CLARK UNIVERSITY,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Jan. 7, 1893.

Dr. J. U. Ref.

my dear sir,

Your request concerning Mr. Bridge's own request to take the Ph. D. examination here, were considered by our faculty on Jan. 4th and it was voted, to ask you for a formal recommendation of Mr. Bridge, and it was also voted, that if that recommendation was satisfactory, he would be accepted as a candidate for the degree here.

The next meeting will be held on Jan. 18th when final action will be taken if your recommendation is received in time.

Very truly yours,

C. Stanley Hall
München 3/2. 93
Arisstr. 1.

Lieber Herr Nef,

Ihre Habilitation würde hier keine Schwierigkeiten haben und Sie könnten sehr wohl die Abhandlung in den Ann. 278 als Habilitationschrift vorlegen.

Indessen möchte ich Sie doch noch bitten noch einmal zu überlegen, ob Sie richtig handeln, wenn Sie Ihre Professur aufgeben. Die Concurrenz in unserem Fache ist so gross, dass es sehr schwer hält in Deutschland oder in
der Schweiz eine Professor
tzu erhalten. Jedenfalls möchte
ich nicht zu diesem Plane
zugeredet haben, kommen Sie
aber dennoch, so werden Sie mir
willkommen sein.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Ihr getreuer

Ad. Baeyer
Am. 20th July 1873

Dear Sir,

Yours We'll keep the books until you are through with them. What do you say to a new edition for next year and author ordering some of fine apparatus. I advise you, if you have not one already, to get a catalogue of ours in Freiburg - there are a number of specialties in that need many things are even better than Gerhardt's.

In regard to the confidential portion of your note, I have always felt as you do about our being together and if we could make arrangements and if it were satisfactory to both of us, I would be willing to move to Chicago. You know that, in many ways, we are better off here now than we were a year ago; the legislature has just granted the University 1/4 or on all property in the state. This, at present,
Want to meet with Harper today or Sunday? You know your paper is just off so you would probably have a little more time. If you could get here on Saturday we could take in a meeting of our scientific club. While it devotes itself mainly to having a good dinner and a good smoke afterwards. With regard,

[Signature]

Paul C. Free.
Dear Mr. :

I sent you some acetophenone by mail today, it isn't much but it's all I have left. I used up a considerable quantity this fall and am doing a little work out of it now, so I had to keep some for myself. I presume it will tide you over the day or two when you want it. Besides by that time one of your men in organicoods can have a full lot ready for you - be sure, if I had more I would let you have it.

As regards the other matter I will write you in person in a day or two, I want to stand over that grant. I grant. I don't much fancy taking hold of them as a teacher. With regard to the salary, Pres. Harper told me last spring that undoubtedly the salaries of Profes. would be raised to $4000 this autumn - I don't go for any less than any other full professor gets and it seems to me that from a monetary point of view there could be no object in my going for less.

Sincerely yours, R. Freev.
Dear Nef.

In answer to yours of March 25th: Your idea of having two departments, one organic and the other inorganic, with you as nominal head, is a good one and is perfectly satisfactory to me. I will not deny that, not taking hold of such a department, I would much prefer to keep on with my own branch of General Descriptive Chemistry but I recognize your difficulty, namely, that Stites is engaged for that work and, unless he has proven unsatisfactory, it would be a very delicate job to shift him into something else without his full agreement. Perhaps, however, as he has been at Geo. Chem. only a year he might be willing to shift, for
I am at present engaged in the study of metabolism. I have a number of experiments in progress which are designed to determine the effect of diet upon the physiological processes of the body. I believe that these experiments will provide valuable information regarding the role of nutrition in health and disease.

I would be grateful if you could provide me with any relevant literature or resources that you may have on this topic. I am particularly interested in any studies that have been conducted in the field of metabolism and nutrition.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
I presume, he is up in great joy.

Grant. I think very much like to see an idea carried out, though has charge - and that is to have lab. Students begin not in general chemistry, doing some quantitative experiments, and then have this general chemistry taken off into qualitative or quantitative by the perceptible degrees, so that they will not learn them analytically and empirically but will have general knowledge at the end of it all. I would need a private assistant of course, and the
analytic work also needs an assistant to analyze all chemical substances which go into analyses so that the men in charge know exactly what they are giving out to students. That was not
Since in Munich and is not done in many other places but it is done here and for many times over. Provision is also necessary for gas analysis and for spectrometric analysis with a Krüss or a Schmoldt Stabank & Rutherfurd prism spectroscope, the instrument costs about $500 and perhaps $200 more.

