New dear March:—

I am very glad to know by your letter of the 21st that the Draper medal has arrived and that it is so satisfactory. Have you ever noticed, in the appendix to Dr. J.W. Draper's Scientific Memoirs the order of ceremonies observed by the American Academy of Boston in presenting the Rumford medal to Dr. Draper? One or two of their methods of procedure seemed quite suggestive in the present case.

I will prepare, as you requested me to do, a brief synopsis of the scientific work of Professor Bangley for which the Committee awarded him the medal.

Cordially yours,

George F. Barker.
3909 Locust St.
Philadelphia June 12, 1889

My dear Mars:-

Dr. Pepper, the Provost of the University, has taken up the matter of the meeting of the Academy here next Fall very vigorously and has already arranged with the Trustees to give the Academy a grand dinner in the Chapel of the University on Wednesday evening. The President & his Cabinet will be invited and it will be a grand affair. He would be glad if you could stop over a train or two some time soon on your way to Washington to confer with him about the matter.

Cordially yours,

George F. Parker.
My dear Professor Barker,

The Board of Trustees of the University has authorized me to extend a formal invitation to the members of the National Academy of Sciences to dine at the University on Wednesday, November 13th at 6 pm. Is it necessary that any other formal invitation shall be sent as for instance to President Marsh?

Yours very truly

Professor G.F. Barker

May 31st 1889.
3909 Locust St.
Philadelphia Dec. 8th, 1889

My dear Professor March:

Your letter of yesterday is at hand this morning and I am glad to know you are again on your "native health" and content. The matter of the Academy meeting has made considerable progress. In place of the dinner, which was thought to be rather cumbersome to arrange, it has been decided to give a general reception at the Academy of the Fine Arts on Tuesday evening and a gentlemen's reception at the Historical Society's rooms on Thursday evening. As Dr. Pepper has been so active I should like to have you add his name to that Academy Committee; once I believe there is a precedent for putting outsiders on Academy Committees. It would be agreeable to us both, if you would also add Mr. Charles C. Harrison to the Committee. He is a member of the Board of Trustees and is Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, Estates, Property of an excellent man. I suppose it is best that I should remain as Chairman of the Committee.
I am glad to know that you are going to be Dr. Pepper's guest during this meeting. I have asked him to dine with me on Monday evening, Nov 11th, and he has accepted both for you and himself. So now I write to engage you personally for that evening. I am expecting Mr. Draper over to spend a few days with us at the time of the meeting and Dr. Pepper's own dinner parties will keep him at home except on Monday.

The details of the rooms at the University for the meeting will be arranged in a few days. A lunch for each of the three (or four) days of the meeting has been provided for at the University building.

Please make any suggestions that seem to you concerning the meeting. If you are passing through Philadelphia stop over a few hours and we will talk it all over.

With best wishes believe me

Cordially yours,

George F. Barker.
3909 Locust St.
Philadelphia Oct. 23, 1889

My dear March:—

We have had a meeting of our Committee this afternoon. As Dr. Mitchell and Hariman Rogers are both out of town I asked Dr. H. C. Wood (who is a member of the Academy) to serve on the Committee. I hope you will approve.

Tuesday night the University will give the Academy a Reception at the Academy of the Fine Arts. Wednesday evening Dr. Wood will give a general reception at his house. And Thursday evening there will be a reception for the members of the Historical Society. Luncheon will be provided each day at the University.

