapable of solution. The scope of this thesis is confined to the unemployed in the city of Brandon during the month of September, 1931. The purpose is to present certain aspects of the personal circumstances of their lives, and to discuss the bearing of these circumstances on the local unemployment problem. This study is based on the analysis of the registration of the unemployed of the city of Brandon that was made during the week beginning September 21st, 1931. The statistical method of approach was used both in securing the necessary factual basis and in exploring causal relationships.

Acknowledgement is made to the following men for their ready assistance: Mr. A. G. Warr, the city health and relief officer, who was very kind in allowing the use of his office, and who made many suggestions based on years of practical experience in city relief matters; to Alderman E. Ciddings, chairman of the Relief Committee, and to Alderman Fred Young, who were instrumental in obtaining the necessary permission to use the records in the City Relief Office, and showed on all occasions a readiness to assist the writer in every possible way.

Gordon W. Brown.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.General historical background.....	6
2.Importance of the unemployment problem.....	8
3.Aspects discussed in present study.....	9
4.Local background.....	9
CHAPTER I. SOURCES AND METHODS.....	11
1.Sources of the data.....	11
2.Method of the study.....	13
CHAPTER II. ANALYSIS OF THE RECORDS.....	18
1.Total unemployment registration of Brandon.....	18
2.The sex of the unemployed registrants.....	19
3.The marital state of the unemployed.....	21
4.The occupations of the unemployed.....	22
5.The age of the unemployed registrants.....	31
(a) the average age.....	31
(b) the age distribution.....	32
6.The age of the various occupational groups.....	34
7.The country of birth of the unemployed.....	36
8.Occupations of the unemployed and nationality....	42
9.Dependants of the unemployed registrants.....	44
10.The unemployed living at home.....	46
11.The registrants in a position to support them- selves and their dependants.....	47
12.Naturalization among foreign-born registrants...	49

13. The unemployed applying for relief.....	52
(a)total applications.....	53
(b)nationality of applicants.....	53
(c)occupation of applicants.....	55
(d)material circumstances of applicants.....	55

CHAPTER III CONCLUSION.....	58
-----------------------------	----

1.Summary.....	58
2.Statement of contribution.....	61
3.Limitations of the study.....	62
4.Related subjects for future study.....	62

#### Appendix

A. The British Ministry of Labor studies.....	
B.Copy of notice requesting registration.	
C.Copy of registration form	
D.Copy of relief application.	



## INTRODUCTION

General Historical Background. Unemployment is not a new phenomenon, but is one that has become more and more acute with the increasing mechanization of industry. That it is a problem of long standing is attested by the fact that there are continuous unemployment records for the members of the British Trade Unions since 1850. The historical background of the problem is admirably stated by Furniss.

"In terms of employment the rise of machine industry has had one overwhelming effect upon the propertyless man: it has deprived him of all power to employ himself. Even in its earlier stages, the tools with which men worked had grown so costly that the worker could no longer own them. To-day, few indeed are the remaining trades in which the workman, as a customary thing, equips himself with capital instruments. In many of the older countries, this process was accompanied by another which worked in the same direction: namely, the separation of the laborer from the land. In other countries where this change was not so noticeable, and in the United States where an abundance of free land delayed its effect until our own time, the workman of to-day, is, after all, in little better case. He is born landless and is rarely able to scrape together the money required to buy a portion of the earth's surface, however minute. Moreover, the growth of the factory system -- an aspect of the Industrial Revolution which has been described in the preceding pages -- has brought it about that the small holdings of land scattered over the countryside, because of their remoteness from the scene of his day's work, have lost their effectiveness to supply a supplementary source of employment and income to the industrial worker.

The joint effect of these changes was to destroy the laborer's capital equipment and make him, as we find him to-day, almost entirely propertyless. Before they occurred, the tools of the average workman were in his home. In a sense, he was an enterpriser, setting himself to work upon a product which was either his own property or, at least, brought him into direct contact with the market. His little plot of ground supplied him with a resource which he could hold in reserve for exploitation in slack periods of trade, or could use as a supplementary source of income, thus fortifying him against disaster in case of a total loss of market for his primary product. In contrast with this, we find him to-day solely dependent upon some outside agency to supply him with a means of livelihood.

Hence, in a very real sense the propertyless worker has an insecure tenure on life. In our exchange economy the



possession of a money income is the sine qua non of existence; and for the worker the possession of a job is the sole source of money income. Not only has the wage-earner no power to create the job for himself; he has no assurance or guarantee that any one else will supply him with one. No machinery exists in modern society to compel an unwilling employer, public or private, to hire the man out of work. The industrial wage-earner is successful in finding a job only if it is profitable for someone else to provide it for him. This statement may be made with no intention to impugn the motives or the practices of employers as a class. The employer of to-day is not only behaving in accordance with the moral standards of his time when he refuses to provide work for the laborer unless it is profitable for himself to do so; but, what is more to the point, he would benefit no one -- least of all the workingman -- if he behaved in any other manner in a competitive society. To hire men at a loss is one sure way to bankruptcy, and the bankrupt employer ceases entirely to function as a supplier of jobs.

It must be clear, however, that these questions of motive do not alter the state of affairs from the standpoint of the workingman. In the matter of employment the Industrial Revolution has presented the laborer with a problem of life whose solution is vital to his existence".<sup>1</sup>

Only one study of unemployment bearing any marked degree of similarity to the present one has come to the notice of the writer. In 1923, the need was felt in Britain for a closer consideration and analysis of the insured unemployed of that country.<sup>2</sup> Two separate inquiries were set on foot, the results of which are referred to in chapter one. A more exhaustive analysis of the plan and procedure of this related study appears in the appendix. The pretentious British study and the present very limited one have something in common, in that they seek through exact methods to arrive at a partial understanding, at least, of the same social maladjustment. The British study however,

<sup>1</sup> Furniss E. S., Labor Problems, pp. 13-14.

<sup>2</sup> British Ministry of Labor, Report on an Investigation into the Personal Circumstances and Industrial History of 10,000 Claimants to Unemployment Benefit.



8

applies only to the insured section of the unemployed in certain districts in Great Britain, in 1923. Consequently, it does not furnish a Canadian city in the present crisis with information of great value. Unemployment conditions in Canada are so different that they require separate study. An analysis of the situation in one Canadian city is obviously narrow in scope and generalizations based thereon may prove inapplicable to other sections of the country. A group of similar and co-ordinated studies carried out in several cities in different parts of Canada could provide an adequate and reliable picture of the urban unemployment situation in the Dominion as a whole.

Importance of the Unemployment Problem. To those who have followed the economic and social developments during the last three years it is needless to point out the urgency of studies which may ultimately result in constructive suggestions. With eight million unemployed in the richest country of the world, and approximately 20,000,000 in the western hemisphere out of work, people everywhere are viewing the situation with alarm. In such an atmosphere of shaken confidence judgment becomes confused, and sane policies give place to panic-stricken and reckless measures.

Unemployment is a scourge which cuts to the very soul those it affects; ambition is smothered, skill atrophies, discontent becomes rampant, and the spiritual basis of the world becomes discredited. The study of unemployment is therefore necessary, not only to avert such dire catastrophes as war or economic upheaval, but to mitigate a grave social



injustice.

The writer, nevertheless, is convinced that if each man and woman could be induced to meet the question with all the intelligence he or she possesses, this problem ultimately will be solved. But, how is the average man to be brought to face the problem honestly? Thinking is hard work and is often warped by purely selfish considerations. It is much easier to follow the present popular amusements than to make an open-minded attempt to understand the urgent issues of the day.

Aspects of Unemployment Discussed in Present Study. The subject at issue, "Who are the unemployed of Brandon?", naturally resolves itself into a host of related problems, such as, "What are the total unemployment figures for Brandon?", "What sex are the unemployed?", "What occupations do they follow?", "How old are they?", "How old are the members of the various occupational groups?", "In what countries were the unemployed born?", "What is the total number of those dependent upon the unemployed registrants?", "Have the foreign-born more dependents than the native-born?", "How many have money in the bank?", "How many get relief?", "Of what nationalities are the families on relief", etc.

Local Background. As a background to the facts presented in the following pages it will be necessary to give a bird's-eye picture of the city itself. The General Industrial Report of Brandon<sup>1</sup> gives the population of the city in April, 1931,

<sup>1</sup>Published by the Manitoba Industrial Development Board.



as 17,765 persons. One half of the rural population of Manitoba is included in the trade area tributary to the city. Three quarters of Brandon's population is of Anglo-saxon origin. The city is primarily an agricultural and rail railway centre. Nevertheless its manufactures are numerous and include, flour, butter, beer, leather products, mill-work, sheet-metal products, pumps, marble products, etc. Brandon has not grown appreciably since the war, but when the rest of Canada again forges ahead there are ample grounds for expecting that Brandon will grow with it. Due to the fact that Brandon is one of the older and more established cities of the west its people are often judged conservative in their outlook and behavior.



## Chapter I

## SOURCES AND METHODS.

Sources of the Data. In the city of Brandon there exists at least two bodies of records which might be utilized for a statistical study of unemployment. Splendid records are kept at the office of the Employment Service of Canada. They are detailed and cover a period of many years. Employers' orders for help, both city and rural, are also filed at this office. Permission to study these particular records was granted by authorities, but, unfortunately the records are in constant use by the members of the office staff, and the writer had to confine his study to the other source of material.