What section of work does Feliz Lengfeld undertake and how is his work divided? Of course, the inorganic department must have to be right up to modern times, new apparatus etc. Probably there must not be as many research students as are interested in organic chemistry but there is such a lot of elementary teaching that things get pretty crowded. My own
The University of Michigan

...
recess, until action is off my
hand, would have to be organic, but
graduate students I would put
at inorganic topics. If no other
situation is possible then I must be
willing to assume the analytic work.

As regards salary, I
wrote you about that on Tuesday. On
$3,000 I must be actually more off
financially than I am now and,
Much as I would like to be together
with you, it would be true to gratitude
to the President and Regents of this
University if I expressed the unbiased
generosity with which they have treated
me in order to go to a place where no
such high superior achievements are held
up, as I write in my last. Over
Harper assures me that salaries will be \$4000 next year and that figure will be sufficient revenue for the present. I believe one could not go for less than any other full professor in science.

Dabel has also gone to Johns Hopkins; he leaves here at the end of this semester. It is a great loss to us, but we are correspondingly sorry. They offered him \$3000 but he insisted that he could not afford to leave for less than \$4000 to get it. Mean the J. H. Prof. J. ihm etc. all right.

Your sincerely,

Phil C. Freer.
CHICAGO April 4, 1893.

My dear Mr. Nef:—

I return the letter of Freer and will talk with you about it as soon as I return from New York.

I remain

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

William R. Harper
Mr. N. H. Maltz:

I return the letter of Royce and will mail
with your present as soon as I return from New York.

I haven't been very trim.

S. P. Haynes
Dear Nif,

Got home all right yesterday. Could you spare me a gram of benzoyl acetone for purposes of comparison? I'll return the same —

Yours in haste,

P. Fred.
Dear Mr.

Your letter with beeswax melted me. I have the whole business settled and will return your beeswax in a day or two.

W.B.C. Heazl, Prof. Johnson's assistant, came to me this eve. & told me that he had applied to Chicago Univ. for a fellowship in chem. This was entirely unexpected to me. I don't want to appear as if I was trying to prevent a lot of men on you but I can't help heartily endorsing him. He is a first class man in every way, has taught qualitat. for 12 years, everybody's satisfaction, is as bright as a dollar a hard worker and wants to get a chance at organic as he is sick of qualitative. I consider...
him a stronger man than Seymour. I am certain that if you give him a chance you will like him.

I wish I could spend next year abroad, but, under the circumstances, it would not be fair to ask for a year's leave of absence here. When do you go?

Tidal is getting some very good results with HNO₃—he can account for 99.8 percent of his copper with all strengths acid and contrary to Montmartini gets 90% with dil. acids. I don't think Montmartini's work is accurate.

Yours sincerely,

Paul F. Rea,
St. Louis, Mo. May 10th, 93

Dear Sir,

Some months ago I was introduced to you by a letter of Prof. Kinnicutt, Worcester. I applied to you for a position, and you kindly answered me, that you (perhaps in October) wanted an assistant. Therefore I take the liberty to send you this letter.

I am acquainted with different branches of our science. I am a graduate of the University of Berlin, was assistant of the Public Testing-Station (Öffentliche Nahrungsmittel-Untersuchungs-Station) in Berlin, then assistant of the Bavarian Experimental Station in Nuremberg, later chemist in some many factories.

Since January I am assistant of Prof. Ch. Sanger, Washington University, St. Louis. In this position I was mostly occupied with the testing of the St. Louis Water-Supply. During my free time I occupied myself much with microscopical and bacteriological work, especially with the pure culture (Reinrauch) of yeast according to the methods of Hansen. In this way I am also qualified for a chemist in a brewery.
I am much obliged to you, if you will help me to get a position.

Prof. Sanger, Washington University, St. Louis, will kindly give you best information of me, also Prof. Schwenfeld, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Receive me best thanks in advance for your kindness.

Respectfully,

Dr. Emil Lesser.

Address: St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis.
Worcester, May 24, ’93

Dear Dr. Nef:

At the request of Prof. Hall I have delayed answering your letter until today, in order that the matter of accepting Mr. Bridges’ dissertation might be brought before the faculty. It was then decided that according to our rules that the dissertation must be reported on in writing by me and formally accepted before the examination, and that it must also be shown to the examination jury on the date fixed for the examination. It will therefore be necessary to have the full dissertation in Worcester at least several days before the examination. I hope this will come you no
serious inconvenience. No one here has thought of questioning the conclusion of your accommodation, but the circumstances of Mr. Bridge's case there are such that it has been considered necessary to demand the literal fulfillment of every requirement.