Cordially yours,

George F. Barker.
Philadelphia Apr. 8, 1890

My dear Professor March:—

Your telegram of today is received and I hasten to reply to it. You will remember no doubt that at the meeting of the National Academy three years ago, the Henry Draper Committee recommended the award of the Draper medal to Professor Pickering, and that at that time, as Chairman of that Committee presented a somewhat elaborate Report, giving the reasons which had influenced the Committee to give the medal to him. This report was prepared at a considerable cost of time and trouble to myself and was submitted to and cory
called by Professor Picturing himself, who pronounced it the best review of his work he had ever seen. That Report has never been the slightest. Mr. Hall informs me that it is in your possession and has been once it was made to the Academy. Naturally enough perhaps, it was not published in the proceedings of the meeting at which it was made and where it belonged, in order to enable you to use the material in it in presenting the medal. But you will excuse me I am sure if I cannot quite see why, if it is unobjectionable, it has not been published before this, as a part of the official proceedings of this meeting; or if it is objectionable, this fact has not been communicated to me so that I might remove the objections in it. At the meeting of this Henry
Draper Committee last fall, the award of the medal was made to Rowland. To my surprise, and to my mortification as well, Professor Young moved that Professor Wright be requested to prepare a Report setting forth the work of Professor Rowland and the reasons for the award. The motion was put and carried and Professor Wright being present accepted the work. Since then nothing has been heard concerning it. I can account for the action of my Committee only by supposing that they considered me delinquent in my duty in not having written, or at least, not having had published any Report on the Pickering award. They must of known of it when rendered, for they are signed it. Will you kindly therefore ask Professor Wright for the Report for which you telegraphed me today? Cordially yours,

George F. Barker.
3909 Foulk St.,
Philadelphia Apr. 10, 1890

My dear Professor March:—

Many thanks for your letter of yesterday. You are right in supposing that I understood two things: 1st, that the Report of the Committee had better be made at the time of the presentation and not at the time of the award of a medal; and, 2nd, that the Report of the Draper Medal Committee in awarding the medal to Pickering has been in the hands of the Academy three years. But I did not understand what you say about the failure of the House to print the Academy Report of two years ago. And no doubt...
this is this whole trouble. I trust you will believe that I did not intend in any way to reflect upon a friend whom I value as highly as I do you. My intention was simply to explain the action of my Committee.

Your telegram came this afternoon. Prof. Wright's recollection of the matter is quite different from mine and I have written Prof. Young in order to be put right. But it is entirely too late for me to do anything now. I regret I did not have the minutes of the Committee writing. I enclose you a slip that you may see the information of our delicious friend Beady with this Reely motor. With best wishes believe me Cordially yours

George F. Barker.
KEELY PUZZLED THEM.

He Gives an Exhibition of “Vibratory Sympathy” Before Scientists.

LEIDEY AND WILCOX MUCH PERPLEXED

One Hundred and Twenty Turns a Second From Unknown Force.

BRASS, IRON, NAILS AND SCHUYLLKILL

A Pennsylvania University Professor Gives It as His Opinion That a New and Wonderful Force Has Been Found.

SPECIAL TO THE INQUIRER.

NEW YORK, April 6 — Professor Leidy, of the University of Pennsylvania, the president of Philadelphia’s famous Academy of Natural Sciences, Professor James M. Wilcox, author of “Experimental Philosophy,” a well-known woman of the city, who has befriended Keely, and a representative of The Inquirer sat in the workshop of Keely, the alleged discoverer of a new force, and saw some queer things yesterday afternoon.

The thing was “motor” visible and Keely said he had long since quiet working at that thoroughly ridiculed engine. He said he would try to show three experiments, from which he would ask Dr. Leidy to declare whether he (Keely) was a fraud or whether he had discovered a new and wonderful force.

Mr. Wilcox was present, it was stated, as a practical physicist, whose writings and researches had led him to deny the possibility of any such discovery as Keely claimed to have made.

The lady referred to, who is a very wealthy and beneficent woman as well-known in London as in the United States, said the experiments were made in what he had certainly supposed would be the interests of science and not to boom any speculative company’s shares. Neither she nor Mr. Leidy cared for the price of any stock.

Dr. Leidy, a member of nearly two score learned societies in this country and Europe, sat about nine feet from the machine by which Keely, a big, tall, awkward-looking man with dark hair and eyes and beard, and clumsy-looking hands, took his stand. Mr. Wilcox and the other two present sat nearer. There was a bright sunlight in the room, and every part of it was distinctly visible to everybody.

THE NAME OF THE MACHINE.

“What is the name of that machine you are standing by?” somebody asked Keely.

“It’s a sympathetic transmitter. It is a negative transmitter.”

“If the force you generated in it?” asked Dr. Leidy.

“It is the answer,” he replied.

