

synthetically compounded urca and thereby became the founder of organic chemistry and the originator of an interminable number of discoveries. As I worked under him several months in succession, I took the liberty one day to ask him whether he thought he would some day be able to construct more organic matter out of inorganic substances, for evidently he had proven there was no boundary line between the organic and the inorganic world. The big bright eyes and the wrinkled face of the little man smiled and he said: "Just wait and ask me again Christmas day—in the year 2000." He did not wait long enough but still he saw a small part of his teaching put into practice by his pupil Fr. Hofman, the unselfish discoverer of the anilin dyes and other coal tar products which are now utilized in industry and in medicine.

Theodor Frerichs (1819-85) was one of the most many-sided medical scholars I have known. He was at that time adjunct professor and appointed to teach pathological anatomy. Being a thorough chemist, he also delivered courses in which chemistry and pathological anatomy were treated in their relation to clinical medicine. In those young years of his, he performed his epoch-making labors for Wagner's Handbook of Physiology. He was a man of few words all his lifetime, slow, deliberate, every word with a meaning and a purpose, both when he talked and when he wrote. Our first conversation was as follows: "New student? which semester?" Fourth. "Where from?" Greifswald. "What are you looking for in Göttingen?" Pathological anatomy. "Nothing else?" Whatever is going, but there is no pathological anatomy in Greifswald. "All right, the laboratory will be open for you all day." What about Sundays? "Did you have Sundays in Greifswald?" He became Professor and director of the clinic in Kiel, in Breslau, and in Berlin. We know him best by his remarkable contributions to the Handbook, by his "Bright's Disease of the Kidneys," (1857) his "Klinik of the Diseases of the Liver," (1858) and his writings on uræmia, on diabetes (1884), and his discovery of leucin and tyrosin in the urine of the yellow atrophy of the liver.

In Göttingen, however, I found more than I had looked for.

Hermann Lotze (1817-1881) must have had a great influence on the youthful minds of those who listened to him during his long professorship. I attended his lectures in the winter following the German revolution of 1848, and was fully prepared to accept anything revolutionary in the field of science. Moreover, he gave the lie to those who claim that an eloquent lecturer is rarely an efficient teacher. He was both; the sickly looking man warmed your heart while he added to your mental stores. I was fully prepared to appreciate him, for the prerevolutionary