

CLARK UNIVERSITY,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Jan. 7. 1893.

Dr. J. U. Hef.
My dear Sir.

Your request concerning Mr Bridge & his own request to take the Ph. D. examination here, were considered by our Faculty on Jan. 4th & it was voted, to ask you for a formal recommendation of Mr Bridge, & 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. Henry Hall

Jan. 7. 1893.

Dr. W. H. Clark
my dear Sir

I am very sorry to hear that
you are unable to attend the
meeting at Worcester, Mass. I
am sure you will be very
satisfied with the results of
the meeting. I am sure you
will be very satisfied with
the results of the meeting.
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satisfied with the results of
the meeting. I am sure you
will be very satisfied with
the results of the meeting.

Very truly,
W. H. Clark

München 3/2. 93.
Arcistr. 1.

Lieber Herr Vef

Ihre Habilitation würde hier
keine Schwierigkeiten haben
und Sie könnten sehr wohl
die Abhandlung in den Ann. 270
als Habilitationschrift vorlegen.
Indessen möchte ich Sie doch recht
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
fällt in Deutschland oder in

der Schweiz eine Professur
zu 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

Ann Arbor Mich. 20th 1893

Dear Alf.

Yours rec'd. Keep the books
until you are through with them.
What do you say to a true union plan
action? Am just getting off my
order for next year and am
ordering a lot of fine apparatus.
I advise you, if you have 'ut one al-
ready, to get a catalogue of C.
Dresaga, Heidelberg - there are a
number of specialties in that and
many things are even better than
Gebhardt'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
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 $\frac{1}{6}$ of a mill tax on all
property in the state. This, at present,

5681

gives us an additional permanent income of \$130,000 a year and this will increase as the assessed valuation of property increases. Our salaries, as you know, have already been raised. In taking hold of any department of the work I should have to be independent in that department and to be able to get the apparatus and appliances which I would want. Would it be possible to arrange a meeting between Harper, yourself and myself? Of course you know best whether you want Harper to enter into the matter now or not but it seems to me that such an interview would settle things quickest as, owing to my previous experience, I should want a distinct understanding with Pres. Harper before I moved. I don't see how I could get away from here just now, if you don't

want to meet with Harper could not you manage to come down here over Sunday? You know your paper is just off so you would probably have a little more time to spare than usual. If you could get here on Saturday we could take in a meeting of our scientific club - which devotes itself mainly to having a good dinner and a good smoke afterwards. With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Paul C. Frazar.

Lab.

Ann Arbor, Mich., March 28 1893

Dear Sir.

I send you some acetophenone by mail today, it isn't much but it's about all I have left. I used up a considerable quantity this fall and am doing a little more with 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 urgently for by that time one of your men in organic preps. can have a fresh lot ready for you - be sure, if I had more ^{to spare} I would let you have it.

As regards the other matter I will write you in extenso in a day or two, I want to think over that qualif. & quant. idea - for, to tell you the truth 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 Profs. would be raised to \$4000 this autumn - I don't at go for any less than any other full professor gets and it seems to me that, from a monetary point of view, there would be no object in my moving for less.

Sincerely yours, P. Freer.

Lab.

How

1893

Prof.

Dr Haefer
Please return

to JUNE

Ann Arbor, March 31 1893

Dear Neph.

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, in 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 Stokes 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 Gen. Chem. only a year he might be willing to shift, for

Ann Arbor,

189.....

I presume, he is up on qual. & quant. work. I should very much like to see an idea carried out, whoever has charge - and that is to have lab. students begin work in general chemistry, doing some quantitative experiments, and then have this general chemistry taper off into qualitative & quantitative by imperceptible degrees; so that they will not learn their analytic work superficially but will have general knowledge at the bottom of it all. I must need a private assistant, of course, and the analytic work also needs an assistant to analyze all chemicals & minerals which go into analyses so that the men in charge know exactly what they are giving out to students. That was it

Ann Arbor, 3 189.....

Done in Munich and is not done in many other places but it is done here and goes many times over. Provision is also necessary for gas analysis and for spectrum analysis with a Krüss or a Schmidt & Haensch & Roth's prism spectroscope, the instrument costs about \$500 and fix up \$200 more.