This second group of records furnished the bulk of the data presented in this study. At the City Relief Offices there is preserved the records of the registration of the unemployed undertaken by the city (in conjunction with the Federal and Provincial Governments) during the week beginning September 21st, 1931. A copy of the official notice requesting the unemployed of the city to register is given in section B of the appendix. From this notice it is evident that the purpose of the registration was essentially a practical one. Governmental authorities wanted to know the extent of the unemployment problem in the city. The notice suggested that the registration would be used in the allocation of relief works.



Registration was made in triplicate form (yellow, blue and grey sheets, eight by fifteen inches). In the appendix (section C ) a more or less exact representation of one of the original registration sheets is made. On it may be seen the exact items on which information was recorded.

From this array of material the most pertinent facts were selected for presentation in this thesis. Tables I to XVI summarize the statistical information on these points. In section 13 of Chapter II the registration data are supplemented by the official records of persons who are currently on city relief. These records were fortunately quite accessible, as they are included in the same file with that of the September registration of the unemployed. Section D of the appendix reproduces one of the application sheets that each applicant for relief is required to fill out.

Secondary sources yielded certain necessary materials. The General Industrial Report of Brandon<sup>1</sup> was used for certain population and occupational totals. The Sixth Census of Canada, 1921<sup>2</sup> (the latest available census at the time of writing) and the Census of Manitoba, 1926<sup>3</sup> furnished the bulk of the facts required concerning

<sup>1</sup>Op. cit.

<sup>2</sup>Dominion of Canada. "Sixth Census of Canada 1921." Volumes 1, 2, and 4. Ottawa.

<sup>3</sup>Dominion of Canada. "Census of Manitoba, 1926." Ottawa.



the general composition of the population. These works were supplemented by another governmental publication, viz. "Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People."<sup>1</sup> The latter work is a census study and is based on the 1921 census and supplementary data.

The Method of the Study. The statistical and deductive method is the approach used in the present work. To explain and defend this method one could scarcely do better than present the views of acknowledged experts in the field of statistics. The increasing value of numerical data in the solving of economic and other issues is well stated by Professor Secrist of Northwestern University.

"More and more economic and business policies are being advocated after a careful study of facts, and those affected by those policies are more and more frequently asking that they be given these same facts in a definite and understandable form. The tendency to base a case, to advocate a far-reaching change, to stand sponsor for a program or to agitate a reform, upon an appeal to natural rights, or to the innate goodness or perversity of human nature, is being rapidly overcome. Appeal to the force of custom or tradition no longer suffices as a basis for an economic program. If considered at all it is only to explain or appraise the facts involved. What is now being done is to more closely observe the reaction of forces under given conditions, to enumerate the frequencies with which each reaction occurs, to test the closeness with which a given result follows a given cause, and to allocate and associate causes and effects generally."<sup>2</sup>

The particular dependence of the social sciences

<sup>1</sup> Dominion of Canada. "Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People." Ottawa, 1929.

<sup>2</sup> H



upon the statistical method is very clearly described  
by Robert Chaddock of Columbia University.

"Statistical method bears a relation to the social sciences somewhat analogous to that between experimental or laboratory method and the natural sciences.....

In the first place, the units with which social science is concerned are not alike and cannot be managed for observation and experiment with the same certainty and ease as can chemicals in a test tube over a gas flame. Human nature makes the control of many of the variables related to welfare difficult, if not impossible.

A second difficulty arises from the fact that many related factors enter into a given social situation making it complex. Since, as has been remarked, these variables are difficult to control, it may happen that some uncontrolled variable is responsible for the observed result.....

There is still another difficulty in undertaking experiments in human welfare. A generation may be required to produce results. Deliberate changes are wrought so slowly that in the meantime many social and economic factors and relationships, other than those under control have been changed concurrently. To what factor or factors, therefore, can any resulting improvement be fairly attributed?.....

Since the experimental method in the social sciences has the serious limitations already explained, some method must be employed which offers the precision, the objectivity and the possibilities of comparison and generalization which have been so productive in the laboratory sciences. Statistical method meets these requirements. The relationships between the significant factors in human associations may be studied by means of the comparison of groups of data which can be classified and measured, but cannot be controlled easily for experimental purposes.

In a very real sense the modern furnishes a laboratory where action and reaction are exhibited in endless variety. The scientific observer finds at hand many nationalities and races living and working side by side; a multiplicity of employments pursued under differing degrees of healthfulness, continuity and efficiency; a wide range of living conditions, earnings and standards of livings. The investigator enumerates or measures the characteristics of social, economic or political life, which are capable of quantitative treatment, as population, births, deaths, accidents in industry, trade, prices, wages, employment, family budgets, production, waste, profits, crimes and votes -- a bewildering array of facts. It is his business so to classify and arrange these facts



that their relations may be studied in the hope that knowledge will be increased and welfare promoted.

The statistical method becomes an instrument of discovery like the microscope, revealing relations and possible causes heretofore unobserved. The individual measurements are subject to such marked variations that methods for dealing with masses of data must be employed to show a definite and uniform tendency for variations in one condition or characteristic to depend upon or be associated with change in other conditions. For example, the examination of individual cases may reveal no uniform relation between the number of hours worked by the injured and occurrence of industrial accidents. However, when a large number are classified according to the number of hours worked before the injury and the kind of work done, it may become evident that in a particular employment, there exists a tendency for accidents to increase in frequency with the increase of the length of the work period. It is only by the application of statistical methods that we can hope to show the uniformities and relations in the infinite variety of the facts of social life, and on the basis of this knowledge to formulate empirical laws. The complexity of relations demands that the investigator keep in constant touch with concrete facts.<sup>1</sup>

The present study of unemployment was undertaken by means of a method of sampling. An exception was made in the case of the female unemployed where the total registration was very small. To obtain a fair result it was necessary to classify the entire group of female registrants. The male registration of 1019 was so large that the necessity of process of sampling was immediately apparent. On the method of sampling, Professor Mills states:

"The statistical measures secured from successive samples might be assumed to be stable if the validity of two prior assumptions be granted. The first of these is, in general terms, an assumption of uniformity in nature, the assumption that there is in nature, " a limitation to the amount of independent variety." When dealing with quantitative data this uniformity in nature appears in the stability of large numbers, as exemplified by the curious regularity in such phenomena as birth rates or death rates. Nature in other words is not marked

<sup>1</sup> Chaddock, Robert. Principles and Methods of Statistics. 1925. p.31 ff.



by utter chaos; principles of regularity, order and stability appear in all natural processes and these principles are strongly evident when we deal with masses of quantitative data. Therefore when we generalize..... we do so on some such assumption as this: it is reasonable to suppose that, in the larger population to which this result is to be applied, there exist a uniformity with respect to the characteristic or relation we have measured. As a result of this uniformity, we should expect statistical measures derived from successive samples drawn from this population to fluctuate within definite and assignable limits, which we may approximate in advance."<sup>1</sup>

In the present study the selection of every third case in the records (which were arranged in alphabetic order) was deemed an adequate sample for the purpose in hand. To adopt a phrase from the above quotation, this study proceeds on the "assumption of uniformity in nature" and that what is true of thirty-three per cent of the total will, in all general instances, also be true for the entire group.

An analogous method of sampling was used in the British study which was referred to in the introduction. In the survey of the insured unemployed of Britain made by the British Ministry of Labor in 1923, a picture of the conditions of the applicants for unemployment benefit was sought. There were a million and a quarter or more persons who at that time were being returned, week after week, as insured workpeople unemployed. The necessity for sampling in such a case was obvious at the outset. The first problem was to decide what proportion of this number would be sufficiently large to give results which might be considered representative. Commenting on

<sup>1</sup> Mills, Frederick, C. "Statistical Methods." p. 550.



this inquiry, Mr. John Hilton, in a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in June, 1924, said, "Except where the absolute numbers are very small, reliance may be placed on the representativeness of even so small a sample as one percent."<sup>1</sup>

It so happened that in the same year another study had taken place. Less detail was required and it was practicable to examine one record in every three. While conditions in the period between the two studies had changed somewhat, Mr. Hilton was able to state, "None the less, the comparison suffices to show that the one per cent sample is nowhere very wide of the mark, and answered most of its purposes quite as well as a ten per cent or a thirty-three per cent inquiry would have done."<sup>2</sup> While the British study based on the one per cent sample dealt with much larger absolute numbers than does the present study, nevertheless, the data of the latter work are probably quite reliable. The sample in the present work is thirty-three times as large as that found adequate by the Labor Ministry statisticians, and all conclusions drawn from this sample are general and based on unmistakable trends in the data.

<sup>1</sup> Journal of the Royal Statistical Society. "Enquiry by Sample: An Experiment and Its Results," By John Hilton. p.545.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid. p.552



## CHAPTER II

The data and analysis which now follow attempt to answer the fundamental question, "Who are the unemployed of Brandon"? As was noted in the introduction the problem breaks up into many questions of a more specific nature. In the ensuing presentation each of these several aspects will be plainly set forth under separate heading, and each will be followed by the related facts and explanations. For the purpose of convenient reference, the order followed will, in general, be that of the order of appearance of the various items on the original registration sheets.