The thing referred to was a cupboard about thirty inches high, on which stood a cylinder of what looked like bronze, fitted with a concentric series of upright tubes one-half inch in diameter, also of the same metal, surrounded at its base by a series of graduated horizontal rods, solid and evidently of some resonant metal, and capped by a bell-shaped metal cup.

Keely then took a piece of copper wire and wound it almost tightly around the sphere of metal and placed it between the other two. He then fastened the upper end of the copper wire to a piece of brass spindles, in front of the cylinder on top of the cup, as if it belonged there. The wire was about three feet long. He attached the other end of the wire to a table near by, and on this he put a little metal dish, in which he laid a magnetic needle.

REVOLVING PRODUCINGS FAST.

All this time the spindle he had spun with his twine string was revolving at a prodigious speed. He sat down in a big chair by the cupboard and began clicking the strings of the harp, and tentatively striking with the other hand a responsive chord among the resonant rods on top of the cupboard. When what he called “B flat” was touched on both rod and harp, the magnetic needle gave a shiver, distinctly felt by everybody, and began slowly to revolve from left to right. In a few minutes it was going so fast as to be almost invisible. Keely didn’t go nearer to it, but sat by the cupboard with his hands in his pockets.

The slow revolving all the while, and the echoes of the resonating discs through the room, the “force, which is a vibratory one,” said Keely, “has been transmitted along the wire to the metal disc on which the magnetic needle stands. The disc is solid, as you see, but the force is powerful enough, as now generated, to keep that needle revolving at the rate of 129 revolutions a second for fourteen weeks.”

Keely then pointed out two glass jars, such as chemists use, on a table near by. The jars were of the same size, about forty inches high and ten inches in diameter. They were filled with what was said to be the same water and tasted like Schuykill water. In the bottom of one jar lay a copper globe, cut in half, to show, Keely said, just what it was, and filled in each hollow half with iron nails.

Keely fastened another “platinum silver wire” to the cylinder on the cupboard, detaching the one already in use from the magnetic needle disc. Then he fastened the loose ends of both wires into the metal caps of the cylinders, thus connecting the spindles on his cupboard with the twine string of the harp. Again with his garbed fingers— the joints of the first two fingers of his right hand are as big as walnuts—he sounded the “harp” in the cup board and the resonant bars on top of it.

HEAVY BALLS LIFTED BY SOUND.

“What are you doing now?” asked Dr. Leidy.

“I am trying,” said Keely, “to get the mass chord of that copper sphere full of nails.”

The search for the mass chord continued on the “harp” and the resonant rods. A deep, clear note resounded from Keely’s mouth and at the instant it broke on the ear, a heavy copper globe quivered as if it lay at the bottom of the water, rolled over, and relaxed, as if, abandoning the ties by which it had been fastened at the bottom of the jar, floated at first slowly, then more swiftly and steadily, to the top of the jar, against which it was impinged with a audible concision.

Dr. Leidy was asked this question: “Is it true that this unknown force, or what is it that is called ‘sympathy,’ has actually before our eyes overthrown the gravity with which we are all familiar?”

The answer, slowly, deliberately, was: “I see no escape from that conclusion.”

Turning to the adjacent jar, Mr. Keely again tried to strike the chord, and tried to carry his positive current of force to raise the three brass balls at the bottom of the water.

There are three distinct masses to be operated on,” said he, “and the mass chords for them all are immediately from the other.”

Finally a note was struck which sent a sort of shiver through one of the balls, the smallest. It slowly mounted through the water, remaining awhile at the top. The “negative current,” said Mr. Keely, said, was turned on and it descended, but the chord was struck, and the same ball and one of the others together climbed up to the surface again.

There they remained, while an effort was made to raise the biggest of the three. After some difficulty it was done, was forced to the top. A change of action brought all three at last far down as the middle of the jar, where they were stopped.

The last experiment performed was what was announced as being the propagation and application of “force” through the atmosphere from one room to another without another medium of conveyance than a silk cord. The door into the little back shop, whose existence until then was unsuspected, was now opened, and a cord passed from the transmitter to a large horizontal disc, an axis horizontally. The other end of the cord was not fastened to the globe, but to a slender bar of steel supported on uprights near it. A piece of plate glass an inch thick was put between the transmitter and the other end, and the other end of the glass. Glass plate was put under the uprights which supported the bar.