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

Ann Arbor, 4 189.....

Research, until action is off my hands, would have to be organic, but graduate students I would put at inorganic topics. If no other solution is feasible then I would be willing to oversee the analytical work.

As regards salary, I wrote you about that on Tuesday. At \$3000 I would be actually worse off financially than I am now and, much as I would like to be together with you, it would be base ingratitude to the President and Regents of this University if I overlooked the unimpaired generosity with which they have treated me in order to go to a place where no obviously superior inducements are held out. As I wrote in my last, Pres.

Ann Arbor, 189.....

Harper assured me that salaries must be \$4000 next year and that figure must be sufficient inducement for the present. I, of course, must not go for less than any other full professor's income.

D-Abel has also gone to Johns Hopkins, he leaves here at the end of this semester. It is a great loss to us & we are correspondingly sorry. They offered him \$3000 but he insisted that he could not afford to leave for less than \$4000 & he got it. Received the Rev. J. Trub. J. Chinn. etc. all night, Thanks-

Yours sincerely,
Paul C. Freer.

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

THE PRESIDENT
Acting Dean

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Founded by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

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,

William R. Harper

The University of Chicago

Founded by JOHN D. ROCKWELL

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, President

CHICAGO April 4, 1893.

My dear Mr. Wells:-

I return the letter of press and will talk

with you about it as soon as I return from New York.

I remain

Very truly,

1893

William H. Harris

Ann Arbor, May 1 1893

Dear Neph.

Got home all right
yesterday - could you spare
me a gram of Benzoyl
acetone for purposes of comparison?
Will return the same -

Yours in haste
R. F. Allen.

Ann Arbor, May 11 1893

Dear Prof.

Your letter with benzylacetone rec'd. I have the whole business settled now & will return your benzylacetone in a day or two.

Mr. B. C. Hease, 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 force 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 qualitative for 2 years to 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

Dear Mr. [Name]

I have been thinking of you very much lately. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

Ann Arbor,

189.....

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?

Higley is getting some very good results with HNO_3 - he can account for 99.8 per cent of his copper with all strengths of acid and contrary to Montemartini gets N_2O with dil. acids. I don't think Montemartini's work is accurate -

Yours sincerely,

Paul C. Fessenden

1893

St. Louis, Mo. May 18th '93.

Dear Sir,

Some months ago I was introduced to you by a letter of Prof. Kinnicut, 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 at the University at 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 ^{private} 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 mikroskopie and bakteriologie, especially with the pure culture (Reinzüchtung) 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. Schoenfeld, 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. Nes:-

At the request of Pres. 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 there 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 cause you no

serious inconvenience. No one here
has thought of questioning the conclu-
sion of your recommendation, but the
circumstances of Mr Bridge's case ~~have~~
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. His work has
been carried out after your
original plan, and the results are
essentially ^{as} what you anticipated.

Yours

Yours sincerely

S. P. Mulliken

June 13. 1893

Dear Dr. Tref

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 Pres't is something of
the same sort of man as

Dr. Hall of Clark only he
has no ability, in fact nothing
but dissastiness 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~~ two or three of the
older members of the Faculty
who never were capable of
giving instruction in any thing.
This reached the ears of the
Pres. 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 hot fight for him
and had the brash 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 Tufts although
all the work was done here, ~~it~~
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 what to do. I
suppose Van Nostrand would
~~it~~ 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 \$10,000
left to it, the income to
be devoted to Chemical Research.
A committee consisting of
Dr. Storrs, Chairman, ^{who is} an
old friend and co-worker of
Mr. Warren who left the money
Hill, Jackson, Kimbrell
Drown. and Mr. S. Cabot
and myself, secretary, have
full charge of the matter and
I could get some of it to
help along research wherever
I may be. You know, of
course, that I can get the
highest recommendations from
Harvard, and my teaching

here has given me a good deal of practise. I think, even if it is I that say it, that I have been unusually successful in teaching. I built up 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 here, neither of which existed while Michael was here. The very best students in this, a classical, college, have been attracted to my elective courses, while under Michael. there were no 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 you would confer a great favor on me by letting me know as soon as possible

Yours sincerely
Arthur M. Comey.