Mr. Walker will probably come up for examination at about the same time as Mr. Bridge. This work has been carried out after your original plan, and the results are essentially what you anticipated.

Yours sincerely,

S. P. Mulliken
June 13, 1893

Dear Dr. Jef,

I intended getting around to see you again before leaving Chicago but almost the next day after I saw you, I caught a most severe cold, so that I was nearly sick abed and had to finish up my work as soon as I could.

While I was in Chicago, a storm which had been it seems, brewing for several months here in the college, broke out, in consequence of which I found that either myself or the President of the College had got to leave here. The part is something of the same sort of man as
Dr. Hall of Clark only he has no ability, in fact nothing but dissatisfaction and political trickery to commend him. Ever since I have been here, I have come into opposition with him on matters of College Government. I wasn't able as I should have done to stand calmly by and let things go to the dogs, and have given my opinions about him and one or two or three of the older members of the Faculty who never were capable of giving instruction in anything. This reached the ears of the President with a good many exaggerations, and the consequence was that he manipulated the Trustees so that I am about to resign my position. I made a last fight for him and had the best men on the Trustees on my side.
But unfortunately did not quite get a majority. I am not very sorry now that it is all over as I always felt ashamed of belonging to such a poor institution. It had the great advantage however of giving me a great deal of time for my own work.

Do you know of any good places open? Prof. Jackson thought there might be an opening at the Armour Institute about to start up in Chicago. Do you know anything about it? I understand the school is to be something like the Mass. Inst. of Technology. How are the places in your new laboratory.

A professorship of Inorganic or Analytical Chemistry would be in my line of work.
While going over practically the whole field of Inorganic Chemistry for my "Dictionary of Solubilities" I have run across subjects for several what look like first class inorganic researches. I have my book just about ready to go to press, and shall publish it not from Leips, although all the work was done here, but from wherever I may be next year. The Smithsonian Institution offered to bring it out, but now Messrs. Van Nostrand & Co. want to publish it. I haven't decided yet just which to do. I suppose Van Nostrand would get it out much quicker and in better style than if it was done by the Government Press. It might be a good thing even for Chicago Univ. to have a book like this published.
from there. I am also
secretary of the C. M. Warren
Fund Committee of the
American Academy. I don't
know as you have heard that
the Academy has had $70,000
left to it, the income to
be devoted to Chemical Research.
A committee consisting of
Dr. Strong, Chairman, an
old friend and co-worker of
Jr. Warren, who left the money
Hill, Jackson, Kinnicutt
Drowne, and Mr. S. Cabot
and myself, secretary, has
full charge of the matter and
I could get some of it to
help along research. whereas
I may be. As you know, if
Conrad, that I can get the
highest recommendations from
Harvard, and my teaching.
here has given me a good deal of practice. I think, even if it is I think day it, that I have been unusually successful in teaching. I taught at the Harvard Summer School from 25 to 70 (it has now decreased to 45) and I have had honor students and A. M. students in Chemistry, neither of which existed while Michael was here. The best students in this, a classical, college, have been attracted to my elective courses. While under Michael, there were six advanced courses given, as there was no demand for them. If there is no opening in either of the above places and if you know of any other place, I am sure would confer a great favor on me by letting me know as soon as possible.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur M. Conley.
My dear John:

I was delighted to see your letter of May 21 and to hear how well your health is going. I have seen your papers lately in the Emory of the Annuale and am anxiously awaiting its arrival. I am sure I hope that your home settled satisfactorily and in some peace, but your arrival is anticipated for some months late downstairs on the other side. With all the bodies, there have been many changes, and it seems difficult to bring people into the distribution. Even now it is hard.

I am really well again and am now busy in making up my account with God's Love.

Sincerely yours,

[signature: N. B. Faraday]

Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.,

May 21, 1890.
Specially phytochemistry is looking for a place.
If you know of anything for him with
you at we know?  

Write. 

Sir,

I have been in the position for some time now, and
have been invited to come in. There are
several houses where we could work, and
I think it would be wise to come in as
soon as possible. But I am not sure
whether you intend to work with me. I am
awaiting your instructions. The place which
I have mentioned seems ideal for the work.

Thankfully yours,

[Signature]
München 23/5 93.