Glass plates were also put under the uprights which supported the axis of the globe.

POWER FROM THE NOTES OF A HARMONICA.

Keely then took a harmonica in his hands, and allowing the silk cord from the “transmitter” to pass over the harmonica in contact with it, began to sound notes on it. When the “sympathetic chord,” as he said, was struck, “the vibratory force,” he declared, was conveyed through the cord. The bronze globe, which was about 14 inches in diameter, began to revolve about its axis. The faster Keely played, the faster the globe whirled.

“Some day,” said Dr. Leidy, “I suppose a young lady will be able to play on the piano and be able to trim the grass. I see no possible source of doctrine. This demonstration is wonderful. There is no explanation of the effect thus produced except by a vibratory force, such as Keely assigns as the cause.”

DR. LEIDY’S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Dr. Leidy spoke with an air of conviction.

“You must care to be quoted to that effect,” he said. “We have no objection.”

As Dr. Leidy turned away, he said with authority, and with the full understanding that he was speaking for publication:

“You may announce to the world, on my authority, that John E. Keely has discovered a new and wonderful force.”
3909 Concordia
Philadelphia Dec. 28, 1893

My dear marsh:—

I enclose to you this official letter which speaks for itself. Prof. Rowland's letter was written on Nov. 15th and I have been all this time getting replies from my Committee. I suppose it will not be possible to get any money for Rowland until the Academy meets in April.

With the compliments of the season believe me

Very truly yours,

George D. Bahrer.
3909 Locust St.
Philadelphia, Dec. 28th 1892.

Professor C. E. March: —

The following letter, addressed to me as Chairman of the Committee of the Academy on the Henry Draper Fund, has been received:

"My dear Barker: —
I write to inquire whether it is possible for me to obtain two hundred and fifty dollars from the Draper Fund for my spectroscopic work? This will be applied to the measurement of the solar spectrum as I am preparing a table of all the lines with the substance to which they belong.

Anything you can do for me will be much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) Henry A. Rowland."

Accordingly I wrote to the Treasurer of the Academy, Dr. Billings, to ascertain the balance of income of the Draper Fund now available for the purpose. He has replied that this balance is now $1343.70.

The fifth section of the Draper deed of trust provided that the surplus of income in excess of that
necessary for the striking of the Draper medal shall be used by the Academy "in aid of investigations and work in astronomical physics to be made and carried on by a citizen or citizens of the United States of America."

In answer to my letter of inquiry, the members of the Draper Committee have written as follows:

"I will cheerfully vote for such an appropriation." (W. Gibbs) "I am perfectly willing to let Professor Rowland have all the money we can spare out of the Draper fund for his measurements of the solar spectrum." (P. Hewes)

"By all means record me in favor of the grant of $250 to Professor Rowland." (C. N. Long) "I would approve most cordially of the proposition to award the $250 of the Draper funds income to Professor Rowland." (W. Merger)

To all this, I of course heartily agree.

By action of the Academy April 21, 1891, it was resolved "that applications for aid from these funds (the Lawrence Trust and the Draper Funds) should be forwarded to the Academy by the Standing Committee on these Funds, with their recommendation in each case."

I therefore forward to you herewith the application of Professor Rowland for an appropriation of $250 from the Henry Draper Fund, together with the favorable recommendation of the Standing Committee on the Henry Draper Medal.

Respectfully yours,

George F. Barker.
3909 Locust St.
Philadelphia May 12, 1893

My dear Market:

Your note of yesterday is received.

Wendehall writes me that Norton tells Harris that the Report on Chemical Spelling was adopted by the A.A.A.S. as a body and I am trying to find out the fact. Hence the delay in sending you the document I promised. I see no reason however why Harris may not agree at once to ask the Secretary to withdraw his letter, except his own personal pride in the matter. I agree entirely with you that this would be a much better way than for you to write to the Secretary telling him that it is not desired of you to appoint the Committee.

I presume you have already received the printed programme of the A.P.S. Celebration as the card of invitation. They were sent out yesterday.