### 1. The Total Unemployment Registration of Brandon.

The registration of the Brandon Unemployed (September, 1931) which this study attempts to analyse, includes the records of a total of 1116 men and women. In the files the registration records for the single men are kept separate from those of the married men. The female records are included in one file and are not sub-classified according to marital state. The totals for these three groups appear below:

Male single.....	492
Male married.....	527
Female.....	<u>97</u>

Total Unemployment Registration 1116

The returns indicate that at least 1116 unemployed persons were resident during September, 1931, in Brandon.



a city of 17,765 people. According to the Census of Canada<sup>1</sup>, 36.16 per cent of the total population of the Dominion is engaged in gainful occupations. Assuming the gainfully employed in Brandon to be typical of the country as a whole, one would expect to find approximately 6393 persons at work in the city during the summer period of normal times. With 1116 out of work in September, 1931, it may be conservatively estimated that one out of every 5.7 persons normally at work in the city was unemployed. Expressed as a percentage, 18.4 per cent of the working population of Brandon was idle. High as this index of unemployment may appear, it will be shown in later sections that the figures fail to include the local unemployed of all classes, and, consequently, the case is understated. In section four of this chapter, it will be seen that, while there was serious unemployment in the higher orders of work, the numbers of such unemployed found in the registration records was almost negligible. The unemployment total in the city is, therefore, appreciably higher than the registration indicates.<sup>2</sup>

## 2. The Sex of the Unemployed Registrants.

The unemployment totals regardless of marital state show that the male registrants are far in excess of the female. The male registration totalled 1019, while the

<sup>1</sup>Sixth Census of Canada, 1921." Vol. IV. p.xiii.

<sup>2</sup>In the following section figures estimating local normal employment are taken from the Industrial Report of Brandon are seen to be smaller than those from the census. Had these figures been used the above percentages would have been higher.



female amounted to only 97. To make these figures significant, however, it will be necessary to relate them to those expressing the normal employment for each sex. Basing its estimate on a study of the city directory, the General Industrial Report of Brandon<sup>1</sup> gives the proportion of 4207 male to 1046 female at work in the city in normal times.<sup>2</sup> The following table aims to compare these totals.

TABLE I. Showing per cent of total normal employment at present unemployed, classified by sex.

Sex	Normal Employment	Present Unemployed	Per cent Unemployed
Male	4207	1019	24.2
Female	1047	97	9.2

Male unemployment as indicated by the registration is between two to three times as heavy as the female. This situation may be accounted for, in some measure, by the fact that the unemployed women of the city were reluctant to make known their unfortunate position. Moreover, the majority of the females are living at home, and for this reason are not in as urgent need of work as are the men. Further, the notice requesting the unemployed to register<sup>3</sup> did not offer the women any inducement to do so. The prospect of relief work prompted a heavy male registration, but no such stimulus existed in the case of the female unemployed.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ibid. p.7

<sup>2</sup>See Appendix A

<sup>3</sup>See also section four of this chapter.



### 3. The Marital State of the Unemployed.

According to the registration 527 men were married and 492 were single. 51.9 per cent were therefore of the former class and 48.1 per cent were of the latter. Thus among the unemployed registrants in the city the percentages married and single were approximately equal, yet in the adult population as a whole, the number of married men far exceeds the number of unmarried. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the Brandon people over the age of 15 years.

TABLE II Showing the conjugal condition of the population of Brandon, classified by Canadian, British, or Foreign-born.<sup>1</sup>

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Total single<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Total married</u>
Canadian	1269	1279
British	652	1226
Foreign	<u>342</u>	<u>697</u>
Total	2263	3203

From the above, approximately 60 per cent of the male population over the age of 15 is married. To say that the married group of sixty per cent embraces but 51.9 per cent of the total male unemployment understates the case however. In the unmarried group over fifteen there is a large element that is still in attendance at school. On this account they do not enter into the

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from the Census of Manitoba, 1926. Table 26.

<sup>2</sup> Includes single, widowed, and divorced.



question of employment at all, and, of course do not appear on unemployment registrations where they would increase the percentage of the unmarried out of work.

The scourge of unemployment obviously falls with especial violence on the young unmarried men. This is probably the case for at least two reasons. First, the unmarried men, as shown in section five of this chapter, are on the average 12.1 years younger than the married men. This suggests that they have not had the time to establish themselves in secure positions and to acquire the experience that really makes an employee valuable. Secondly, the burden falls most heavily upon the single men because, other things being equal, married men will be retained in their positions in preference to the unmarried because of their added responsibilities.

#### 4. The Occupations of the Unemployed.

With this section a detailed analysis of the unemployment registration begins. Sections one, two and three dealt with simple numerical totals which were obtained by a simple count of the registration sheets. In the following sections specific detail is presented. The difficulty involved in handling this type of information necessitated the use of the sample method. In the case of the male registration every third card was examined, and the remaining sections of this chapter are based on the information obtained in this manner. In the female

<sup>1</sup> The cards being arranged in alphabetic order, this method of sample is free from bias, and the resultant sample of approximately 400 cases was felt adequate for the purpose in hand.



registration the total number of cases was small and each card was separately examined.

Table III is the first table in this detailed analysis and lists the occupations of the unemployed registrants.

TABLE III. Showing estimated distribution of total registered unemployed males in Brandon by occupation and conjugal condition.

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>
COMMON LABOR	84	87
SKILLED LABOR		
Sales clerks	0	1
Truck drivers, & teamsters	6	10
Floormen	3	
Miscellaneous		
Farm labor	6	2
Mill hands	1	1
Jail-guards		1
Porters	1	
Watchmen		1
Janitors	1	1
Warehousemen		2
Gardener		1
Meter-reader		1
	<u>26</u>	<u>22</u>
SKILLED TRADES		
Steam engineer		1
Brakemen	1	6
Mechanics, & machinists	12	7
Firemen	1	5
Carmen	1	2
Painters, & paper-hangers	4	6
Bakers	2	
Plumbers, & steam-fitters		3
Bricklayers, & plasterers		4
Tinsmiths	1	
Tailors	1	



SKILLED TRADES (cont'd)	Single	Married
Electricians	1	1
Blacksmiths		2
Butchers		1
Printers	1	
Carpenters	6	14
Miscellaneous		
Farmers	6	1
Welders	1	
Gascheckers	2	
Linemen	2	
Stewards	1	
Fish-hatchers	1	
Stone-cutters	1	2
Packers	1	
Gas engineers		1
Cement workers		1
Roofers		1
Brewery-workers		1
Cigar-makers		1
Service-men		1
	<u>46</u>	<u>61</u>
BUSINESS & SEMI-PROFESSIONAL		
Office clerks	4	2
Salesmen	3	1
Students	1	
Grain-buyers		1
Store-keepers		1
Other railroad		2
	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>

These figures are significant only when compared with the numbers employed in each class in normal times. According to the estimate in the General Industrial Report of Brandon<sup>1</sup> the local labor supply consists of the numbers shown in Table IV.

<sup>1</sup> Op. cit. p.6. These are the only employment figures available for the city of Brandon by occupational classes and while the totals in all classes are smaller than the actual, any probable bias in the relative importance of the several groups is quite insufficient to interfere seriously with the conclusions set forth in the pages which immediately follow.



TABLE IV. Showing estimated number of males normally employed in Brandon and estimated number of unemployed<sup>1</sup> in September, 1931, classified by chief occupational groups.

Class of Employment:	Industrial Development Board estimate of normal employment.	Estimated number of unemployed Sept. 1931.	Per cent
Common labor	730	513	69.6
Skilled labor	870	141	16.2
Skilled trades	1221	321	26.1
Business, etc	1386	45	3.2

A comparison of the two columns in the foregoing table shows that approximately 69.6 per cent of that group specified as common labor was, in September, 1931, out of employment. 16.2 per cent of skilled labor and 26.1 per cent of the skilled tradesmen were in the same position. Figures for the business and semi-professional class have been shown for the sake of completeness, but as so few of this class of unemployed registered, it cannot be considered even a reasonably close approximation of the situation as it exists in this class. In the other divisions of employment, too much emphasis should not be placed on the absolute magnitude of these percentages, but their relative importance is undoubtedly sufficiently accurate for the purpose of this analysis.

<sup>1</sup> Total unemployment registration, classified by chief occupational groups, based on the previous analysis of the registration sample.



It is not strange that the great burden of unemployment falls on the shoulders of the common laborer. In periods of depression all forms of construction are brought practically to a stand-still. Even the railroads retrench drastically in their use of common labor, both for construction and other purposes. Intensifying this serious condition, common labor finds itself confronted with an additional group of men ordinarily engaged in more skilled grades of work who are now ready to accept the jobs usually handled by unskilled labor. When a man is out of work he is apt to take anything that offers, whether it is a job in which he can utilize his skill or not. A situation is created that is bewildering.

There is some truth also in the prevalent idea that the man out of work is in some respects to the employed worker. An employer faced with the necessity of discharging certain employees is certain to retain his best men. He may ask a superior man to take over the work of an inferior grade, or even take a reduction in salary, but, the fact remains, that in retrenchment the men of genuine talent will be retained and the men at the bottom of the scale will be let out. This situation is aggravated from the standpoint of the common laborer by the greater cost of labor turnover in the case of the skilled worker. The tasks performed by common labor can easily be learned by new men, but the skilled laborer or tradesman is not so easily replaced. There is a tendency to retain such



skilled workers as it is feasible to do.