Lieber Herr Neff,

Der Brief, um den es sich handelte, ist wie ich aus Ihrer Antwort ersahen habe richtig angekommen.
Ich hatte aus Versehen Chicago statt Ill. geschrieben, und fragte deshalb Freer, ob er glaubte, dass der Brief in Ihre Hände gelangen würde.
Ich gratuliere sehr zu Ihren schönen Arbeiten und freue mich darauf, Sie hier zu sehen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Ihr ergebener
Adolf Braeger.
My Dear Dr Nef:

I received your paper yesterday evening, and after having read it carefully, I now return it. I fear that registered matter will not be allowed to fracture the Sabbath by travelling on Sunday but you will get it on Monday anyway.

I am glad to see the matter settled at last. Though what Prof. Claissen will say I am not so sure. He was so prejudiced in favor of his own view that I doubt about his being grateful to you for knocking him on the head.

In this I did not know that you were going to try the very same action. In his paper (ib. XXI. 1154) he reserves the right to continue the investigation. I know that he still intended to take it up again. But I do think that science ought not to have to wait till he is ready to serve it. Still he will undoubtedly kick. Have you any objection to my letting him know about it?

I have only two points to refer to.

At the top of p7 of your paper you quote from Claissen's old paper but you do not make it clear that the opinions in the quoted part were formed before the dissertation work was done. As you mention the dissertation first, the expression "Claisen sagt" gives the impression that
My dear Mr. W——:

I received your letter yesterday evening, and after part

the letter it certainly, I can return, it is that regarded matter

will not be allowed to become the Sibbald's 'Herball' or 'Syngbush'

you will get it on Monday evening.

I am glad to see the water setted at least. Though you may

be a heated man I say I am not so sure. We are so belittled to know of the

my view that I cannot point the point deterrent to you for knocking

on the head.

I hear I did not know that you were going to stay the very same section

in the beard (E. X.F. 1833) as successive the sight to continue the same

several. I know that if I shall intend to take it up again, but go

think that some sort get to know to make it till be ready to come

it still be with unadvisedly keen. Have you any objection to my leaving

me know about it.

I have only two pounds to refer to.

At this job of by to whom pleased you chase round Clements of here

but you go not worse it clear that the opinion to the worthy part more

seem to be the grammarian's work we gone. As you mentioned the letter

seem that, the expression 'Clemente sect' give the impression that
Claisen says in full view of the facts in the Thesis. If you could put it more in historical order, say by putting the quotation in after the reference to Fischer and Buelow on the previous page, it would avoid making Claisen seem more absurd than he really is. As to the point in question I said to Claisen at the time that the question was probably one of Dissociation. The substance not being dissociated in benzene solution, the sodium could not attach itself to the Rest. But he didn't believe in that theory of solution.

The other point is that you do not make perfectly clear that I ascertained that the Dibenzoylacetone was soluble in soda solution. On p 8 I have put in a change in pencil which makes this clear (below the analysis), but of course any equivalent change will do equally well.

I think that it will be better to strike out the reference to my Privatmittheilung.

I don't know anything about the silver salt as we did not make it.

On page 10 you have placed a ? opposite the analysis. I do not understand what it refers to.

On p. 13 at the foot you seem to have written Benzoyl for Acetyl.
Classroom seats in half view of the seats in the Theatre. If you
could put the modern projection equipment, say by building the cut-
away to after the performance to lower and baffle on the
breeze box (I'm not sure what many work). classroom seem more spacious.
At the point in question I said to
Classroom at the time the classroom was Zephyr, I saw a
Classroom seating. The importance of being a student in the classroom
but could not attract people to the rear. But
be given, placing to get the view of seating
The other point that you go not make perfectly clear
that I remember that the performance-scope was utilized in
same situation. The Q. I have put to a chance to observe where
make the logical modify the environment, part of course any ambition-
even chance with all to explain will I think that we'll be better to strike out the worse-
see to my presentation.
I don't know anything about the silver seat as we did not
make it.

On basis to you have pleased I oppose the environment.

on not understanding what it begins to
on the to the part you seem to have written previously.
On p 3 you describe the Copper salt of Acetylated Benzoyl-
acetone. I made such a substance. My specimen melted semi-sharply
at 210°C. I made three copper determinations by two different
methods, and found 16.21, 16.26, 16.26, and 16.30%. The theory is
only 13.43%.

I am very much indebted to you for letting me see the
paper, and thanking you for the courtesy.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Alexander Smith
On the date of acceptance, I am much surprised. My acceptance reveals my own ambition of the copper-casting temperature, in the different stages. I am very much interested to know the testing we see the prototype and thanking you for the company.

Yours very sincerely,
[Signature]
The Graduate School

The University of Chicago

Founded by John D. Rockefeller

William R. Harper, President

Chicago June 19, 1893.

