

the D'Aubuissons, the Hermanns, the Freieslebens, at the summit of the Cordilleras, in the midst of the flames of Vesuvius and of Etna, in the deserts of Siberia, in the depths of the mines of Saxony, of Hungary, of Mexico, of Potosi, have been borne onward by the spirit of their master; they have brought back to him the honour gained by their labours; and we may say of him, what was never truthfully said before, save of Linnaeus, that Nature everywhere found herself interrogated in his name."

Besides this general impetus to the pursuit of geology, Werner left on the science of his time and country that bias towards the mineralogical and petrographical side which has ever since so honourably distinguished German geological investigation, and which in our own day has culminated in the masterpieces of Roth, Groth, Zirkel, Rosenbusch, and many other notable writers. Again, his constant advocacy of the doctrine of geological succession kept the interest and importance of the problem before the world, and helped to prepare the way for the great advances which have since been made in that department of the science. But his theoretical views on this subject, and the comparative neglect of organic remains in his system, tended to retard in his own country the fuller development of stratigraphy, which was making even during his lifetime such rapid strides in England and France.

As it was the exigencies of Saxon mining industry that started the Mining School of Freiberg, so the teaching there had necessarily constant reference to the underground operations of the district. Much of