The relatively small registration of the business and semi-professional classes is rather puzzling. For example, there were no teachers registered in either the male or female groups. Yet there are thirty applicants for substitute teaching at the School Board Office, a figure that is appreciably higher than that for the previous year. Lack of experience prevents many recent graduates from the Brandon Normal School from applying for substitute teaching, yet they must be added to the number of workless among the teaching profession in the city. The total of unemployment among teachers in the Province of Manitoba will be approximately 950 at the end of the present school year, according to Hon. Mr. Heey, the Provincial Minister of Education.<sup>1</sup> On the basis of the population of Brandon the proportion of this unemployment total that should be found here is 24 teachers. However, as Brandon has a normal school, and is the second largest city in the province, a larger share of the total, in all probability, resides here. The official newspaper notice announcing the registration is another fact which may help to explain the small business and professional registration.<sup>2</sup> It is apparent that the only inducement to register was the possibility of being employed on the relief works undertaken. This form of work is not acc-

<sup>1</sup> Letter of Jan. 16, to Secretary of Brandon School Board.  
<sup>2</sup> See Appendix 2.



eptable to teachers and other business and professional people.

Moreover, the professional classes are among the most far-sighted elements of the community and have made more adequate provision for the contingency of unemployment. Section eleven of this chapter shows how few of the unemployed registrants have any reserve fund to fall back upon when no work is to be found. Some elements of the business classes find themselves in a slightly different position. Many men, whether in business for themselves or working for others on a commission, find that their profits have contracted sharply. Nevertheless, they are doing a small amount of work, and this furnishes sufficient to keep them off unemployment and relief lists. More of the members of the higher grades of work are facing strenuous times than are found formally registered, and a complete picture of the unemployed body must take account of under-employment within the group.

A consideration of the foregoing facts suggests, in the first place, that a heavy incidence of unemployment may not fall so severely on the unskilled laborer as the registration figures show. Secondly, it must be concluded that there is a greater total number of unemployed in the city than the sum of those formally registered.

While the female registration was much lighter than for the male, it is interesting to note the occupations



most frequently encountered.

TABLE V. Showing distribution of female unemployment in the city of Brandon, in September, 1931, classified by occupational groups.

Occupation	Number Unemployed	Estimated Normal Employed <sup>1</sup>	Apparent % Unemployed
Stenographers	18	176	9.2
Nurses	3	168	1.6
Sales clerks	12	115	9.9
Office clerks	7	115	6.0
Domestics	35	108	32.8
Waitresses	4	27	14.8
Telephone operator	1	14	7.0
Hairdressers	1	11	9.0
Miscellaneous un- skilled	12	47	23.4
Miscellaneous sk- illed	5	93	5.3

In the case of the gainfully employed females it is apparent that the domestic workers are most severely hurt by the depression. According to the above table they are unemployed to the extent of 32.8 per cent. The large number of women who are now doing their own housework owing to the pinch of the times undoubtedly accounts for this situation. However, it is necessary to make reservations here as in the case of the male group. It is altogether certain that the lower orders of work are more heavily represented in the registration than their actual numbers would warrant. It may be granted though that the figure of 108 for domestics normally employed is relatively low. It is possible that the city directory, from which this estimate was originally made, is

<sup>1</sup>

General Industrial Report of Brandon, p.6.



less complete in the case of the domestic workers in the city. On the other hand, girls from the best homes will often not care to register at a public office unless actually forced to do so by circumstances. Witness the case of the nurses. Only three are found in the registration, yet Dr. Bigelow of the Bigelow Clinic estimates that at least forty nurses have gone from the city to their homes in the adjacent municipalities owing to the difficulty of obtaining local employment. The nurses undoubtedly have felt that registration would have no benefit for them, and they would be prejudiced against it in any case. The same applies to the other grades of the more skilled workers.

Nevertheless, the spread between the figures for the domestics, waitresses, and miscellaneous unskilled and the various groups of more skilled female workers suggests, as in the case of the males, that the incidence of unemployment is greatest in the former cases. The totals for the females, of course, are small but the average percentage spread between the figures for the skilled and the unskilled is as great or greater than in the case of the males. With respect to the total registration, the ultimate result is the same as was noted in the study of the males. The total female unemployment in the city is undoubtedly higher than the official records show.



## 5. The Age of the Unemployed.

### (a) The average age of the unemployed

The following list gives the arithmetical average ages of the three groups that formed the basis of the original unemployment registration.

Male Single.....28.7 years

Male Married.....40.8 "

Female (all classes)...24.9 "

That the married men are older than the single is in accordance with expectation. The difference between the two averages is 12.1 years. The true spread is probably somewhat greater than this figure because the arithmetical average age of the unmarried group is considerably raised by the inclusion of a number of bachelors, widowers and divorced persons of advanced age. The use of the median will therefore give a more precise idea of the most typical age in each group. The median shows the typical age of the single men to be 24 years, while that for the married men is 42 years. The age difference between the typical figures of each class is seen to be 16 years. This figure further supports the suggestion that unemployment falls with especial violence on the young unestablished man.

The arithmetical average age for the female unemployed is four years lower than that of the unmarried men. The typical figure of the group, however, is 19 years of age. Women marry earlier than men and on marriage are



commonly withdrawn from gainful employment for the rest of their lives.

(b) Age distribution of the unemployed.

In Table VI. the males are classified by certain age groups. Table VII shows the age distribution of employed males in normal times. Comparison with the former table shows the age groups most seriously faced by the risk of unemployment.

TABLE VI. Showing the numerical and percent distribution of the Brandon male unemployed by age periods, according to the registration of September, 1931.

Age periods	Single	Married	Total	Percent
16 years	3		3	.58
17 "	7		7	2.06
18-19 "	29		29	8.53
20-24 "	48	10	58	17.06
25-34 "	38	51	89	26.18
35-49 "	24	78	102	30.00
50-64 "	12	32	44	12.94
65 & over	3	5	8	2.35

TABLE VII. Per cent distribution of gainfully employed males by age periods, Canada, 1921.<sup>1</sup>

Age period	per cent
16 years	1.93
17 "	2.14
18-19 "	4.95
20-24 "	12.08
25-34 "	24.75
35-49 "	31.50
50-64 "	15.72
65 & over	4.66

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921. Vol. IV. p. XXX.



In attempting to interpret the foregoing tables the lack of unemployment locally below the age of 16 years is immediately noticed. This situation is, in all likelihood, more apparent than real. While many boys below the age of 16 years do full-time or even part-time work, they would hardly expect to register at a formal registration of the unemployed when no work was to be found. It is impossible to say from the records, therefore, whether the employed group under the age of 16 bears a disproportionate share of the unemployment total.

The figures given in Table VII are for the entire dominion. While Brandon is a western city, it is an older and more established community, and may therefore be considered, for all general purposes, typical of the dominion as a whole.

Men at work of the ages 18 and 19 normally make up 4.95 per cent of the employed body of men in Canada. Yet they constitute 8.53 per cent of the registered unemployed of the city. Similarly the group 20 to 24 years consists normally of 12.68 per cent of the working men, yet it includes 17.66 per cent of the unemployment total. It may be inferred, therefore, that on the young men under 25 falls the heaviest burden of the shortage of work. This is the period in life when the individual attempts to establish himself. Unemployment at this time is likely to result in discouragement, and may permanently embitter the attitude of the individual to soc-



ity.

The period between 25 and 34 just bears a trifle more than its share of the unemployment total. The two succeeding groups, 35 to 49, and 50 to 64 carry less than their proportionate share. These groups are those that have become established in their field of life work. The figure for the latter of these two groups is puzzling in view of the fact that about 50 per cent of the registration was of the laboring class and this group is generally past greatest efficiency at a later age.

One unexpected fact that the group over the age of 65 makes so favorable a showing in regard to unemployment may be accounted for by a few suggestions. In the west there are fewer older persons, relatively speaking. It is the young men that have left his home and sought his fortune in the west. Secondly, men of advanced age have not registered because their days of active work are over, and any work supplied by way of relief would be too strenuous. Lastly, the biggest element at work in this group is a body of public administrators whose tenure of office is secure.

#### 6. The Average Age in Different Occupational Groups.

Shown below are the various occupational groups with the average age of the members of each group.



TABLE VIII. Showing the arithmetical average age of the male unemployed in each occupational group, classified as single and married.

Occupational Class	Single Average Age	Married Average Age
Labor	28.7	41.2
Skilled labor	27.1	43.1
Skilled trades	28.2	38.5
Business, etc.	24.8	42.4

There is little that is immediately significant in the above figures. The difference between the average age of the single and the average age of the married men of each occupational group is approximately the same as that which exists between the average age of the entire married and the entire unmarried group. (12.1 years)

No generalization can be made from the figures that obtain for the business and semi-professional group as the number of cases dealt with was extremely small.

The fact that the married skilled tradesmen are considerably younger than the members of the other groups is probably due to the fact that a skilled tradesman can work to a more advanced age than can a common laborer, and because of their superior skill are likely to displace the men who are younger and lacking in that skill.