Chemical Laboratory of Harvard College.

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

May 21 1897.

My dear Prof:

I was delighted to get
yours of May 3rd and to hear how well
my thing is going with you. I have
seen your papers little in the *Europa* of
the *Annalen*, and am anxiously awaiting
its arrival. I am sure I hope that
you have settled acetate color and in
some genus - but you must be prepared
for some pretty little squirming on the other
side. With all the bodies whose lamellar
structure are claimed it seems difficult
to bring proof that the disjunctive can
not - exist -

I am pretty well again and am now
busy in making up my scheduled colored
lamellae -

Yours faithfully

(over) H. B. Hill.

Gibson '88 Th & from Leipzig 1892 -
Specially Phytochemie is looking for a place.
If you know of anything for him will
you let me know?

W.H.

München 23/5 93.

Lieber Herr Nef

Der Brief, um den es sich handelte,
ist wie ich aus Ihrer Antwort er-
sehen habe richtig angekommen.

Ich hatte aus Versehen Chicago
Ill. anstatt Ill. geschrieben, und
fragte deshalb Freer, ob er
glaubte, dass der Brief in Ihre
Hände gelangen würde.

Ich gratulire sehr zu Ihren schönen
Arbeiten und freue mich darauf
Sie hier zu sehen.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Ihr ergebener
Adolf Baeyer.

November 23/2 93.

Dear Mrs. Hoff

Der Brief, um den es sich handelt,
ist mir sehr lieb und ich habe
sehr viele wichtige Erfahrungen
gemacht und bin sehr dankbar
für die vielen Briefe, die ich
erhalte, dass der Brief in der
Gefahr der Vergeßlichkeit nicht
verloren geht. Ich bin sehr
glücklich, dass Sie so viel
Interesse an mir haben und
ich hoffe, dass Sie auch
viel Freude an den Briefen
finden werden.
Mit freundlichen Grüßen
Ihre ergebene
Hoffmann.

Alexander Smith,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY,
WABASH COLLEGE.

Crawfordsville, Ind., June 17th. 1893

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. Claisen 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 his~~ I did not know that you were going to try the very same actions. In his paper (B. 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 Claisen'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

June 17th. 1893

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Claisen sagt 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 the theory of solutions.

The other point is that you do not make perfectly clear that I ascertained that the Dibenzoyl-acetone 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.

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could put it more in historical order, say by putting the quot-
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make it.
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do not understand what it refers to.
On p. 18 at the foot you seem to have written Benzoyl for
Acetyl.

On p 3 you describe the Copper salt of Acetylied Benzoyl-
-acetone. I made such a substance. My specimen melted ~~com~~ sharply
at 210°C . I made three copper determinations by two different
methods, and found 16.21, 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 p. 8 you describe the Copper salt of Acetylated Benzoyl-
acetone. I made such a substance. My specimen melted ~~very~~ sharply
at 210°C . I made three copper determinations by two different
methods, and found 16.21, 16.26, 16.28, and 16.30. The theory is
only 16.43.

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

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Robert B. Smith

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

THE PRESIDENT
Acting Dean

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 GRADUATE SCHOOL

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM H. HARPER, President

CHICAGO, June 12, 1922

My dear Mr. Koff:-

I will see that Mr. Koff's is responded.

Yours very truly,

William Harper

Aachen, den 13. July 1893

Sehr geehrter Herr College!

Vielen Dank für die freundlichen
Gedanken, welche Sie nach Bremen und
an mich richteten. Leider ist, in Folge
meines unfertigen Abreisepasses von
Aachen, Ihr Brief noch gestern in
meinem Briefkasten geblieben, so daß ich
zuletzt, als meine Antwort Sie
auch in München "vergnügen" wird.

Es müßte mir ein großer Wunsch
gewissen gewesen sein, Sie für die
Aachen zu besuchen und bei dieser
Gelukenfrist meinen Aufstehen über
das "gemeinshafte" Arbeitsgebiet
auch zu berichten. Vielleicht läßt sich
ein Zwischenverstehen auf Ihre
Rückreise noch einbauen. Vielleicht Sie

mein Danks, bitten, bei Gelegenheit
Zeit und Mühe dieses Bückens
mit (an meinen Aachener Adressen,
aber wo wir in der Saison alle
Leute umgeben sind).

