

increasingly urbanized standard of living. In that cycle all the factors relative to the migration of a people to an undeveloped country pass through the stages simultaneously and often almost imperceptibly. Changes occur in the control over nature through the construction of transportation and communicational services and the establishment of stable farming enterprises. At the same time the population elements change from the great predominance of middle-aged single males to the stable family pattern. Mixed national and occupational groups meet and new common modes of behaviour evolve. Group effort, extremely limited at first, gradually increases, and a complex pattern of social organization is established around the geographic base and the population elements of the community. During this time the modes of living pass from the early stage of fringe living, in which the present is discounted for future affluence, to the final phase of urban standards in which there is sufficient income and a complexity of social and economic services. The latter arrive with the growth of centralization and regional autonomy. These are the stages through which a settlement passes that does not remain in a continued state of unsettlement. Analysis of these processes forms a part of the basis upon which can be developed a "science of settlement" out of which future land settlement policies should evolve.

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M. A.

PHILOSOPHY

CECIL CURRIE

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CONTINGENCY.

A study of the significance of Time in modern philosophy. The introductory pages indicate the place of time in the earlier modern views, in the rationalists and those under the influence of Plato and the Greeks; and this leads to the raising of the question by David Hume. The scepticism of Hume was in effect an appreciation of the fact that time cannot be counted upon to repeat the experience of the past, that the future may not be continuous with the past, and that induction is in reality only probable. The work of Kant was to guarantee a casual order and a determinism for the realm of natural phenomena and thus to establish the possibility of knowledge, even granted the temporal character of experience. Kant provided for freedom in the moral order not in the world of phenomena. But this was not a sufficient appreciation of the temporal. Later writers, and indeed, contemporaries, have insisted on the contingent character of experience to a greater extent than Hume or Kant would have done. They have raised the three-fold problem of time, continuity and contingency.

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M. A.

ECONOMICS

STEPHEN GREENLEES

THE CANADIAN EXPORT TRADE AND THE DEPRESSION.

This thesis is a study of the decline in the Canadian export trade since 1929, and the effects of that decline on volume and value of production, employment and wages, and prices, in the Canadian export industries. Canada is found to be predominantly a trading nation, exporting a third of her annual production. A favourable balance of \$100,000,000 yearly in commodity trade is seen to be necessary to her economic welfare. Canada's exports of various commodities are investigated, as well as her exports to various countries, and her total export trade is discovered to have declined 58% in value from 1929 to 1932. In those industries which produce largely for export, volume and value of production, employment and wages, and the price of their products in Canada, are examined and found to have declined more severely than in the non-exporting industries.

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M. A.

FRENCH

CLIFTON LANDON HALL

WASHINGTON IRVING ET LA FRANCE.

A study of Irving's relations with France, of the sources of his writings on French subjects and of the influence of his sojourn in France on the rest of his life.

This thesis is based largely on privately printed diaries and note-books. In the first part the development of Irving's style and the sources of his opinions on the nation are traced by a detailed study of the journal of his tours in France in 1804-5. His attitude towards the French, as expressed in his early works, is explained.

In the second half of the thesis, the sources of nearly all of Irving's more serious writings on France are traced, and reasons given for their extremely limited quantity. His acquaintance with eminent Frenchmen of his day as revealed by his private note-books is dealt with. The inception, progress and final abandonment of his plans for an extended work interpreting the character of the French for American and English readers, are also studied in detail for the first time.

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