classified and ticketed, and even when he has little or nothing to say under any particular subdivision, the subdivision is nevertheless placed in its due niche all the same.

This methodical habit proved of the greatest service to the cause of mineralogy. When Werner entered upon his mineralogical studies, the science of minerals was an extraordinary chaos of detached observations and unconnected pieces of knowledge. But his very first essay began to put it into order, and by degrees he introduced into it a definite methodical treatment, doing for it very much what Linnaeus had done some years before for botany. Like that great naturalist, he had to invent a language to express with precision the characters which he wished to denote, so that mineralogists everywhere could recognise them. For this purpose he employed his mother tongue, and devised a terminology which, though artificial and cumbrous, was undoubtedly of great service for a time. Uncouth in German, it became almost barbarous when translated into other languages. What would the modern English-speaking student think of a teacher who taught him, as definite characters, that a mineral could be distinguished as "hard, or semi-hard," "soft or very soft," as "very cold, cold, pretty cold, or rather cold," as "fortification-wise bent," as "indeterminate curved lamellar," as "common angulo-granular," or as "not particularly difficultly frangible"?[1]

Werner arranged the external characters of minerals in so methodical a way, that they could readily be

[1] These terms are all taken from the Wernerian system as expounded in English by Werner's pupil, Jameson (note on next page).