Attracted by the fame of Gmelin, Wöhler left Marburg for Heidelberg. His intention was to attend the lectures of Gmelin; but the latter declared that it would be an unnecessary waste of time, and so he never attended any systematic course of lectures on chemistry. He received his degree in 1823. At that time the great Swedish chemist, Berzelius, was at the height of his fame. An offer of a place in his private laboratory was gladly accepted by Wöhler, and to Stockholm he then went, where he formed a great friendship for Berzelius, and afterwards showed his gratitude to his master by making a yearly translation of his *Fahrbe-reicht* into German.

In 1825, Wöhler was elected instructor of chemistry in the trade school at Berlin. He accepted the position, and held it for six years, during which time he did much important work, especially the synthesis of urea, — one of the most important discoveries of modern chemistry. He also isolated, for the first time, the metal aluminum.

About the same time he first met Liebig, with whom he entered into a life-long friendship and partnership in work. Their first joint work was the investigation of mellitic acid.

In 1831, Wöhler was called from Berlin to Cassel, where he was engaged in planning a new laboratory for the polytechnic school of that place. He remained at Cassel for five years, and was thence called to Göttingen as professor of chemistry. While at Cassel, he and Liebig carried on their investigation of bitter-almond oil. At Göttingen he further investigated the matter. Uric acid was the next problem attacked, and no fewer than fifteen new substances were added to the list of chemical compounds.

Wöhler turned his attention now to inorganic chemistry, and henceforth he and Liebig had little in common in their chemical work. In such a brief sketch of his life it would be impossible to make a complete account of his work. Suffice to say that he was the author of two hundred and seventy-five memoirs and papers; fifteen of these were published in concert with Liebig.

Of all the elements known in Wöhler's time, it is said that there was not one which he had not investigated.

He made Göttingen famous as a school of chemistry, and his services to science have been recognized the world over. He died on the twenty-third day of September, 1882.

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*After the Hop.*

If you're waking, call me early, call me early, brother dear,
For though this evening o'er my books I've yawned from ear to ear,
My Trigonometry's not done; my French, too, still remains,
In spite of every goading of my rest-demanding brains.

Oh, sweet it is to closely clasp a fairy-footed girl,
And in the mystic mazes of the wildering waltz to whirl:
But oh! the evening's reck'ning for the afternoon's delight,
The logarithms dancing before my sleepy sight.

And I cannot dig to-morrow, but it little troubles me,
For I'll loaf one day in seven just to spite the Faculty;
Still, Monday comes but grimly when it turns one out a dawn,
With thoughts of work unfinished such as makes the student mourn.

Yet don't forget to wake me; but be careful of the door,
And never mind the squirt-gun which you have used before;
It's precious hard to have to burn the candle at both ends,
But harder still to skip the fun our Alma Mater sends.

B. C. L.

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*The New Cannon.*

Through the kindness of Capt. Lyle, several students of the Institute were enabled to see the casting of the twelve-inch mortar at the South Boston Iron Works on a recent Saturday afternoon.

This is the first and smallest of the five experimental guns to be made for the U. S. Government, authorized by Act of the Forty-seventh Congress, and is the first gun cast in these works in seven years.

The furnace, charged with twenty-seven tons of metal, pieces of old cannon principally, was