Cordially yours,

George F. Baker.
Philadelphia May 17, 1893

My dear Professor March:

I have just received a letter from Professor Wiley of Washington who was the General Secretary of the A.A.A.S. in 1891 at the Washington meeting when the final Report of the Committee on Chemical Spelling was made. He says: "In regard to the report on the Spelling of Chemical Names, it was never brought before the Association at large but was simply the action of the Chemical Section. I have written to the Commissioner of Education calling his attention to the statement in the printed card which he has issued, saying that the report was adopted by the American Association. I am sure he will correct this statement in a new edition of the card which he proposes publishing."

In view of this statement of Prof. Wiley, there can be no doubt of the
Correctness of my statement on this subject transmitted to Dr. Mundell. And therefore, I enclose to you a copy of these statements, which I have made for your personal use and which in consequence I have marked private. Trusting that it may be of service to you I am as always,

Sincerely yours,

George F. Barker.
Memorandum.

I. Facts.

The following are the facts in the case as I understand them:

1. The Chemical Section of the A.A.A.S. appointed in 1887 a Committee to consider the spelling and pronunciation of chemical terms.

2. This Committee made preliminary reports to the Chemical Section in 1889 at Toronto and in 1890 at Indianapolis; the final report being made in 1891 at Washington.

3. These reports were made solely to Section C, by which section the Committee was appointed; and they appear in the Proceedings only in connection with the work of that Section. I have not been able to learn that there is anything on record to show that this Association as such had anything to do with the appointment of the Committee or that its reports were made either to the Council or to the Association as a whole. These Reports are not from the reports of the Committee officially appointed by the Association, which latter reports are made to the Council; and no reference is made to them, I believe, in the Proceedings of the Association proper.

4. At the Rochester meeting of the Association in 1892, Marcus Benjamin, then acting as
one of the Chemical Editors of the Funk & Wagnalls Dictionary, brought up before the Chemical Section, as he informs me, the matter of chemical spelling as a practical dictionary question. The Section passed the following resolution: "Resolved, that this Section in response to the inquiries of the editors of this forthcoming Dictionary by Funk & Wagnalls, advise the use of the spelling and pronunciation of chemical terms as adopted by the editors of the Journal of the Chemical Society (London) and by the Special Committee of the Association on this subject. In all cases where they concur, in the few cases of divergence they would recommend the use of both forms in the terms to be defined, occurring in their alphabetical order, and in the descriptive or defining portions of the Dictionary, the use of the principles adopted by the Association as published in the report of 1891." This resolution was spread broadcast in an advertising circular, headed: "Chemical homonyms in the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary in harmony with progressive science. Resolution adopted by Section C, Chemistry, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science concerning the spelling and pronunciation of chemical terms in the Standard Dictionary."

5. On the 4th of November, I received a letter from the Funk & Wagnalls Company notifying me that at the meeting of the American Chemical
Society the following month the subject of the spelling and pronunciation of chemical terms would be presented to this body also, for its consideration.

6. Accordingly, at the said meeting of the American Chem. Soc. at Pittsburgh held in December 1892 this subject was brought up, and after discussion the Society refused to adopt the proposed new system for use in its journals.

7. On the 29th of November, 1892, I received from Marcus Benjamin a letter in which he says: "The publishers of this Standard Dictionary are very anxious to define color in some way that shall be accepted as a standard, therefore a statement prepared with a view of ascertaining whether it would be feasible under any circumstances to bring such a matter before some scientific body, such as the American Association or the National Academy, in order to have them designate some scheme as a standard."

8. When in Washington last week, Professor March showed me three letters. As I remember them one was from the Hanks & Wagner Co. to the Commissioner of Education asking to have the Government request the Academy to appoint a Committee on Color; the second was a letter from the Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior endorsing the application; and the third was from the Acting Secretary of the Interior to Professor March, making this request.
II. Inferences:

The following inferences from the above facts seem to be legitimate:

1. That even if the Report of the Committee was adopted by the Chemical Section of the American Association—of which there is no public record—this Report was never presented to and therefore was never adopted by, the Association as a whole. Consequently, it appears to me incorrect to state as the Commissioner of Education does on the chart issued by him that the "Rules for the Spelling and Pronunciation of Chemical Terms" there given, have been "adopted by the American Association for the Advancement of Science".

