

LEONARD CHARLES MARSH

THE PROBLEM OF SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT;
A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

This study comprises primarily a quantitative statistical analysis of the range, types, and incidence of seasonality in the field of wage-earning employment in Canada. The material assembled relates to the country as a whole, and to comparative areas within the Dominion of which Montreal is treated as the chief. Analysis and discussion of the causes of seasonal variation in employment and of the types of seasonal unemployment is added, but with particular reference to Canadian conditions and to the factual evidence which is available.

Its main objectives are to bring together the chief available Canadian statistics of employment and unemployment in a form adapted to the measurement of the seasonal problem, to set out the main considerations to be noted in the interpretation of these materials, to assess the strata of the "labour market" at which the seasonal problem is greatest and at which further investigation and remedial planning are most called for, and to provide a background and a framework for such further and more specialised studies.

The measurements and analysis relate to "representative" conditions in the post-war period. Indices of seasonal variation in employment and unemployment are computed on this basis for the main economic divisions of employment (i.e., manufactures, construction, transport, trade, etc.) with the exception of agriculture, which is discussed on the basis of other material, and some sixty industries and industrial sub-groups for Canada, and a similar number of groups for other areas. Charts of seasonal employment variation are added for the main industries and areas.

The survey indicates the almost universal influence of seasonality in some degree, but in different forms, throughout industry, and the significance of its contribution to the aggregate problem of unemployment in Canada; its unequal incidence upon industries and concentration upon a limited number; and the predominant extent to which it is a problem of unskilled labour. The remedial lines of solution are indicated in general terms.

HARRIET ROSE MONTGOMERY

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY FROM 1731 TO 1800.

This thesis studies the progress of the Domestic Tragedy from 1731 to 1800.

Although the appearance of *The London Merchant* (1731) heralded Lillo as a pioneer in this field there had been earlier efforts in the Elizabethan plays of which *Arden of Feversham* (1592) was the earliest and *A Yorkshire Tragedy* (1608) was the latest. Dekker who wrote *The Honest Whore* and Heywood, the author of *A Woman Killed with Kindness*, were the outstanding dramatists. Shakespeare was not responsive to the movement. His tragedies are conflicts in aristocratic minds or tempests of romantic passion.

Otway in *The Orphan* (1680); Banks, in the middle of the Restoration period; Rowe and others in the eighteenth century, in their "she-tragedies", carried on the tradition. It reached its zenith in *The London Merchant* (1731) and *The Fatal Curiosity* (1736). Edward Moore's *The Gamester* (1753) had the distinction of being the best domestic tragedy and the last successful one for a generation. For lack of dramatic genius, later attempts degenerated into melodrama.

The "Problem Plays" of dramatists like Pinero, Shaw and Masefield, influenced by Ibsen, show a revival of the domestic tragedy.

A. DONALDA PUTNAM

FOLKLORE AND BALLADRY IN SHAKESPEARE.

This thesis examines Shakespeare's use of folklore and balladry, its object and its effect. After a brief survey of theories of art as applied to Shakespeare, it is concluded that the keynote of his plays is the Goethe-an theory of reverence. In order to impress it, he must capture the sympathy of the average man. The second chapter attempts to prove that the most effective devices for attaining this end are those of folklore and balladry. Illustrations follow, to show the effect of Shakespeare's use of them. The third chapter deals with the importance of folklore and balladry in all literature. The spirit of our time is an effort towards interclass and international understanding. For certain specified reasons the most efficient weapon for establishing such an understanding is that of literature. Examples show that the universal literature is that which represents, with a minimum of localization, human truths. Realism is essential to literature, and the best permanent realism is folklore.