In dem letzten, vor einigen Tagen
mitgegebenen Anwesenheits- habe ich
Ihre Abfertigung auch nicht vergessen;
Sie wird wohl auch ein weißes
Brot erscheinen und bei der
Anwesenheit, wird mein Texten
ausgehen. Besonders das Concert.
Guthzeit! Ihre Antwort werden Sie bei
uns wohl auch einbringen haben,
daß meine und Michael's Aufsicht
über daselbst die zuträffend ist.
Auch auf die Abfertigung, über die
Diktone bei ich noch einig, ist,
was es auch ist ich mich selbst
gerne mit Sie und die
Rückreise befristet habe und auch
daselbst befristet bei. Sie für die

zusammensetzten Beobachtungen werden
ich auch und auch in dem Maße,
wie das Material eines Uebertrags
gesammelt, ... offenkundig, aber
mit diesem Grund, möchte ich auf
die von Ihnen freundlich ange-
botene Versicherung Your Manuskript,
kräftig lieber untersuchen; ich meine,
das Briefliche über Konstitution
und Konstruktion dieses Körperklasten
wird aus "sich" zu Tage kommen,
wenn ich nur noch ein wenig
flüssig nach Außen mit der Arbeit
in Paris arbeite und unterhalte.
Über die von Smith freigegebenen
beiden Bezugslinien das Bezugs-
verhältnis, ich, und natürlich das
Sammler gemeinsame Verhältnis, einen
Mittelwert an die Linie, eingepaßt
mit dem anderen, und so, daß
die Bezugslinien am Ende der
und auch am Ende, das Verhältnis
an den ist, wie Smith Sammler
sagen, in der That ein stark
Jahre.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen und besten
Wünschen für Ihre wissenschaftliche Arbeit
ich

Ihr ergebener
L. Clausen

Alexander Smith,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY,
WABASH COLLEGE.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Sept 22nd 1893

My Dear Dr. Prof.

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 article on Acetone & ether at the end of last week (it must have been delayed somehow) and have not had time to read it. I am going down to Bloomington tonight and have not time to tackle it now; but I expect to make a farewell visit to the Fair next Friday. I shall stay till Monday and we might profitably put in part of Sunday talking the thing over.

Meanwhile I may say Claiss led me to suppose, from a letter I got just before the Orrible came, that he had gone over the whole business again and that, in

particular, he had isolated the modifications
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 Mitthilung which was not already
in my dissertation. I expected at
least that there would have been some
proof that the 102° & 112° , ~~isomer~~ existed.

He may have some cards up his sleeve
but I cannot imagine what they
are.

I told me that he had preferred not
to see your paper as he did not want
to be prejudiced in writing the Vorlesung
Mitthilung.

Hoping to see you next week,

Remain

Yours sincerely

Alex. Smith

Crawfordsville, Ind., June 21st 1893

My dear Dr. Ref.

Many thanks for your letter.

I need not tell you that I saw how mixed my thesis was at the time & have seen this more & more clearly ever since. I am indeed heartily ashamed of it. But my inexperience is not wholly to blame. Clausen simply didn't want to, & couldn't believe that the stuff was soluble in alkalis or soda. Even when I showed it to him and he saw it dissolve, 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, yet I could not see that the dissolving was particularly slow. I should have said it was easily soluble. // He wrote the first part, and I could not write the second part nor directly contradict the first, so I ~~was~~ compromised a little. Hence the mixed effect. I think he treated me rather badly for he would not go on in the lines obviously open & he kept me doing practically nothing for a whole Sem-

-etc.

Your mail to him ~~under~~^{was} my writing,
unnecessary, but as the letter was already
written, I ~~sent~~^{have} it. Think of me when
you drink your first Halbe in Munich!
And give my regards to Cornelius and
the Nachlass of the old crowd.

Yours cordially

Alex. Smith

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov 2nd 1893

My Dear Dr. Ref.

