Columbia, is studied statistically. A close analysis of the effect of immigration since 1871 attempts to show that immigration since then has served to displace native population and earlier immigration rather than add to population. Effective immigration is distinguished from transient immigration. The arguments for and against Canadian immigration are studied in concluding.

M. A.   EDUCATION

MARY ELIZABETH BINMORE

THE DEVELOPMENT OF APPRECIATION THROUGH CREATIVE SELF-EXPRESSION.

This thesis is based on the assumption that the development of the appreciative individual is a necessary aim of education. The first part attempts, therefore, to define and illustrate appreciation in social terms, to enumerate the educational resources through which the development must come, and incidentally, to substantiate the original assumption. At the same time it advances creative self-expression as the method for bringing about the appreciative attitude. The second part of the thesis is concerned with the specific development of appreciation in certain of the more important branches of the curriculum, through creative self-expression.

M. A.   ECONOMICS

ERNEST ELWYN BOWKER

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG DOCK LABOURERS IN MONTREAL.

Unemployment at the docks is a problem of casual employment in one of Montreal's greatest and most characteristic industries. Shipping is highly intermittent in nature and a reserve of men must constantly be maintained to fulfill the peak demands of the industry. Chronic underemployment for a great proportion of the workers is the inevitable result of this system. During periods of depression this underemployment is aggravated by the influx of unlimited numbers of men from other trades. Casual employment has numerous deleterious effects on the physical and mental well-being of the worker and his family. No attempts have ever been made to decasualize dock labour in Montreal, although conditions appear to be favourable for the introduction of such a scheme.

The problem of casual labour is complicated by a seasonal condition which makes it necessary for dock workers to seek employment in other industrial fields during the winter months.

M. A.   ENGLISH

ALICE D. CALDER

NEW ENGLAND IN AMERICAN LITERATURE SINCE 1900.

This is a survey of the work of New England writers since 1900. Only the most outstanding figures are dealt with. The introductory chapter shows the present standing, in critical estimation, of the New England writers of past ages. The body of the thesis contains an examination of the work of contemporary authors in detail, tracing characteristics and noting general trends. The following writers are dealt with: Edwin Arlington Robinson, Robert Frost, Amy Lowell, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Henry Adams, Gamaliel Bradford, George Edward Woodberry, Robert Herrick, Robert Grant and Mary Wilkins Freeman. The standing of the writers considered has dictated the space accorded them. The concluding chapter is an attempt at judging their work and contribution as a school.

M. A.   GERMAN

SELMA C. E. CARL

GRILLPARZERS TRAGOEDIEN.

The thesis "Grillparzers Tragoedien" deals with the conception of tragedy as revealed in the plays of the Austrian dramatist, Franz Grillparzer, and attempts to show that Grillparzer plays a definite part in the development of tragedy. In addition his plays show a growth in the personality of the author himself, for his work becomes more interesting and richer in detail, as he grows older. His first play of importance is "The Ancestress", which deals with a popular theme of that period. Then follow three tragedies, taken from Greek literature — Sappho, The Golden Fleece, and Hero and Leander. From the serene greatness of these subjects, Grillparzer turns to the more turbulent history of his own country and uses the stories of King Ottokar's fortunes, Bancbanus, and Rudolf II as the foundation of his three national tragedies. His last dramas, in which tragedy plays an important rôle, combine youthful freshness