

If they do not become dependent until later on in life they may go directly to these latter organizations. At any rate, it is there that we find the greatest number of dependent Britishers; a number which is disproportionate to their percentage in the general population. When the characteristics of British cases are compared with the Canadian-born, however, it is found that they do not differ greatly. It is our hypothesis, therefore, that the former represent an adverse selection of persons from the British Isles, and their predisposition to failure is intensified by the inevitable process of immigrant adjustment.

---

M. A.

FRENCH

Laura Hall REXFORD  
PIERRE LOTI ET LA TURQUIE.

This thesis presents a brief review of the childhood, early manhood and character of Pierre Loti before visiting Turkey.

The five visits of Loti to Turkey are discussed, particularly in their relationship to the influence they had on the character and mental outlook of the man. Loti's impressions of Turkey, its people, their social customs and their religion are compared with those of contemporary writers on Turkey.

Finally, the description of the Turkish woman and her life in the harem as depicted in "Les Désenchantées", is considered, and the question discussed as to whether it is truly representative of the Turkish woman of that day.

---

M. A.

EDUCATION

Reginald STEEVES  
THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE  
TO MONTREAL.

The educational facilities for the Protestant children of Montreal deal finally with less than 10% of the school population, and are imperfect themselves. The same situation having prevailed in other countries, various attempts to remedy it have been made. England produced the Modern Schools; America evolved the Junior High School, which has been reproduced in Manitoba and British Columbia. All the attempts to provide more adequately for secondary school children have attained at least partial success. Montreal's Junior High School combines the best features of both. Thus it should admit all students at age 11 plus, discover the kind and amount of each individual's ability, and proceed to develop it. This involves a transitional training for the proper students of the present high school and a disciplinary and unified course of three years duration for the others, a training adjusted to their abilities and probable futures. The provision would thus be intelligent, adequate, and economical.

---

M. A.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

William THOMAS  
THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE OF THE BOOK KOHELETH  
IN THE LIGHT OF THE HEBREW TEXT,  
AND WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ENGLISH VERSIONS.

In the following pages an attempt is made to present the essential philosophy of Koheleth. The fact that the Hebrew Sage is always more interested in life as a whole, rather than in distinctive aspects or principles of life, has not always been appreciated, and consequently, attempts made hitherto to analyse the thought of Koheleth have largely failed. To endeavour to analyse Koheleth's thought, as one would analyse the thought of Plato or Aristotle, is an impossible task. It is the spirit of the teaching that counts, consequently all that has been attempted in this thesis, is to catch and characterize as far as possible, the spirit of the thought, rather than provide any logical analysis and description of the same. The description that follows takes the form of a running paraphrase of the broad thoughts on life that Koheleth enunciates.

---

M. A.

FRENCH

Grace Edson WESTON  
QUELQUES INTÉRIEURS DANS LES ROMANS D'HONORÉ DE BALZAC.

Cette thèse est une étude de quelques intérieurs dans les romans d'Honoré de Balzac; elle comprend une analyse des impressions générales qui s'en dégagent pour voir si elles établissent un rapport entre la psychologie du personnage et son milieu.

Pour faciliter cette étude j'ai fait de ces intérieurs deux grandes divisions; les intérieurs de Paris