# 7. The Country of Birth of the Unemployed Registrants.

To know the birth-places of those who cannot find work is of the greatest importance. It may be of value in affording further insight into the nature of the unemployment problem. Moreover, to deal practically with the problem it is necessary to know the national make-up of the unemployed element.

TABLE IX. Showing numerical and per cent distribution of Brandon registered unemployed, classified according to country of birth.

Country	Male	Per cent of total	Female	Per cent of total
Canada	146	42.0	68	71.0
British Isles				
England	62	18.2	14	15.4
Ireland	8	2.3	3	3.1
Scotland	23	6.9	1	1.1
British Possessions			1	1.1
Europe				
Poland	50	14.65	4	4.1
Austria	25	7.32	1	1.1
Russia	6	1.75	3	3.1
Ukraine	6	1.75		
Roumania	3	.88		
Germany	2	.58		
Ruthenia	2	.58		
Hungary	1	.29		
United States	6	1.80		0
		100.00		100.00

By comparison with a second table showing the nationalities of the total Brandon population over the age of 15 years, the stocks can be detected that contribute most heavily to the unemployment problem in the city in proportion to their total numbers of working age.



TABLE X. Showing numerical and per cent distribution of the population of Brandon 15 years of age and over, classified according to country of birth.<sup>1</sup>

Country	Numbers	Per cent
Canada	5346	51.69
England	2025	19.40
Ireland	280	2.70
Scotland	730	7.06
Wales	62	.58
Lesser Isles	16	.15
British Possessions	38	.34
Europe		
Austria	385	3.69
Belgium	14	.13
Czecho-Slovakia	5	.04
Denmark	5	.04
Finland	3	.02
France	29	.27
Galacia	292	2.80
Germany	30	.28
Greece	27	.25
Holland	8	.07
Hungary	11	.10
Iceland	37	.32
Italy	15	.14
Norway	20	.19
Poland	249	2.40
Roumania	33	.31
Russia	114	1.09
Sweden	56	.52
Switzerland	3	.02
Ukraine	175	1.68
Asia	64	.60
United States	340	3.26
Others	6	.05
		<u>100.00</u>

<sup>1</sup> Adapted from the Census of Manitoba, 1926. p.76.



An examination of the two previous tables shows that the Canadian-born of 15 years of age and over constitute 51.69 per cent of the total population of the city. With only 42 per cent of the total unemployment of the city the male unemployed of the native-born make a numerically favorable showing. It is expected, of course that those born in Canada will have made a better adjustment to the conditions of Canadian life than those born in foreign lands. A lifetime of residence in any country enables a worker to more fully adjust himself to the manner of life of that country. The language, the mastery of which is essential to the holding of all higher forms of occupation, is completely learned. Friendships and acquaintances are made, resulting in the "pull" that helps so many to get and to retain their positions. The native-born have also had the advantages of the superior educational opportunities that have frequently been denied the foreign-born. This is especially true of the adult foreign-born, and, in general, of the type of person that emigrates to this country. In view of the superiority of the opportunities of the Canadian-born, the appearance of so many of their number on the unemployment registration is indicative of the severity of the unemployment situation.

At first sight the Canadian-born female group appears to have a distinctly greater share of unemployment than their actual numbers warrant. To obtain an adequate



understanding of the situation it will be necessary to change the procedure used in the case of the male element, in as much as gainful employment is not engaged in by equal proportions of the women of the various national groups. It will be more accurate to compare the numbers of each nationality out of work with the corresponding figures for the gainfully employed of each nationality, and not the total female element of each nationality. As occupational classifications are not given in the Census of Manitoba it will be necessary to use the figures that obtain for the Dominion. If interpreted with caution, these figures will be suitable. The Census of Canada<sup>1</sup> for 1921 shows that fully three-quarters of the gainfully employed women of Canada are of native birth. In this light Table IX showing 71 per cent of the registered unemployed females to be of Canadian birth is not so puzzling as it originally seemed.

29.13 per cent of the total working population and 29.3 per cent of the total male unemployed were born in the British Isles. Using a numerical criterion this is a satisfactory numerical position. The figure, however, is not so favorable as that for the Canadian-born. This circumstance suggests that the shorter length of residence in Canada of the British has not enabled them to advance to many of the more permanent positions the country has to offer.

Those born in continental European countries are



by far the largest element in the registration relative to their numbers employed in the Dominion in normal times. While they comprise only 13.02 per cent of the population of the city 15 years of age and over, they furnish 27.9 per cent of the unemployed of the city as indicated by the unemployment registration. In other words, the unemployed from central Europe are twice as numerous as their actual numbers in the city would warrant. The poorest showing of all is made by the country of Poland, the birthplace of 14.65 per cent of the entire body of unemployed registrants. As their numbers in the city of working age are but 2.40 per cent of the working population, it may be said that the rate of unemployment in the city for the Polish-born is seven times as great as their numbers justify. This startling fact may in some measure be accounted for by the fact that common labor is most severely affected by unemployment.<sup>1</sup> Among fifty Polish registrants there were two carpenters, one blacksmith, and forty-seven laborers. How far this serves to justify their high unemployment can only be told when the question is answered, "Why are the Poles laborers?" If they engage in common labor because of the lack of opportunity to become anything else, they are, in some measure, excusable. If, on the other hand, they have not the capacity to rise in the social scale they are not a desirable element in the country, and their entrance should be prevented.



The small number of female registrants from Central Europe is more apparent than real. For some reason or reasons, perhaps because they marry early, the foreign women do not enter gainful occupations in any considerable numbers. The Census of Canada<sup>1</sup> shows that 20 times as many Canadian-born women engage in gainful occupations as do the women from continental Europe. While this is largely accounted for by the relative fewness of the European-born females in the country, it is seen that with 8.3 per cent of the total female registration the group in question bears its full share of the burden of unemployment.

It will be interesting to note an editorial that appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press in the issue of April 2, 1932. This editorial deals with proposals brought forward in the Winnipeg City Council as a means of dealing with the foreign-born unemployed. The editorial is reproduced in part here. "Proposals in the Winnipeg City Council for the wholesale deportation of unemployed persons who are drawing city relief are about the last proof needed that some new approach to the problem of unemployment in this city is needed. If Winnipeg begins to deport people who are willing to work but cannot find employment, then nobody needs to be told that Western Canada is up against a situation unique in the history of western settlement, and that the depression" has reached a phase where the

<sup>1</sup> Census of Canada, 1931. p.lxvii.



coherence of the community is actually threatened.

### 8. The Occupations of the Unemployed and their Nationality.

The results of the attempt to find what occupations are most commonly filled by men of different nationalities are given in the following table.

TABLE XI. Showing the distribution of the male unemployed by birthplace, conjugal condition and occupation.

Country of birth	Per cent male single	Per cent male married.
Canada		
1.Labor	44.4	21.0
2.Skilled labor	11.1	15.7
3.Skilled trades	39.5	60.0
4.Business, etc	5.0	3.3
British Isles		
1.Labor	44.0	30.0
2.Skilled labor	14.6	15.0
3.Skilled trades	34.1	51.8
4.Business, etc	7.3	4.2
Poland		
1.Labor	95.4	92.9
2.Skilled labor	00.0	00.0
3.Skilled trades	4.6	7.1
Austria		
1.Labor	71.5	94.5
2.Skilled labor	00.0	00.0
3.Skilled trades	28.5	5.5
Other European		
1.Labor	75.0	73.4
2.Skilled labor	00.0	13.3
3.Skilled trades	25.0	13.3
United States	00.0	25.0
1.Labor	00.0	25.0
2.Skilled labor	100.0	75.0



From the above it is readily seen that the registrants from central Europe are preponderantly of the laboring class of the community. Among the single Polish-born 95.4 per cent are laborers, and among the married of this nationality 92.9 per cent are similarly engaged in common labor. While there is a fairly large proportion of common labor in the unmarried section of the Anglo-Saxon element, it is seen that skilled trades are resorted to as they marry and advance in life. 44.4 per cent of the Canadian-born single male unemployed are classed as common laborers, but only 21 per cent of the married are of this class. The decrease in numbers engaged in labor is balanced by an increase of those employed in skilled trades. Only 39.5 per cent of the unmarried Canadian-born have learned a skilled trade but of the married Canadian-born 60 per cent are in this occupational class. The tendency of the Anglo-Saxon worker to pass from common labor to the skilled trades makes him a healthier unit in the working body than the Pole or Austrian who shows a very slight tendency to leave common labor. After middle age few can undertake the strenuous tasks performed by common labor while a skilled trade makes no excessive demand on the worker's strength.



### 9. The Dependants of the Unemployed Registrants.

So few of the unmarried men had dependants that only the married men will be considered here. All married men by the fact of being married have at least one dependant.

TABLE XII. Showing average number of dependants per married male unemployed registrant, classified by birthplace.

<u>Birthplace</u>	<u>Dependants</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Average Dependents</u>
Canada	183	59	3.10
Britain	142	51	2.78
Foreign	231	62	3.72

The dependants of the British-born group are, on the average, three-tenths of one person fewer than the average of even the Canadian-born. At least two reasons contribute to this situation. First, the British immigrants are a select group. Only those with fewer dependants can, in many cases, afford to move to Canada. The necessity of careful expenditure, even after arrival in this country, also tends to limit the size of their families. Secondly, the smaller family has become a more established notion in the British mind than in the Canadian. In 1923 the British birth-rate was 20 per thousand, ranking the second lowest in Europe. In Canada, the birth-rate is not so low as economic conditions are not so severe, and there is a large proportion of non-Angle-Saxons in



the population.

