

M. A.

FRENCH

JOSEPHINE POWERS KENT

LE ROMAN REGIONALISTE DEPUIS LA GUERRE.

This is a study of the regional novel in France today. After defining "regional novel" and tracing its development through its predecessors beginning with Rousseau, it notes the importance of regionalism in France at the present time. Typical regional novels by various writers dealing with different regions are analysed. The novels about one particular province are grouped together.

Some of the most important novels discussed are: *La Brière* by Alphonse de Chateaubriant, *Nêne* by Ernest Pérochon, *Rabotiot* by Murice Genevoix, and Raymond Escholier's *L'Herbe d'Amour*.

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MARY ELIZABETH KINNEAR

LES ANIMAUX DANS COLETTE.

Cette thèse a pour objet de montrer comment Colette a présenté les animaux dans ses ouvrages. Colette possède une capacité de compréhension des animaux véritablement exceptionnelle dans l'histoire de la littérature française. L'origine s'en trouve sans doute dans les impressions profondes d'une jeunesse passée à la campagne auprès d'une mère qui vécut toujours entourée de bêtes. Mais son amour pour les animaux semble avoir été pourtant la conséquence indirecte des désappointements d'une vie conjugale malheureuse et des aspirations trop tardivement satisfaites de l'instinct normal maternel. Enfin une affinité spontanée, naturelle, bien que fort étrange, semble l'unir aux animaux. Par suite de cette affinité spéciale, elle peut établir une communication spéciale, quasi mystique entre sa propre âme et l'âme des bêtes qui l'entourent. Elle réussit ainsi à les comprendre probablement mieux que quiconque l'a pu faire en France avant elle et presque à franchir l'abîme que sépare l'humanité de l'animalité. D'autre part, en grande artiste qu'elle est par ailleurs, Colette réussit non seulement à présenter l'âme animale mais encore à dresser l'être total, moral et physique devant nous grâce à des évocations remplies de fraîcheur, de charme et de poésie.

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HISTORY

A. J. E. LUNN

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN FRENCH CANADA, 1740-1760.

This thesis, which deals with the last decades of the French regime in Canada, is the first part of a further thesis, which I hope to prepare, dealing with economic and social development in Canada from 1640-1774, that is, the transition period from French to English rule. The object of the present account is, therefore, to give some description of just what Great Britain received when Canada was ceded to her in 1763.

The most outstanding characteristics of economic activity in French Canada were inertness and government paternalism, the former usually being attributed to the latter. An attempt has been made to correct this impression in some degree and to arrive at a balance of the various factors which conditioned the economic life of Canada. The various phases of economic activity have been described and their relative importance estimated.

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M. A.

MATHEMATICS

MORAY ST. JOHN MACPHAIL

ON THE LOCATION IN THE COMPLEX PLANE OF THE ZEROS OF A POLYNOMIAL.

Various methods are set forth, by which the Theory of Forms may be used to determine the number of roots of an algebraic equation within any region of the complex plane bounded by circles or straight lines. In all cases the principle is the same: we set up an appropriate associated Hermitian or quadratic form, and reduce it to its normal form. Then, provided the form is non-singular, the number of positive squares will equal the number of roots within the region in question, while the number of negative squares will equal the number of roots outside the region. Suitable forms have been proposed by Hurwitz, Cohn, Liénard and Chipart, and Fujiwara.

In addition some related theorems are given, in particular Cohn's proofs of the theorems due to Kakeya and Grace.

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