

Dans les conclusions, il s'agit des tendances générales dans l'enseignement, et de la justification du choix d'auteurs et de textes. Il y a quelques observations sur les auteurs et les textes le mieux connus et les plus populaires, avec un classement d'auteurs et d'oeuvres par genre de texte, par époques, et par bénéfices de langue et de littérature. Les conclusions générales sont tirées, non seulement d'après les éditeurs, mais aussi d'après les cours de français dans quelques grandes écoles publiques, et dans quelques-uns des plus grands collèges et universités.

M. A.

ENGLISH

RUTH YSABEL KRONMAN

WILLIAM BLAKE AND HIS FORERUNNERS IN MYSTICISM.

This thesis is an examination of the philosophy of William Blake in the light of his debts to previous mystics. A brief discussion of Mysticism is followed by an investigation into the special qualities of Blake's mystical beliefs, and proofs that they were grounded in the works of Jacob Boehme and Emanuel Swedenborg. Their philosophies, and Blake's, are analyzed in three subsequent chapters. This analysis culminates in a comparison of the three philosophies, a comparison which attempts to establish not only Blake's debts to his forerunners, but his originality as well. The thesis closes with a brief chapter suggesting parallel between Blake's ideas and many of the trends in contemporary philosophy, science, and art.

M. A.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

NATHAN A. LEVITSKY

CUSTOMS, TERMS AND SYMBOLS CONNECTED WITH
TRADE AND COMMERCE IN ANCIENT HEBREW
AND RELATED DIALECTS.

This study considers the more obvious evidence found in records written in ancient Hebrew and related dialects, regarding terms and customs of trade and commerce. It gives a brief summary of the magnitude of Phoenician commerce; it mentions the types of currencies and the standard of weights used in those days; it develops, from Hebrew texts, a table of equivalents for the Biblical measures.

After considering the factors in the system of exchange, this thesis discusses the two Biblical institutions which regulate and restrict servitude and the sale of land,—these are the Sabbatic Year and the Jubilee.

The various customs and symbols connected with the acquisition of the three types of property,—land, chattels and slaves, are explained. The category of slaves is divided into Hebrew and foreign. Different regulations apply to each; the term of the former varies with custom, the latter serves in perpetuity.

The evidence considered in this thesis covers a period of about fifteen hundred years before the present era.

M. A.

ECONOMICS

DAVID WILLIAM LUSHER

PROTECTION: AND THE CANADIAN COTTON YARN AND
CLOTH AND WOOLEN CLOTH INDUSTRIES.

An attempt is made to suggest an approach for examining the claims—for tariff safety—held by protected industries. To this end, the Canadian Cotton Yarn and Cloth and Woolen Cloth Industries are surveyed.

In treating the cotton yarn and cloth industry, definite conclusions are established. The examination of the growth of the industry and the characteristics of the industry, seems to indicate an efficient protective system. The comparison of the industry with that of Great Britain—against which country the protection is aimed—shows further, that the 'wage differences' or 'labor costs', tend to be equalized by the failure to show any initiative and independence from foreign tutelage, implies that it has not vindicated itself for the tariff protection received.

The uncertainty of many features of the woolen cloth industry, prevents the establishment of any definite conclusions. At any rate, factors are introduced which modify the 'wage difference' argument held by Canadian manufacturers. The examination of several advantages held by Great Britain—natural and artificial—makes it appear that that country is more suited to the production of woolen cloths, than is Canada.