I received the Annalen with your paper on Benzoylacetone 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 Claissen's paper was in the same no. I expected 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 Ann. paper. I haven't time to write about it just now, but will talk that other things over when next in Chicago. I am hard at work finishing (I hope) a paper on Rarum isomeric Phenylhydrazones. I have made 2 (of the 3 possible) diphenylhydrazones of Benzil and want to make the third and the 2 monos ones. This is the first case of space isomeric dihydrazones. Anous & Meyer tried same case & failed before.

Yours sincerely

Alex Smith.

Dr Harper
Please return
to J. W. Hef-

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Nov. 3, 1893.

My dear Professor Hef:

President Harper

has sent me your letter to him, and
I hasten to tender to you my apology
for having listened to statements which
were unjust to you. I felt for the moment
that my honor was more or less at
stake, and it seemed to me best to
write straight to Dr. Harper, and have
a clear understanding. While I regret
the temporary injustice done to you,

E b 81

I feel that it is just as well that I wrote, for I think that you and I are now less likely to ^{mis}understand each other in the future. As you say in your letter to Dr. Harper, we are working with the same object, and we ought to work as friends and not as enemies. I much prefer the former relation, and I most 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 laboratory.

Yours sincerely,
F. A. C. C. C.

P.S. ~~Nothing~~ hangs, ~~and~~ I think, very much have never spoken to me of the laboratory. I prefer of course, not to implicate any one, and as I have ceased to pay any attention to such statements as let me to write to Dr. Harper.

J. R.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Nov. 8, 1893.

My dear Professor Stef:

Yours of the

6th is received. I thank you for it
and for declining to entertain the in-
sua 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,
Fra Rasmussen.

Johns Hopkins University,
BALTIMORE.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY

Oct 1, 1898

My dear Professor

I have just received your letter of the 29th

and am very glad to hear that you are

interested in the work of the laboratory

and that you are planning to visit us

in the near future. I am sure you will

find the work of the laboratory very

interesting and profitable.

I am very glad to hear that you are

planning to visit us in the near future.

I am very glad to hear that you are

planning to visit us in the near future.

Laboratory

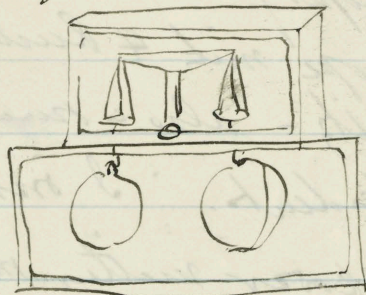
Dr. Hecoper
Please return to J. H. H.

see note on last page

Ann Arbor, Nov 17 1893

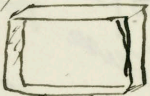
Dear Prof.

Yours of 14th rec'd. I don't think I can get away from here before Christmas but I will then be in Chicago two weeks 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 Gen. Chem. that would be needed and then are some things here which I have had made that might be necessary. I have had made this year a kilogramme Schickel balance with a glass case underneath, like this:—



and holes through bottom of balance case & top of under case. This is a lecture room balance, sensitive to $\frac{1}{10}$ and I use it

to demonstrate sp. grav. of gases and to do other quantitative lecture experiments. Then I am using a stereopticon lantern to demonstrate all kinds of experiments in lecture.

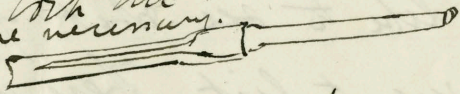
I use beakers made like this  with plane parallel sides & can show electrolysis - all kinds of precipitation - all color reactions, crystallization

experiments of various kinds - all on a screen

with an image 6x6. a small sulphur crystal as big as a pin head looks like a football. I wish I

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 jointed glass tube - which I find most useful in all kinds of work ^{are necessary} ~~both the ones I send you~~ I send

and one like this  I send you one of them by mail today - aluminium

airbaths are first class - the one I am using looks as good as new today - I have 2 new Toomer balances and I think them the finest I have come across, they are better than Sartorius I think.

Did you see those spectrometers of Schmidt & Haensch in Woburn? - a spectroscope with 4 Ruster prisms & all fixings is a necessity - also a smaller one for common use of students. I wish I could

only get a chance to talk over matters with you

before you send your order - or at least to look it over.