My dear Mr. Nef:—

I will see that Mr. Ikuta is reappointed.

Yours very truly,

William R. Harper
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill., June 1, 1919.

Mr. Geo. H. Kotz:

I will see that M. Thoms is telegraphed.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
Aachen, den 13. Juli 1891

Mein dearest friend,

I wish to express my gratitude to you. I hope you will receive this letter. I am in Bremen and am very well. I hope you are in fine health, as always. I am sending my best wishes and love to you. I hope you are well. I received your letter, and I am very grateful to you.

I am writing to you about the event in Munich. I have been in Munich for some time, and I am very happy to be there.

I hope you are well and that all is going well. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

Yours truly,
Mit freundlichen Grüßen und besonderer Würde für Ihre wertvolle Arbeit.

Yours sincerely,

L. C. von...
Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 22nd 1893

My Dear Sir,

Your letter reached me just as college opened and I was simultaneously bringing a visit from my father & a close. The worries of the former & the social entanglements of the latter prevented my answering it at once.

I only received the Ann: with your articles on Acetocetic Ether at the end of last week (it must have been delayed somewhat) and have not had time to read it. I am going down to Bloomington tonight and have not time to tackle it now. I expect to make a farewell visit to the fair next Friday and shall stay till Monday and we might profitably put in part of Sunday talking the thing over. Meanwhile I may say Clemow let me to suppose from a letter I got just before the brights came, that he had gone over the whole business again and that, in
particular, he had isolated the modification which caused the rise in melting point from 102° to 112°. I was astonished, as I did not believe that there really was any change except further purification. I was consequently still more astonished when I found nothing whatever in the Nitholium which was not already in my dissertation. I supposed at least that there must have been some fault that the 102° to 112° iron was correct. He may have some ends of his sleeve but I cannot imagine what they are.

I told me that he had referred me to your paper as he did not want to be prejudiced in writing the relikelihood Nitholium.

I hope you were not much disturbed.

Yours sincerely,

Alex. Smith.
By dear Sir, Reg.

Many thanks for your letter.

I need not tell you that I saw how mixed my view was at the time. I have seen this more or less clearly ever since. I am indeed heartily ashamed of it. But my inexperience is not wholly to blame. Clar's simply didn't want to. I shouldn't believe that the stuff was soluble in alkali or soda. Even when I showed it to him and he said it dissolved, he swore it dissolved so slowly that a molecular change must be taking place. Of course I was inclined to take all he said for gospel, but I couldn't see that the dissolving was particularly slow. I showed them and it was easily soluble. He wrote the first part, and I couldn't write the second part as it directly contradicted the first, so I compromised a little. Hence the mixed effect. I think he treated me rather badly for he could make so on in the lines. Obviously even she kept me doing practically nothing for whole dem.
Your visit to him rendered my writing unnecessary, but as the letter was already written, I sent it. Think of me when you think of your friend Walter in Munich! And give my regards to Cornelius and the Hackhouse of the old crew.

Yours sincerely,

Alex. Smith
Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov 2nd 1893

My dear Mr. [Name],

I received the Remmelin with your paper on Conglomerate the other day. When I saw you in Chicago, I believe you said that you had already received it. At that time, I did not of course know that Claisen's paper was in the same box. Except it to be in a later one, so that when I saw you, I had read only his short notice in the Berichte. It has only just come into my mind that you may have thought I had seen the Remmelin paper. I haven't time to write about it just now, but will talk of the things over when next in Chicago.

I am hard at work finishing (hope) a paper on Racemisomerie through Hydrazones. I have made 2 (of the 5 possible) dihydro-azane analogues of Benzig and want to make the third and the 2 normal ones. This is the first case of space isomerie of hydrazones. Annear & Meyer tried same case 5 years before.

Yours sincerely,

Alex Smith
Nov. 3, 1893.

My dear Professor Nef:

President Harper has sent me your letter to him, and I hasten to tender to you my apologies for having listened to statements which were unjust to you. I felt for the moment that my known was more or less at stake, and it seemed to me best to

that my known was more or less at stake, and it seemed to me best to

in straight to Dr. Harper, and shan't have a clear understanding. While I regret the temporary injustice done to you,
I feel that it is just as well that I write, for I think that you and I are increasingly likely to misunderstand each other in the future. As you say in your letter to Dr. Harper, we are working on the same subject, and we ought to work as friends and not as enemies. I much prefer the former relation, and I must keep the former relation, and I must sincerely hope that nothing may occur to disturb this relation between us.

