THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY

The Royal Ontario Museum of Geology occupies a gallery 200 feet by 30 feet, on the west side of the lower floor of the Museum building.

The exhibits are arranged in alcoves to each of which is assigned some aspect of geology. The arrangement is essentially economic as most of the alcoves contain specimens illustrating the geological occurrence of substances useful to man, e.g., gold, abrasive materials, fuels, etc. The northern alcove, however, is devoted to structural and glacial geology. It is intended to more fully illustrate this phase of the subject in wall cases to be installed along the west wall of the gallery. The accompanying plan indicates the general disposition of the exhibits.

Visitors to this gallery are to understand that the mineral specimens herein shown are present, not as examples of the *mineral* in question, but as the *ores* of some metal useful to man: much finer and better crystallized examples of these minerals are to be seen in the Mineralogical Museum on the top floor. Metallurgical products are shown in connection with some of the metals but it is not the intention to extensively develop this aspect of the subject.

The southern alcove is devoted to ceramics and contains specimens of most of the Canadian commercial clays, and briquettes manufactured from them.

The second alcove contains specimens of various ornamental stones. Particular attention is directed to the beautiful blue mineral, sodalite, the collection of Queensland gem stones and the series illustrating the South African diamond fields in the table case.

The third alcove shows large samples of most of the Canadian coals and a special exhibit of petroleum products.

Specimens illustrating natural abrasives and refractories follow. In this connection the corundum from Ontario and