The stock of continental Europe has a birth-rate considerably higher than the British and this standard is upheld in Canada. As a matter of fact, the birth-rate for the non-British immigrant appears to raise after his entry to this country. To quote a work previously referred to, It is especially significant that at least the second, and probably the subsequent generations of the non-British stocks, appear to have somewhat higher birth-rates than the original immigrants."<sup>1</sup>

Another fact that accounts for the higher number of dependants of the foreign-born is the unfavorable sex distribution. This makes for earlier marriages on the part of the females, and results in increased progeny.

Not only do the foreign-born loom disproportionately large in the unemployment registration, but each has dependant upon him a higher average number of dependants than obtains for the native or British-born. The foreign-born, therefore, represent a larger proportionate burden on the country in this time of staggering relief problems.

<sup>1</sup>Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People. p.35.



#### 10. The Unemployed living at Home.

One of the many questions asked the unemployed registrants was, "Are you living at home"? In the case of the married men, all lived at home, consequently, only the unmarried male and the female groups will be of interest here.

Of the 164 male single registrants studied, 153 or 93.2 per cent were living at home. This figure is high and fortunately so, as it relieves much of the acute suffering that would otherwise result from the fact that no systematic plan of relief is in operation for the young unmarried men. With the approach of winter the remaining 6.8 per cent faced a serious problem.

With respect to the female class the records do not definitely show whether the party is married, unmarried, widowed, or living away from husband. However, of the 97 registrants, at least 7 persons or 7.2 per cent of the total were definitely living away from home. This is a higher figure than that for the men, and at first sight it is strange that there should be a larger proportion of young men living at their homes than women. The suggestion made earlier to account for the small female registration may also be of significance here. It will be remembered that the female registration was small because young women employed were, in most cases, living at home and were not driven to find work by the force of urgent



circumstances.

Another reason to account for the small proportion of unemployed single males living away from home is the fact that many young men of this class join the "floaters". They are not in continuous residence at any one place. They, therefore do not appear on any registration of unemployed, and their number adds to the total of unemployment and those not living at home.

11. The Registrants in a Position to Support Themselves.

Certain questions were required of each unemployed registrant regarding his financial position. He was asked if he could support himself for the coming eight months, and if he had any money in the bank. No married men whatever were in a position to support themselves and their families for that length of time. Five single men stated that they could look after themselves for that period, but as four of them had no money in the bank how this to be done is a matter for conjecture. One female had sufficient money in the bank to take care of modest wants for that time.

It must be remembered that at the time of this registration the depression had existed for two years, and many men and women who had savings to begin with had entirely spent their reserve. The writer took part in a campaign for funds early in the summer of 1931 and in many homes this fact was attested. Some families were



then living on their meagre savings from previous good times but the future looked hopeless when these savings should have been spent.

The amount of money held in banks was therefore pitifully small. Of the sample of 417 cases studied there were but 27 bank accounts, or 6.4 per cent of the total. The amounts and distribution of these accounts are shown in the following table.

TABLE XIII . Showing number and total amount of the bank accounts held by the 417 registrants comprising the sample of the total registration.

Group	Total Amount	No. of Accounts
Male single	\$1083.00	10
Male married	738.45	10
Female	855.00	7

The above figures speak clearly for themselves. Many of the accounts were insignificantly small, one particularly conscientious person having mentioned a bank balance of only 45 cents. The largest account of all was that of a young college graduate, who, by the way, was the only person of superior education encountered in the entire study.

It is not to be said however, that these men are entirely propertyless. Some undoubtedly own their own homes, and many mentioned money that is owing to them.



These assets, however, are not sufficiently liquid to prove of much value in paying for every-day necessities. Moreover, mortgages are difficult to arrange these days. A financial man was heard to say recently that there is not a house in the city on which a thousand dollar mortgage could be raised.

Then again there is the possibility that certain individuals have money hidden in secret. Hoarding money is a common practice among the foreign-born at all times. In recent months the relief authorities visited a supposedly destitute home, and as there was no one home they began to clean the place up. A mattress was burned in which were concealed eighteen hundred dollars in bills.

## 12. Naturalization among the Foreign-born Unemployed.

As the Canadian-born are ipso facto citizens of Canada, and that the citizens of other parts of the empire are not required to take out papers, the group to which the test of naturalization applies is small. A cursory examination nevertheless yields something of interest.

The following quotation will explain the significance of naturalization.<sup>1</sup> ".....The mere fact that the immigrant wishes to become a citizen is an assurance of his permanent interest in the country, and may normally be taken as an indication that the assimilative process has proceeded to a moderate extent at least. ....Other

<sup>1</sup> Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People. p.140.



things being equal, therefore, immigrants from those countries and of those stocks which are readily naturalized are to be preferred as settlers to those among whom naturalization is unduly delayed, or among whom naturalization is the exception rather than the rule?

Beacuse of the fact of the permanent interest of the naturalized prtion of the unemployed it would be better policy to see that they were given preference over the un-naturalized in work and relief. Parties coming to this country to leave after fortune has favored them should not expect the citizens of this country to assist them in times of need. It will take many years to repay the debt incurred in this time of unemployment. Transient citizens do not assume their proper share of this cost and therefore should not receive equal consideration when this fund is being distributed. Table XIV shows the extent of naturalization among the foreign-born registered unemployed, while table XV shows the percentage of foreign-born naturalized in Canada as a whole.

TABLE XIV. Showing the numerical and per cent distribution of naturalization among the foreign-born unemployed of Brandon.

Country of birth	Single men unemployed	Number Naturalized	Married unemployed	Number naturalized
Poland	22	3	28	14
Russia	7	1	18	8
U.S	3	1	3	0
Ukraine	1	0	5	4
Roumania	0	0	3	1
Hungaria	0	0	1	1
Germany	1	0	1	1
Ruthenia	1	0	1	0



TABLE XV. Showing per cent of certain foreign-born elements in Manitoba naturalized.

Country of birth	Per cent naturalized
Hungary	81.8
Norway	60.0
Germany	50.0
United States	61.8
Roumania	81.9
Austria	57.3
Poland	62.7

Only three or four countries have a sufficient number of cases to warrant generalization. The Poles and the Austrians have a satisfactory number of cases and it is found that they are naturalized to just half the extent that obtains for their respective peoples in Canada as a whole. No certain interpretation can be based on this fact, however, as it may be that the foreign-born are not naturalized for one of the reasons that they are out of work, viz. they have not spent any great length of time in Canada.<sup>1</sup>

That the test of citizenship is being practically applied at present in matters of employment is affirmed by recent plans drafted by the Canadian National Railway. The following is taken from the Winnipeg Tribune.<sup>2</sup>

"When the lay-off in the Canadian National Railways Fort Rouge and Transcona shops takes place, citizenship will be made the basis of staff reduction. All employees will be asked to show naturalization papers and those who cannot prove their Canadian citizenship will be dismissed

<sup>1</sup> See section 7 of this chapter.

<sup>2</sup> Issue of April 9, 1932.



regardless of seniority."

As would be expected, the unmarried men were not naturalized to as great an extent as the married. The single men are younger than the married, and have not been in the country as long. This is an important factor in determining the proportion of naturalization.

### 13. The Unemployed on Relief.

While the problem of relief is a thesis subject in itself it will be discussed within the present work in so far as it throws light on the unemployment problem. Of the 340 male registrants examined there were 82 who had been given relief at the time of the registration. Seventy-seven of these were married men and 5 were unmarried. Of the 97 female cases 9 had received relief. In all cases relief was given only when the individual had others dependant upon him or her. The city did not undertake to supply any systematic relief to unattached men or women.

Since the records of the unemployment registration are kept at the City Relief Office it was an easy matter to obtain further data regarding the unemployed on relief. At this point there will be introduced certain materials which, while not a part of the actual registration of the unemployed, are in a real sense supplementary to it. At the City Relief Offices there is kept a record of all the applicants for city relief. A form of the application required of each applicant is reproduced in the appendix.



From this array of personal information a few of the aspects most significant for present purposes were selected for presentation. The method employed in examining these records was the same as that used in the registration itself, i.e. the sampling process. One case in three was studied, the records again being arranged in alphabetical order. The following is a presentation of certain significant aspects of the applications for city relief.

(a) Total applications for relief.

A count of the applications revealed that 513 heads of families had appealed to the city for financial assistance by the first of April, 1932. On that date 416 families were actually on record as being on city relief. Of these applicants 93.6 per cent were male heads of families while the remaining 6.4 per cent were female. When it is considered that each of these applicants represents on the average 4 or more dependants the seriousness of the relief problem in the city may be realized.

(B) The nationality of those on relief.

It will be interesting to note the nationalities that contribute most highly to relief totals. The third column in the following table is taken from table X which shows the gainfully employed over the age of 15 years of age, classified by country of birth, the figures applying to the city of Brandon itself. Comparison shows



the countries contributing disproportionately to the problem of relief.