I have written to Dr. Harper accepting his and your invitation to give an address at the opening of the latter.
Dr. W. R. Harper,

Dear Sir:

I am tremendously astonished at the contents of the letter of Professor Ransome and more that I have not slept much last night on account of it. I have never had the smallest intention of attacking anyone except the object to be brought that he is responsible for. I think I know the ground of the concern that may arise from the arrangement of the lecture room, general plan of lab with division of arrangements for lecture rooms, general plans for the lab self makes this statement and laboratories for the chemist self makes the entire responsibility concerning in his letter. I take the entire responsibility concerning in his letter.

I am not yet able to do the question as to how we are to get the plans so as to I also added more floors to the original plans so as to have more room on both sides of the large lab. rooms.

The plan B having a ventilating and heating system. The building was arranged so the air and fire were carried out by means of it was all air for fire. It was carried out by means of it was all air for fire. If this approval is just as above.

My best wishes and I hope most sincerely that it will be possible for Prof. Ransome to arrange a time and place of meeting and I hope to arrange a time and place of meeting most sincerely that he should have such precedence to remember. This is incredible and for which I can not assume any responsibility.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Chemical Laboratory.

Nov. 8, 1893.

My dear Professor Nip: Your of the 6th is received. I thank you for it and for declining to entertain the view to which you refer, and which I am sure must have been without foundation.

I can assure you that in the future I shall be guided by what I know and not by what I hear.

Yours very sincerely,

[Signature]
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
Baltimore

[Handwritten text, difficult to transcribe]
Ann Arbor, Nov 17, 1893

Dear Mr. [Name],

Yours of 1st Oct. I don’t think I can get away from here before Christmas, but I will then be in Chicago two weeks or at least we can arrange all details. I should very much like to see what you are doing with the equipment list. There is some special apparatus for lecture work in Geo. Chem. that would be needed and there are some things here which I have had made that might be necessary. I have had made this year a kilogramme Scladent balance with a glass case underneath, like this:—

![Diagram of balance]

and three more lecture balances, one of which I used here. This is a lecture room balance, suppose to _, and I use it...
to demonstrate Dr. Gray's figures and to do certain great static lecture experiments. Then I am using a strong Van de Graaff generator to demonstrate all kinds of experiments. The lecture I use Tesla mode like this

parallel tube & can have electricity - all kinds of precipitation - all color reactions. Crystallization experiments of various kinds - all on a screen with an image 6x6. A small sulphur crystal looks as a pin head looks like a point ball - I mix it. Could send you samples of some of the things we have, but they are almost all too bulky - I can send you one thing by mail however - namely a you use thing to read lessons - which I find most useful - jointed glass tube - which I send you in all kinds of work. Both the lead I send you and these are like this.

You use one of them by mail today - aluminium. You use one of them by mail today. Air locks are first class - the are I am using air locks are first class. I have 2 new locks as good as new today. I have them the finest Government balance and I think they are better than Victories I think. I have come across, they are better than Victories I think. Did you see the spectroscope of Schmidt. He called it World's fair? - a spectroscope with 4 rectangular prisms all fixed in a reciprocity also a small one for common use of students. I wish I could only get a chance to talk over matter with you before you send your order - or at least to look at me.
Ann Arbor, 189

Dearest, if the coast is all clear, I wish to continue with the cheer. I have missed it, much in that line that I am used to it here. But I should want to plan and oversee all the organic work—analytical as well as general. I also oversee the work in generalcheer with their instrument (i.e., what Osborn calls general cheer.)

Think I have got some samples that definitely prove lecture to be 24, 36, 56, but are not clear here yet.

Met Donaldson at Albion College when we both made speeches. He of the Univ. of Mich. have to look after their Dwarlers colleges in the State in order to get graduate students from them.

Let me hear from you in regard to plans for upstairs room.

Yours very truly, A. Freer.
Mr. will be down here in 2 weeks or more. I think these will be no trouble at all in arranging matters. I think it wise to wait about equipment till Mr.'s case is settled.

at a time convenient to you I would like to talk over this matter and also dedication matter with you.

Yours very respectfully

Joe Nix

1893
My dear Prof. Nef:—

I inclose some letters which Mr. Stokes has sent me touching the matter of balances. Will you do me the favor to look them over and return them to me with your comments?

Yours very truly,

William R. Harper

Dr. Harper,

Dear Sirs,

I have read over the letters you send.

The facts of the case are as follows:

Mr. Stokes wishes to provide the finest analytical balances for the use of his beginning students who work but six hours a week in the laboratory, and whose work during this time does not necessitate the use of a balance only to a slight extent.