2. That the resolution offered in the Chemical Section of the Association in 1892, containing as it does the name of "Frank W. Wagner" and a reference to the "forthcoming dictionary" is not only in bad taste but is also quite objectionable in form; since it would appear to be, in the main, simply an advertising device, intended to connect the Association officially with the Dictionary in question.

3. That this resolution, even as passed by the Chemical Section at Rochester, would not seem to be by any means an unreserved endorsement of the new system of spelling. Hence taken in connection with the fact that the new system does not seem to have found general favor among Chemists, as is shown for instance by the action of the American Chemical Society declining to
adopt it; and on the further fact that our Dinitrochlorobenzene Commission on Chemical Nomenclature, composed of eminent chemists, has already taken questions under consideration, it can hardly be regarded as desirable for the Dept. of Education to issue this chart as authoritative.

4. That further, it would appear that the Hink & Wagner Library has constructed a similar way to make use of the American Chemical Society and of the National Academy of Sciences, asendors of their Dictionary project (the former as regards the question of reform in chemical spelling), the latter as concerns the standards of color.

5. That in consequence, while it is always desirable to have scientific terms defined by the highest scientific authority, yet in all the cases now under consideration, it would appear that for this authority there appeared to be a need for the introduction into its official action of this title and the publications of the business firm making the appeal, and that in so far, to identify itself with the commercial interests of this firm, involves a serious loss of dignity.

6. That since the course of this movement to involve the National Academy in the color reform is apparently the same as that which has endeavored to commit the American Association, the American Chemical Society and the Bureau of Education to a spelling reform, it would seem highly undesirable for the National Academy to take this action suggested.
Philadelphia Dec. 15, 1893

My dear March:—
I do not quite understand your telegram just received. You will remember that at the April meeting in 1891 the Academy voted the Draper medal to Dr. Vogel; and that in April 1892, you made the formal presentation. At this time I placed in your hands a sketch of Dr. Vogel's work and the reasons why the Committee had recommended the award to him. Do not this all the Report that the Committee is expected to make?

With the best wishes, believe me,
Sincerely yours,
George T. Barker.
Prof. Chandler's Office
Columbia College Saturday morning

My dear March:—
I wrote you to New Haven on Thursday asking you to meet with the Chirac Committee this morning and give us the benefit of your advice. Thinking you may have left New Haven before my letter reached you I send this note to say that we are in session and would be glad to have you look in on us.

Cordially yours,

George F. Barker.

Jan. 1894.
3909 Locust St.
Philadelphia Oct. 22, 1894

My dear Professor Marsh:

I am greatly obliged for your kind invitation to be your guest during the coming meeting of the National Academy at New Haven. I have waited a few days before replying, in hopes of being able to arrange my duties here, that I could attend the meeting. But I have not been able to
do this, and so must very reluctantly forego not only the pleasure of being present at the meetings, but also the still greater pleasure of enjoying your hospitality, and meeting so many of my friends at your house. We had as you may have heard, a very pleasant trip abroad. I enjoyed greatly the meeting at Oxford, where many of your friends inquired after you.

With cordial thanks and best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

George R. Barker.
Philadelphia Nov. 10, 1894

Professor C. C. Marsh
President of the National Academy of Sciences:

My dear Sir:

I beg hereunto to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 9th instant notifying me of my appointment on a Committee of the National Academy, the said Committee to report certain specifications necessary for the practical applications of the definitions of certain units of electrical measure, established in an act of Congress approved July 12th 1894. I am quite willing to accept this appointment and to do what I can toward carrying out the objects of the Committee.

Very truly yours,

George F. Barker.
Philadelphia Nov. 21, 1924

My dear Professor Marchi,

Professor Rowland has been here this evening and we have talked about the Committee and its work. I am very glad he agrees with us about the composition of the Committee, especially in believing that no persons not members of the Harvard Acad. should be appointed on it. He agrees with me too about the Cathart cell. I am surprised at what he tells me about Mendenhall. He seems to be acting childishly. Michelson, Newcomb, or Langley would fill his place quite well if he persists in declining.

