

sure from the west was expended extended northward to the latitude of the Liard River at least. Northward there seems to have been less of a barrier and the alignment in the Rocky Mountains, preserved from the boundary line northward to that point, is broken and the Mackenzie Mountains represent the eastward extension of the lines of weakness developed by the lateral compression. The eastern margin of this earth movement affects the area under study.

The influence of rock structure on quarrying methods: OLIVER BOWLES. While brief reference is made to the effect of joints on drilling and blasting limestone, chief emphasis is placed on the importance of rock structures in dimension stone quarrying, and the influence of such structures on the quality of the finished products. Reference is made to the manner in which marble, slate and granite quarrying methods should be modified to conform to best advantage with such rock structures as slaty cleavage, bedding, grain and rift. The great need of a more extended application of geology to quarry problems is emphasized.

The fluorspar deposits of the Madoc district, Ontario: M. E. WILSON. The fluorspar deposits of the Madoc district are all veins occupying fault fissures of post-Ordovician age, and are similar in type to the fluorspar deposits of the central United States and the north of England. The principal features that distinguish the deposits are that they occur in part in faults on which the displacement has been horizontal and in a region where igneous rocks of later age than the Pre-Cambrian are unknown. The evidence bearing on the origin of these deposits therefore lends greater support to the hypothesis that they have been formed through the agency of meteoric waters than in the case of other fluorspar deposits of the Madoc type.

The geology and surface features of the Torngat Mountains in northern Labrador: A. P. COLEMAN. The rocks displayed in northern Labrador are chiefly Laurentian granites and gneisses and Grenville sedimentary deposits. On the upturned edges of these rocks there are much later Pre-Cambrian sediments with gentle dip. The earlier Pre-Cambrian rocks, once forming great ranges of mountains, have been cut down to a peneplain of which the northeastern edge has been elevated, forming a tableland. The edge of the tableland has been carved by great valley glaciers into the wildest mountains of eastern North America, and a few small glaciers

still survive. This glacial work has excavated some of the most impressive fiords to be found in America.

Gaspé Peninsula: the country, its geology and economic possibilities: F. J. ALCOCK. This paper is a brief description of the physiography and geology of Gaspé peninsula, with particular reference to an area in the interior where a variety of igneous rocks occur. Associated with these are important deposits of zinc and lead which present certain features of interest.

The geology of oil in Canada: D. B. DOWLING. A discussion of the oil producing areas and prospective oil fields of Canada.

No program was prepared by Section E on the afternoon of December 29 in order that the members might meet with Section M (Engineering) and hear a number of papers of interest to geologists and geographers. In the evening a combined dinner for Sections E and M was held in the Music Room of Hart House, University of Toronto, where a very enjoyable time was spent.

E. S. MOORE,
Secretary, Section E

SECTION Q—EDUCATION

SECTION Q held session from December 28 to 30. A dinner and smoker was held on Wednesday evening. The dinner was followed by an address by Dr. R. M. Yerkes, of Washington, entitled "Remarks Concerning the Research Information Service of the National Research Council and Its International Relations." On Friday morning a session was held in conjunction with Section I. At this session E. K. Strong, Jr., of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, delivered his retiring presidential address for Section I, and Dr. Charles H. Judd, of the University of Chicago, delivered his retiring vice-presidential address for Section Q on "Technique of Scientific Revision of the Curriculum." A joint session of Section Q and K was held on Friday afternoon, at which a symposium on "An International Auxiliary Language" was given.

The average attendance at the final sessions included in the program was good throughout, including from 125 to 250 educators and psychologists.

BIRD T. BALDWIN,
Secretary, Section Q