Assuming that 100 students take the course (and this is a rather conservative estimate for the future), this means the purchase of 20 analytical balances at a price of about $50 each. It means further that a special room be fitted up for these balances in the new lab, as the other balance rooms are needed for quantitative analysis and research work—and there is no room left on the top floor which can be used for such a purpose.

If I thought Mr. Stokes' request in any way reasonable or desirable I would be the first to grant it. Last June when we were making up the equipment order, Mr. Stokes put down six ordinary good balances costing $12 a piece which were intended for his use in general chemistry. He then thought and that in my opinion that these were sufficiently accurate for...
The work in general chemistry. Why he now takes the ground that there are not satisfactory, I am not understand.

I feel sure if the facts were presented to any laboratory of a firm, it would be a matter of discretion. I know that the Harvard & Yale and John Hopkins money to not do this. Neither the money to throw away. I should not be the benefactor of this. And that the new there would be

suspended if they knew we were contemplating such a thing with regard to the letters which Stokes less as I have. With regard to the letters which appears as though there was not.

I can only say that it appears as though it is actually 0.75. That letter does not bear on the question of all the states that he seems it wise to put him on guard. Grant, at same time, it is not

and that is my opinion but this has no bearing on question involved. It is my opinion but this has no bearing on question involved. I can only say that it appears as though it is actually 0.75.

Pf Ramson states "I regard it as a mistake to expect a beginner to analyze with great accuracy. If his result, are right to 0.5 parts to analyze with great accuracy. If his result, are right to 0.5 parts.

It is good enough." That is my opinion and it is can be offset. It is good enough." That is my opinion and it is can be offset.

At Harvard is all the new inferred by using ordinary balances at Harvard is all the new inferred by using ordinary balances at Harvard. I do in my time to work on very rough balance, for example. And the results are very satisfactory.

In view of these facts it seems to me I should be guilty of a neglect of duty as director of the laboratory in allowing

of a neglect of duty as director of the laboratory in allowing

giving consent to Mr. Stokes request. I consider that it is unreasonable, impractical and not desirable.

I can not close without referring to the letter of 7.10. Clarke. This was

as Stokes knows, my worst enemy (as well as Professor A.) He knows

and I as well consider him "the smallest man intellectually the

unrivals and physically among the chemists in the country and he

knows that is my opinion of him. Schenley himself had the same

opinion of him. In his letter 7.10. Clarke makes occasion to cast

opinion of him. In his letter 7.10. Clarke makes occasion to cast

a slur upon me and organic chemistry as follows: "I play a chemist's

a slur upon me and organic chemistry as follows: "I play a chemist's

and I as my opinion, the scientific chemist can not succeed, although he

and I as my opinion, the scientific chemist can not succeed, although he

claim to make compounds more or less inspire at random." I do not

understand how Stokes could send you this letter.
My dear Prof. Nef:-

Your favor of Nov. 19th has been received and carefully considered. I think your positions well taken. In respect to your inquiry I would say that the University has never considered for a single second the question of securing a head professor in Chemistry. I may say that the thought has never entered my mind. The following letter has been received from Stokes this afternoon: "Matters have already reached the point in my work when it is impossible to continue for reasons which I indicated to you Nov. 11th. The position is an embarrassing one for me and I should like to have a short talk with you by appointment." I asked him to see me Wednesday at 10.30.

Yours very truly,

William R. Harper
The University of Chicago

Dear W.H.,

Your letter of Nov. 10th has been received.

Your plan of your 1936-1937 has been perfectly acceptable. I think your position will be very interesting. I have received your notice to change your position, but I am not prepared to announce a definite course of action. I can, however, say that I believe you will find the graduate school a very interesting and rewarding experience. The following letter was sent in response to your letter of Nov. 10th:

Dear W.H.,

I am interested in your plan of study. The graduate school offers opportunities for graduate work in a variety of fields. I would be interested in hearing more about your plans.

Yours very truly,

Sincerely,

[Signature]

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Mr. W.R. Harper,

My dear Sir:

Your letter of Nov 22 just received. I will state that I needed for a moment gave the slightest evidence to the rumor in question and I apologize for asking you for about it. It was due to my being in a somewhat excited state when I wrote my letter of Nov 19.

Now that I am perfectly calm it seems to me that Mr. Stokes’ attitude in the laboratory has always been that he must have absolutely his own way and that his requests must be granted regardless of everything else.

He has never paid any attention to the regulations of the laboratory or consulted me on matters but always gone ahead in his own way.