TABLE XVI. Showing the numerical and per cent distribution of the relief applicants, classified by country of birth, and the corresponding distribution of the total population of Brandon over the age of 15 years.

Country	Number on relief	Per cent of total	Per cent of total population of Brandon. <sup>1</sup>
Canada	44	25.8	51.69
Britain	63	36.8	29.89
Poland	23	13.3	2.40
Ukraine	26	15.1	1.68
France	2	1.2	.27
Holland	3	1.7	.07
Austria	4	2.4	3.68
Russia	2	1.2	1.09
U. S.	1	.6	3.26
Germany	1	.6	.28
Sweden	1	.6	.52
Others	1	.6	

The Canadian-born population has been successful in keeping off relief lists. They appear half the number of times that might be expected on the basis of their numerical importance. The figures for the British-born are not so favorable. Of the total population over 15 years in Brandon, 30 per cent is of British birth, yet 36.8 per cent of relief applicants are persons of this country. The poorest position is that of the Poles and Ukrainians. They are at least 6 times as numerous as their numerical importance would warrant.

<sup>1</sup>From table X.



## (c) The occupations of those asking relief.

The 160 male applicants whose cases were studied were engaged in the following occupations:

Common labor.....	81
Skilled labor.....	22
Skilled trades.....	52
Business.....	5

Half the total relief applications come from that small group of 17 per cent of the working population of the city known as common labor. Labor is forced to seek relief because of the lack of a reserve fund which enables others to face severe times! <sup>1</sup>

## (d) The material circumstances of the relief applicants.

Some idea of the circumstances of the different classes on relief may be gained by a comparison of certain personal possessions of the applicants. In the following table the per cent having either a car, a radio, real property, a phone or a liquor permit are shown. The fact of having applied for relief is an admission of having no money reserve.

TABLE XVII. Showing per cent relief applicants owning specified items of property, classified by occupation.

Class of workers	Percentage of each class possessing specified items of personal property.				
	Real Property	Car	Radio	Phone	Liquor Permit.
Labor	35.8	3.7	6.1	0.0	1.0
Skilled labor	40.0	4.5	9.0	9.0	4.5
Skilled trades	20.9	9.6	11.1	5.7	3.8
Business etc	0.0	9.0	0.0	40.0	0.0

<sup>1</sup> See section 11 of this chapter.



On the whole the laboring class is seen to have acquired little material wealth. While many of them have real property, the property referred to is often little more than a small lot with a shack on it. This sort of property often rents for as low as five dollars a month and, therefore, cannot be considered a great material asset. It does indicate a sincere attempt on the part of the laborer to consolidate his insecure hold on the material side of life. While the tradesmen applying for relief do not so often own their own homes, the places they do own are, in all probability, more valuable structures.

As only 5 business men were found in the sample of the relief applicants no generalization regarding their material possessions. Of the three remaining classes fewest automobiles are found among the common laborers, while increasingly larger percentages are owned by the skilled laborers and tradesmen. Radios and phones show the same tendency. The higher orders of workers possess them more frequently.

It would be interesting to relate the foregoing facts to those obtaining for the entire population of the city. The General Industrial Survey of Brandon<sup>1</sup> states that in 1931 there were 145 passenger cars for every 1000 people in the city. This means that approximately

<sup>1</sup>Op cit. p.10.



60 per cent of the families in the city own a car, if the average family be taken to consist of four members. The relief applicants with from 4 to 10 per cent owning cars are obviously far below the average in this respect.

It cannot be argued therefore, that these classes are in their present unfortunate position because of extravagant expenditures on needless luxuries. While this may be true in some cases, it certainly cannot be held of the majority. Since only 4 liquor permits were found among 160 men, it cannot be maintained that idle drunkenness has led many to their present plight.

Another aspect of interest merits attention. The foregoing tables do not reveal how many of the specified items any one party may own. A detailed analysis of the figures, however, revealed the fact that over 90 per cent of the applicants owned one or less of the items shown. A few men owned 2 of the 5 items. The aristocrat of the applicants owned a car, a phone, real property and a liquor permit. His calling was that of a clerk, a occupation where aristocratic tastes might easily arise in conjunction with a very common income.

After all is said, it can scarcely be maintained that the relief applicants have reached their impoverishment through extravagant expenditure. It is more likely that this unfortunate group has been that body that even in the best of times has an income scarcely sufficient to meet the needs of ordinary decent living.



## CHAPTER III

## CONCLUSIONS

Summary. This thesis has attempted, by an analysis of available records, to seek exact information about the body of men and women who have been forced into idleness by present economic conditions. In the introduction the background of the unemployment situation was discussed; the rise of machine industry and the separation of the worker from the land have rendered him entirely dependant upon the will of others to employ him. Included also in the introduction was a discussion of the present unemployment situation and the urgency of efforts to solve the problem.

In chapter two a description was given of the records of the unemployed in the city which constituted the basis of this study. Secondary sources used were also discussed. The statistical and deductive method, which was the approach used throughout was examined and its value in the study of social problems was shown. There followed an explanation of the device of sampling, and its trustworthiness was indicated with special reference to problems such as the present.

Chapter two presented the data furnished by an analysis of the unemployment registration of September, 1931. Due to the peculiar nature of the data it was found advisable to present units of the data separately and immediately follow each with its interpretation. The first unit dealt with the total unemployment registrati



This was found to consist of the records of 1116 men and women. Thus 18.4 per cent of the normal working population of the city were out of work. The sex distribution of the registration was examined. It was found that even after relating the total registrants of each sex to the estimated number of each that is normally employed, male unemployment as indicated by the registration was from two to three times as heavy as the female. That this figure expressed the actual situation was doubted, but proof was left to a later section. Section three investigated the conjugal condition of the unemployed. Unemployment was found to strike the unmarried men most severely. A scrutiny of the occupations of the unemployed showed that the incidence of unemployment falls most heavily on the unskilled laborer. Seventy per cent of this group were out of work. Of the skilled laborers, 26.1 per cent were apparently unemployed, while 26.2 per cent of the skilled tradesmen were similarly placed. A figure of 3.2 per cent unemployed among the business classes was deemed inaccurate. The small registration of the higher orders of work was held the result of the unsuitability of relief work and the fact that more adequate provision had been made for such contingencies. In the case of the female unemployed it was shown that the heaviest burden falls on the domestics and the unskilled workers, although it was concluded that a much higher degree of unemploy-



ment existed among the superior grades of work than the registration recorded. The study of the ages of the unemployed showed that the young unmarried workers of the city bear the heaviest burden of unemployment. Classification by country of birth showed that the immigrant from central Europe is the most prominent on the unemployment registration, the Polish-born being encountered seven times as frequently as their numbers in the city would justify. A consideration of the occupation followed by the male workers of the different nationalities indicated that the various groups of central Europeans engaged from 73 to 95 per cent in common labor. Moreover, they tended to remain common laborers, while the Anglo-Saxon group tended to advance to more skilled forms of work as they became older. The foreign-born unemployed were shown on the average to have the greatest number of dependants and, therefore, are a larger proportionate burden on the country. Section 10 showed the results of the investigation of the proportion of men and women who are living away from home. While over 90 per cent of the registrants were living at home it was seen that a serious situation faced those who remained as no systematic plan of relief was in operation to assist them. The next division dealt with the financial position of the unemployed registrants. As a body no other term describes them so well as does the word "destitute." With respect to naturalization it was noted that the foreign-born stocks, where the number of cases



ment existed among the superior grades of work than the registration recorded. The study of the ages of the unemployed showed that the young unmarried workers of the city bear the heaviest burden of unemployment. Classification by country of birth showed that the immigrant from central Europe is the most prominent on the unemployment registration, the Polish-born being encountered seven times as frequently as their numbers in the city would justify. A consideration of the occupation followed by the male workers of the different nationalities indicated that the various groups of central Europeans engaged from 73 to 95 per cent in common labor. Moreover, they tended to remain common laborers, while the Anglo-Saxon group tended to advance to more skilled forms of work as they became older. The foreign-born unemployed were shown on the average to have the greatest number of dependants and, therefore, are a larger proportionate burden on the country. Section 10 showed the results of the investigation of the proportion of men and women who are living away from home. While over 90 per cent of the registrants were living at home it was seen that a serious situation faced those who remained as no systematic plan of relief was in operation to assist them. The next division dealt with the financial position of the unemployed registrants. As a body no other term describes them so well as does the word "destitute." With respect to naturalization it was noted that the foreign-born stocks, where the number of cases



was sufficient to warrant generalization, were not naturalized to as great an extent as the figure obtaining for each stock as a whole. The bearing of this fact on the general relief problem was considered. The final section of chapter two analysed that portion of the unemployed body that had been forced to apply to the city for assistance. The Boles and Ukrainians were shown to constitute a disproportionate burden on the community as their applications for relief were seven times as many as their actual population in the city would warrant. Half the applications for relief came from common labor. A study of the material circumstances of the applicants for relief revealed a poverty to those of those conveniences which even people of moderate means take for granted. It was concluded that no charge of extravagant expenditure could be made, in general, to the local applicants for loans from the city.

