

LLOYD GEORGE REYNOLDS

THE OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENT OF THE
BRITISH IMMIGRANT IN MONTREAL.

The study is based on the following materials: (a) The annual reports of the Department of Immigration and Colonization since 1904. (b) Occupational data contained in the Census reports since 1901. (c) Analysis of the men registered at the major employment bureaus in Montreal. (d) Schedules collected from a sample group of 250 British immigrants in Montreal, half of whom were unemployed at the time of interview. (e) Interviews with foremen, employment managers, plant superintendents, and trade union business agents throughout the city.

The most significant conclusions from the study are, (a) Only about 15 per cent of the men interviewed could be regarded as occupationally maladjusted. (b) In the maladjusted group, farm labourers and unskilled labourers bulk much larger than skilled mechanics or clerks. (c) Post-War immigrants have undoubtedly been more subject to unemployment and maladjustment than were immigrants of the pre-War period. (d) British immigrants appear to have been affected by unemployment to almost exactly the same extent as native Canadians during the past three years.

G. MEREDITH ROUNTREE

THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS OF
THE RAILWAY INDUSTRY OF CANADA, WITH
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

On the basis of statistical analyses of company, government, and union records covering the 10-year period from 1923 to 1932, the magnitude, occupational distribution, and causes of unemployment amongst the more significant classes of railway workers in Montreal and vicinity are set forth and analyzed to reveal both the seasonal and cyclical trends. A brief indication of the effect of technical change in the last thirty years is given.

Recognizing seasonal fluctuations as most susceptible of regulations from within the industry, the accomplishment in the regularization of employment in the maintenance departments of the Canadian National Railways are cited, and suggestions are made for further stabilization in this record as well as in transportation proper. Outstanding obstacles to such advance are shown to be the inevitable intricacy of the division of labour—only partly controllable—and the complex, vigorous, and powerful union organization—theoretically malleable, but traditionally rigid.

HELEN SILVER

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MILTON'S POLITICAL THEORIES.

The purpose of this thesis is to show the vitality of Milton's political theories. A brief historical survey of conditions leading to the Puritan Revolution is included in order to create a background of Milton's life and of his part in the Revolution. Discussions of Milton's philosophy, including his theories on education, censorship, and individual and civil liberty, lead to the final chapter which traces the significance of these theories through the development of English political thought with special references to the Revolution of 1688, the American Revolution, and the colonial struggle for self-government.

JOHN KELLERMAN SNYDER

FRANKLIN AND CANADA.

The following pages deal with Benjamin Franklin's interest and part in the question of Canada as that question enters into the continental history of North America and the relations of North America with the British and French governments between the years 1745-1790.

He played his part in both falls of Louisburg; Braddock's expedition; the taking of Quebec; England's choice of Canada over Guadeloupe; crushing Pontiac's Conspiracy; organizing the Canadian post-office; introducing the first Canadian printing presses; developing Nova Scotia; the American invasion of Canada; the Moravian missions in Labrador; improving Canada's New Brunswick boundary; and but for his colleagues Jay and Adams, he would have added Canada to the United States in 1783.