The attitude he now assumes he has always assumed balances or so, is the attitude he has always assumed.

I am sure that I have been willing in other matters and I am sure that there have been times in this respect in many matters although the less never shown me any consideration.

The point he now brings up I consider of vital importance and I have honestly stated with some courtesy perhaps my opinion on this subject in my last letter to you, I will state further that I have written to Rennar Jackson, T.F. and Wells and I am interested to hear their opinion on this question yours very respectfully, A. Nil.
Dr. W. R. Harper,
My dear Sir,

Your letter of Nov 22 just re'd. I will state that I never gave the slightest credence to the rumor that I gave rise to. I apologize for ever asking you in question and I apologize for ever asking you to question me in any way concerning it; it was due to my being in a somewhat excited state when I wrote my letter of Nov 19.

Now that I am perfectly calm it seems to me that Stokes' attitude in the laboratory has been that he must have absolutely his own way and that his suggestions must be granted regardless of every thing else. He has more or less of an attitude of &quot;you must do it my way or not at all.&quot; The attitude he now assumes—that he must have the balance of the work and so is the attitude he has always assumed, and I own that I have been willing to consider him in this respect although he has never shown me any consideration or respect in return. The point he now brings up I consider one of vital importance and in my last letter I brought it on this subject. I have written to Remsen Jackson, Mr. and Wells, and am interested to hear their opinion on this question.
Dear Professor Nap:

My experience leads me to believe that a few quantitative experiments are very valuable in the course in general Chemistry and we require one or two to be done very well in this line. We have found a cheap balance that answers the purpose very well, and by dividing the class into sections, we get along with a small number of balances. I can recommend the balance which is made by Bantius and Co., 

Yours very truly,

[Signature]
My dear Prof. Nf.

For beginners in general chemistry we use a very simple balance in glass case, without rider. I think that they do not cost over about 15-20 dollars apiece. I believe that Prof. Cook uses a still cheaper balance without case.

Of course everything depends upon the sort of experiments that the students are expected to perform. If you start out with an atomic weight determination, a balance of some precision is desirable, but I don’t believe many beginners are capable of comprehending an atomic weight at the start or even for some time.

Very sincerely yours

[Signature]

P.S. I was in Worcester the other day and went out to Clark Univ. It looked pretty quiet out there, and I should think that there are not more than 3 students in the lab.
one. We prefer cheese-cloth. Collecting gases for lecture experiments with distilled water is absurd.

I have consulted Prof. Cooke and Hille and Dr. Richards on all these points and they agree with me entirely.

Our platinum tinfoil is worth about $700 - $800, and is ample; it consists of

- 5 crucibles for general work
  (each man has one or two for the year)
- 2 large crucibles
- 10 flasks
- 6 dishes
- 1 large dish ($100)
- 25 platinum-wire crucibles size of muriatic

All these are got out on temporary order as needed.

This is the Pt for ordinary work, of course for Richards’s style of work more is needed. We have also 2 Pt stills but these I

Cambridge Nov 28th 93

My dear Net,

I should think a quantitative balance would do harm to a class in general chemistry. The time necessary to teach them to weigh, and for that matter the hind needed for each weighing would be much better devoted by beginners to learning more important things, that is chemistry rather than weighing. The frequent injury or even destruction of the balances would also deter me even if I thought the use of such delicate instruments necessary. Our experience has shown that common
from our balances are good enough weighing to 0.01 gr, and
this is as close as is needed in general chemistry. In
descriptive chemistry I use with great satisfaction Wicks' filled-
up scales weighing to 0.1 gr. In fact I used these formerly for atomic
weight determinations and similar qualitative work with excellent
results. The point being to teach methods rather than to get
results and I think, if the
limit of error is dealt with
properly, such results are more
instructive than those which
beginners would get weighing
(usually incorrectly) to milligram.

The general chemistry men have
thermometers $1.50 a piece, but this
work is much more physical than
I like. There are a few more ex-
pensive thermometers which may
get out on temporary order when
needed. I have never had them
mommakes given to my class, even
when I gave general as well as
descriptive chemistry, and can
not think them necessary.
We use for drying in the oil-
slaves with a hot arrangement
on top mostly smoky things.
I should think one or two large
baths for the room would be
enough. I never use them for
my work, but make my men
learn to dry things by heating
over the gas and iron plate.
This method has proved much
satisfactory.
Chapman flasks, filtering flasks
and condensers are not used
here by general or descriptive
students, and seem to me
completely unnecessary. Ph-
cones are that little used by any,