Contribution. This brief summary reviews the results of the attempt to answer the question, "Who are the unemployed of Brandon"? In this answer lies the contribution of this thesis to knowledge, if such a claim might modestly be made. No attempt will be made by the writer to evaluate further the conclusions arrived at. Suggestions would lead far afield. It would seem, however, that great readjustments of the social and economic order will be necessary to avert all the injustices that are shown or implied in the preceding pages.



Limitations.

As this study progressed its limitations became increasingly apparent to the writer. It was realized at the outset, however, that a study of conditions as they existed in Brandon would not be exactly applicable to the country as a whole. Limitations arising out of the records themselves were not serious but did leave something to be desired in accuracy and completeness. The limitation of most serious concern was the fact that the records did not prove to cover all the classes of workers in the city. The higher orders of work were insignificantly represented in the registration.

As all statements in both the registration and the applications for relief were made on oath it may be expected that the truth in so far as it is obtainable, is recorded in each registration.

If this study were being attempted again, the writer would use if possible the records of the entire 1116 registrants. This course was not open at the time of the present study as the records were in use at the Relief Office and access to them for any great length of time would have been impossible. As it is, there are certain of the less important aspects of the data that include too few items to permit safe generalization.

Related subjects for future study.

The copies of the forms of the registration and of the relief application that are given in the appendix will



suggest to the reader many other items on which information would be both interesting and useful. Other records at the relief office would prove valuable for study. The study of relief accounts would furnish insight into the practical administration of relief. Check-up cases in which the home of each applicant for relief was visited gives a wealth of detail concerning the history of each destitute family. Investigation of the cases selected for deportation would be an absorbing study.

A co-ordinated study that included all the urban and rural districts in the dominion would prove of immense significance. The time for such a study is particularly opportune at present. Were such a study undertaken it would be advisable to supplement the registration form used at Brandon. Many items on which information would be useful have been omitted. A few such items occur to the writer at the moment; "Have you ever been unemployed before"?, "What education have you"?, "What was your father's occupation"?, "Are you a member of the church"?, etc.



## APPENDIX A

The following account will serve to acquaint the reader with the procedure employed in the two studies of the British Ministry of Labor which are somewhat similar in nature to the present one.

The first effort to obtain a description of the claimants to unemployment benefit by sample investigation was made in January, 1923. Every third claim in the live files at the employment exchanges was examined. The records of 372, 875 persons were studied. The study classified the claimants by age, sex, marital state, whether ex-service or not, whether in receipt of disability pension or not, industry in which employed, number of dependants for whom benefit was authorized, number of days benefit paid during current insurance period, and the number of contributions available for benefit during the period.

The analysis proved of great value, but it was not felt to be a sufficiently intimate picture. A personal interview was deemed necessary to furnish all the information required.

A second study resulted and it was decided to base the work on a study of ten thousand cases. This would be roughly one per cent of the total claimants. The plan followed was to require from the manager of each exchange a detailed report on a definite number of the claimants at his exchange. In order that an undue amount of work might not be thrown on the managers of the larger exchanges, certain departures from the one per cent ratio



were at times necessary.

It was concluded that the most unbiased method of selecting the one per cent to be interviewed would be based on the principle of tabbing every hundredth claim in the live claims file at each exchange. One possibility of error had to be guarded against. As occupation No. 1 is that of carpenter and joiner it was seen that if all exchange managers had been instructed to begin with the first claim in their files, the proportion of joiners and carpenters appearing in the total sample would have been excessively high. Every exchange was therefore given a different starting point, and these points were distributed as evenly as possible over the entire occupational classification.

The results of the two studies checked closely on such items as were common to each. It was found that the one per cent sample was quite as accurate for all practical purposes as the sample based on thirty-three times as many cases.



## APPENDIX B

The following notice appeared in the Brandon Daily Sun on September 17th and 19th, 1931.

### NOTICE

#### TO THE UNEMPLOYED

#### OF THE CITY OF BRANDON

Notice is hereby given that a registration of all unemployed persons, male or female, being heads of families or self-dependant, residing in the city of Brandon, who are unsuccessfully seeking work, will be made at the request of the Federal and Manitoba governments, commencing on Monday, the 21st day of September next.

The registration made throughout the province are required in proof that an unemployment problem exists and will have a bearing on the works authorized for relief of unemployment, therefore it is desirable that all such persons register as soon as possible and not later than Saturday, September 26th.

G. F. SYKES

Sec-treas.



APPENDIX C.

Return white and blue copies  
to 280 William Ave.  
Winnipeg.

Reg. No. ....

REGISTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Place of Registration .....

---

Name of Unemployed (in full).....  
Occupation..... Age..... Sex.....  
Physical disability (if any).....  
Medical report, date, and diagnosis.....  
Place of birth..... Are you naturalized?.....  
How many years have you resided in Canada?.....  
How long have you resided in this place?.....  
What was your last permanent address?.....  
When did you leave there?.....  
When and where did you last pay a tax?.....  
Nature of the tax.....  
Have you a pension?.....Funds in the bank?.....  
Money owing you?.....Securities or cash.....  
Are you registered in any government employment bureau?.....  
When and where were you last employed and for how long?.....  
.....Amount earned.....  
Have you ever been registered in connection with unemploy-  
ment relief before, if yes, when and where?.....  
What relief have you received in the past six months?.....  
Give details of your dependants.

---

NAME	RESIDENCE	RELATIONSHIP	AGE	OCCUPATION	DEFECTS
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:

---

NAME	RESIDENCE	RELATIONSHIP	AGE	OCCUPATION	DEFECTS
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:

---

Do you undertake to go to work anywhere, if and when re-  
quired?.....  
Are you residing at home?..... Are you in a finan-  
cial position to support yourself for the next 8 months?.....

.....  
(signature of applicant)



(appendix C, Continued)

In the case of single men the following information is required:

Give the names of three references (property owners preferred) who can testify to you residence claims:-

Name

Address

.....

Canada

Province of Manitoba

To Wit

In the matter of unemployment  
relief or relief work.

I,..... of.....  
in the Province of Manitoba, do solemnly declare that:  
all the statements and allegations in the foregoing registration form signed by me are true and correct in substance and fact: and I make this declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing it to be of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act." And I hereby authorize my late employers and all banks and financial houses to give any and all information regarding my accounts with them to the secretary or any other persons as may be authorized by proper authority.

DECLARED before me at.....:

in the Province of Manitoba, this.....

day of ..... A.D., 193...

.....  
(Signature of  
Applicant)

.....  
A commissioner in B.R., etc.



# APPENDIX D

CITY OF BRANDON.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 193

\_\_\_\_\_ Hospital

1. Name in full \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name of nearest relative \_\_\_\_\_
3. Present address \_\_\_\_\_
4. Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Nationality \_\_\_\_\_
6. British subject by birth or naturalization \_\_\_\_\_
7. For Relief; Husband \_\_\_\_\_ Children: No. Boys \_\_\_\_\_  
Wife \_\_\_\_\_ No. Girls \_\_\_\_\_
8. How long in Canada \_\_\_\_\_ In Manitoba \_\_\_\_\_
10. State last place applicant-patient has resided in Manitoba one full year, during the last three years, prior to admission or application \_\_\_\_\_
11. If the applicant patient has not resided one full year in any municipality in the province at any time, give full particulars of residential history in the year previous to the date of admission or application \_\_\_\_\_
12. If female person give husbands residence and answer questions 9, 10 and 11. \_\_\_\_\_
13. If married women separated from husband for less than one year, give husbands residence and answer 9, 10 and 11. \_\_\_\_\_
14. If separated over one year give patient-applicants address \_\_\_\_\_
15. If widow, give her residence \_\_\_\_\_
16. If husband of widow has died less than one year prior to admission or application of patient-applicant, state his residence. \_\_\_\_\_
17. If the patient is illegitimate, state mother's residence \_\_\_\_\_
18. If the patient is a male person, and has married and lived one full year away from his parents, give residence of patient from date of marriage. \_\_\_\_\_
19. If patient is married, and not lived one full year away from his parents, give fathers address, if living, if not, give mothers \_\_\_\_\_
20. If patient is a female person who has married a minor give fathers residence, if living, if not, give mothers \_\_\_\_\_
21. If patient is working, and living separate from his parents, give date he or she commenced to work, and history of residence while working and amount of wages received \_\_\_\_\_
22. State whether patient-applicant owns or rents land \_\_\_\_\_



23. Name of last employer before application to the city.

24. Address of employer \_\_\_\_\_  
25. How long there \_\_\_\_\_  
26. Date of leaving \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Wages \_\_\_\_\_  
28. Have you any money? \_\_\_\_\_ 29. Any banking account \_\_\_\_\_  
If so, give name of bank and amount \_\_\_\_\_  
29. Why relief required \_\_\_\_\_ 30. Has relief been given  
before \_\_\_\_\_ 31. If so, when \_\_\_\_\_ 32. And where \_\_\_\_\_  
33. Liquor permit \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
35. Radio \_\_\_\_\_ Make \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_ Date purchased. \_\_\_\_\_  
Balance owing \_\_\_\_\_ 36. Car. \_\_\_\_\_ Make \_\_\_\_\_  
Price \_\_\_\_\_ Date purchased \_\_\_\_\_ Balance owing \_\_\_\_\_  
37. General information \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

( )

(On the reverse side the applicant was required to attach his signature after making oath before the police magistrate that the information given is true.)