

natural or artificial body, and which is the least definitely defined.

*A. Massive*, is that common external shape which is from the size of a hazel nut to the greatest magnitude, and whose dimensions in length, breadth, and thickness, are nearly alike. It occurs either imbedded or grown together. Examples, lead glance and copper pyrites.

*B. Disseminated*, is from the size of a hazel nut until it is scarcely visible. It is either imbedded or implanted. It is divided into

*a. Coarsely disseminated*, which is from the size of a hazel nut to that of a pea. Examples, copper pyrites and brown spar.

*b. Minutely disseminated*, from the size of a pea to that of a millet seed. Example, tin stone in granular quartz.

*c. Finely disseminated*, from the size of a millet seed until it is scarcely visible. Example, brittle silver glance in brown spar.

*C. In angular pieces*. Minerals having an angular shape, which are found loose, and from the size of a hazel nut and upwards, are said to occur in angular pieces. Of this external shape there are two kinds.

*a. Sharp cornered*, as in quartz and calcedony.

*b. Blunt cornered*, as in common opal.

Original angular pieces occur in calcedony, and those formed by attrition in quartz.

*D. In grains*. Minerals which are usually loose, and not larger than a hazel nut, are said to occur in grains. This shape is distinguished

*a. With regard to size, into*

*a. Large*, that is, when they are from the size of a hazel nut to that of a pea. Example, meadow ore.

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