2

Ann Arbor, _____ 189—

Now, if the coast is all clear, I would continue
 with Gen. Chem. I have worked so much in
 that line that I am used to it now. but I should
 want to plan and oversee all inorganic work —
 analytical as well as general & also oversee
 the work in general chem. with finer instruments
 (i.e. what Ostwald calls general chem.)

Think I have got some exper-
 iments that definitely prove acetone to be CH_3COCH_3 , — CH_3COCH_3 —
 but am not dead sure yet.

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

Let me hear from you in regard to
 plans for equipment —
 Yours very truly, R. Freer.

Frew will be down here 2 weeks
or more. I think there will be
no trouble at all in arranging
matters - I think it wise to wait
about ^{placing most of} equipment till Frew'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
J. H. Kip

1893

THE PRESIDENT
Acting Dean

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Founded by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

CHICAGO Nov. 17, 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 Sir:

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~~ necessitates the use of a balance only to a slight extent.

Assuming that 100 students take the course (and this is a reasonable assumption 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 Dr. Stokes request in any way reasonable ^{practicable} 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 ~~balances~~ ordinary good balances costing \$10 a piece which were intended for his use in general chemistry. He then thought, and that ~~is~~ ^{was} my opinion also, that these were sufficiently accurate for

the work in general chemistry. Why he now takes the ground that these are not satisfactory, I can not understand. I feel sure if the facts were presented to any director of a Germ. univ. chem. lab., he would say it was Bloxism. I know further that the Harvard Yale and Johns Hopkins ~~men do not do this sort of work~~ ~~and money to throw away~~ ~~I should not be in favor of this.~~ and that the men there would be amused if they knew we were contemplating such a thing. With regard to the letters which Stokes has rec'd, ~~from~~ I can only say that it appears as though the case was not ~~presented as it actually is.~~ ^{presented as it actually is.}

Prof. Thorpe's letter does not bear on the question at all. He states that he deems it wise to put men on qual. & quant. ^{anal.} at same time ~~nothing is said~~ and that is my opinion but this has no bearing on question involved. Prof. Ramsay states "I regard it as a mistake to expect a beginner to analyze with great accuracy. If his results are right to 0.5 percent it is good enough." That is my opinion and this can be afforded by using ordinary balances— At Harvard & all the men engaged by using ordinary balances— I work on very rough balances, far cheaper, (& I also in my time) & work on very rough balances, far less accurate than those which Dr. Stokes agreed upon last June— and the results are very satisfactory.

In view of these facts it seems to me I should be guilty of a neglect of ^{my} duty as director of the laboratory, in allowing giving consent to Mr. Stokes request. I consider that it is unreasonable, impracticable and not desirable.

I can not close without referring to the letter of F. W. Clarke. This man is, as Stokes knows, my avowed enemy (as well as of Reichenow). He has been here all summer and is here at present. ^{and frequently sees Stokes & Schreiner} The Harvard men, and I as well, consider him "the smallest man intellectually, morally and physically" among the chemists in the country and he knows that is my opinion of him. Schreiner himself has the same opinion of him. In his letter F. W. Clarke takes occasion to cast a slur upon me and organic chemistry as follows: "In phys & chem & higher min chem. the scientific shown can not succeed; although he may learn to make compounds more or less impure ad nauseam." I do not understand how Stokes could send you this letter.

THE PRESIDENT
Acting Dean

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Founded by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

CHICAGO Nov. 22, 1893.

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 PRESIDENT
Acting Dean

The University of Chicago

Founded by JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

WILLIAM R. HARPER, President

CHICAGO Nov. 22, 1903

My dear Prof. Kell:-

Your favor of Nov. 19th has been received and carefully considered. I think your position 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

1893

Nov 23 '93

Dr. W.R. Harper,

My dear Sir:

Your letter of Nov 22 just received. I will state that I never for a moment gave the slightest credence 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 requisitions 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 must have the balances or go," is the attitude he has always assumed in other matters and I own that I have been willing to humor him in this respect in many matters although he has never shown me any consideration.

The point he now brings up I consider of vital importance and I have honestly stated, with some warmth perhaps, my opinion on this subject in my last letter to you. I will state further that I have written to Remsen Jackson Freese and Wells and I am interested to hear their opinion on this question. Yours very respectfully J. M. Nef

1893

Nov. 23, '93

Dr. W.R. Harper,

My dear Sir:

Your letter of Nov 22 just rec'd. I will state that I never gave the slightest credence to the rumor in question and I apologize for ever asking you 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 always been that he must have absolutely his own way and that his requisitions must be granted regardless of every thing else. He has never paid any attention to the regulations of the laboratory or consulted me ^{and has often} ~~on matters that~~ ^{always} gone ahead in his own way. The attitude he now assumes - he must have the balances or go is the attitude he has always assumed and I own that I have been willing to humor him in this respect although he has never shown me any consideration - perhaps - the point he now brings up, I consider one of ^{rather} ~~great~~ ^{with some importance} importance and I have honestly stated my opinion on this subject ~~in my last letter~~ ^{in my last letter} ~~which I considered it~~ ^{which I considered it} I will state further that I have written to Remsen Jackson Fourn and Wells and am interested to hear their opinion on this question.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Nov. 25, 1893.

Dear Professor Nef:

My experience leads me to believe that a few quantitative experiments are very valuable in the course in general Chemistry and we require our beginners to do some work in this line. We have found a cheap balance that answers the purpose very well, and, by dividing the class in sections, we get along with a small number of balances. I can recommend the balance which is made by Sartorius and costs \$30.

Yours very truly,
J. A. Remsen.

New Haven, Connecticut,

Nov 27, 1893

My dear Prof. Hf.

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. Goveh 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

H. L. Mills.

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 were not more than 3 students in the lab.
H. L. M.

New Haven, Connecticut, Nov 5, 1893

My dear Prof. Hf.

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. Sweet uses a still
cheaper balance without case.
Of course everything depends upon
the sort of apparatus that the
students are expected to perform.
If you start out with an accurate
weight-determination, a balance
of course precision is desirable,
but about fifteen many beginners
are capable of overbalancing an
atomic weight at the start or
even for some time.

Very sincerely yours

H. Allen.

P.S. I was in Worcester the other day and
went out to Clark's. It looked pretty
quaint out there, and I should think that
there were not more than 3 students in the lab.
Oct 2, 1893.

one. We prefer cheese-cloth.
Collecting gases for lecture experi-
ments over distilled water is
absurd.

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

Our platinum outfit is worth
about \$700. - \$800, and is ample;
it consists of ^(this is Cooke's estimate)

50 Crucibles for quant. work
(each man has one or two for the
year).

- 2 large crucibles - - -
- 10 Gooch -
- 6 Dishes
- 1 Large Dish (\$100.)
- 25 Qualitative crucibles size of
thumbles

All these are got out on tempo-
rary 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

believe belong to Cooke. Best congratulations on your CHEM. M. A.

I have got the actual
corresponding to my
estimate, a better
very truly yours
C. L. Jackson -

Cambridge Nov 28th 93

My dear Prof,

I should think a quanti-
tative balance would do harm to
a class in general chemistry. The
time necessary to teach them to
weigh, and for that matter the
time necessary for each weighing
would be much better devoted
by beginners to learning more im-
portant 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

horn pan balances are good enough weighing to 0.0 gr, and this is as close as is needed in general chemistry. In descriptive chemistry I use with great satisfaction grocer's platform scales weighing to 0.1 gr. In fact, I used these formerly for atomic weight determinations and similar quantitative work with excellent results. The point being to teach methods rather than to get results and I think, if the limit of error is dwelt on properly, such results are more instructive than those which beginners would get weighing (usually incorrectly) to milligrams.

The general chemistry men have ^{Chem. B.} thermometers \$1.50 apiece, but their work is much more physical than I like. There are a few more ex-

pensive thermometers which they get out on temporary order when needed. I have never had thermometers given to my class, even when I gave general as well as descriptive chemistry, and cannot think them necessary.

We use for ^{Chem. B.} drying baths oil-stoves with a bit arrangement on top, nasty 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 quantitatively over the lamp and iron plate. This method has proved most satisfactory.

Chapman pumps, filtering flasks and condensers are never used here by general or descriptive students, and seem to me completely unnecessary. St. cones are but little used by any.