Cordially yours,

George B. Parker
Philadelphia Nov. 28, 1894

My dear Professor Marchi:—

Your letter is at hand this morning. I regret that I shall not be able to meet you at the Century on Saturday evening, but Mrs. Barker & I have promised our daughter Rose to spend Thanksgiving with her in Washington and we shall not return until Sunday. I expect to see Portland in Baltimore on Friday to have a talk about electrical matters. He lent me a copy of his letter to Memminger and I thought it admirable. The Academy is quite competent of itself to determine the necessary specifications without outside aid; and moreover the questions involved are scientific and not technical ones. Your committee is excellent.

Wishing you a pleasant Thanksgiving,

believe me Cordially yours,
George T. Barker.
Philadelphia Dec. 31, 1894

My dear Professor March:—

In reply to your letter, I find that the 10:10 train from N. Y. reaches Broad St. Station at 12:35 p.m. I will endeavor therefore, to meet that train as you suggest on Thursday next, Jan. 3d, so as to have a conference with you.

I spent the night at Rowland’s house on November 30th and we talked matters over. On Tuesday Dec. 4th I received from England a copy of the Report of the Electrical Standards Committee and at once mailed it to Prof. Rowland. Since that I have heard nothing about the work of the Committee. I trust you have not been induced to put outsiders upon it.

Cordially yours,

George T. Parker.
3909 Locust St.
Philadelphia Jan. 8th 1895

My dear March:

In your letter of Dec. 24th you wrote: “I expect to pass Philadelphia Thursday Jan. 3 on limited for Washington (10:10 a.m. from N.Y.)” Although I thought you were quite liberal in giving me ten days notice I wrote you that I would meet that train and accordingly did so; but failed to find you on it. From what you say in your letter of Jan. 4th I infer that you should have said “Dec. 29th” in your previous letter in place of “Jan. 3”. However, though
become a sort of electrical automaton. You remember that there was some friction between him and Rowland some years ago because he proposed to have the Government establish an electrical testing laboratory in Washington, under his direction; when Rowland had already a similar laboratory in Baltimore. Michelson's appointment is a good one. I am sorry that I shall not be able to come over to the Century on Twelfth night. But I am expecting to be in New York on Friday & Saturday and so I shall hope to meet you at the annual meeting on the 12th. Meanwhile accept kindest greetings for the New Year and believe me, sincerely yours, George F. Barker.
thereby I missed the pleasure of a chat with you, I was not put to inconvenience. So I beg you will not give yourself any meanness about the affair. If I had thought about it, I would have asked you to stop over a train and lunch with me at the Art Club. We could then have had a nice little conference together. Keep this in mind next time.

I am glad you saw Rowland in Baltimore and found out that things are going on well in regard to the report of the National Academy Committee. The dates you mention will suit me very well for the meetings. I am surprised that after Rowland's admirable
letter, Mendenhall should still refuse to act with the Committee. He is not only standing greatly in his own light, but his action seems preposterous and selfish. In one sense perhaps it is well that he declined; for he would have insisted on running the Committee his own way, had he remained a member. I saw the paper of his in “Science” to which you refer, on the subject of Electric units. Under the circumstances, it hardly seems in good taste to parade this subject at so great length. We all know that he has made great use of his position as head of the Coast Survey, to get control of these electrical matters and
Philadelphia Jan. 25, 1895

My dear Professor March:—

Thanks for your letter at hand this morning. I am somewhat disappointed at the postponement of the Academy meeting and cannot quite see the reason for it. Rowland's report is practically "the English Specifications" with which I presume every member of the Committee is familiar. The few slight changes he has made are obviously advantageous; so that no time is needed to consider them. We ought to be ready to meet as a Committee on February 1st. However, I defer entirely to Rowland's opinion in the matter.

Expect to come over to the monthly meeting of the Century on Feb. 2d and shall hope to see you there.

Cordially yours,

George F. Barker.
Philadelphia Feb. 6, 1895

My dear Professor March:—

Your letter is at hand this morning. I wrote to Rowland on my return on Tuesday night saying that I would come to Baltimore and help him put his report into shape if he desired it. I also said that I would meet him here on Thursday afternoon and go to N.Y. with him, if he would let me know the train he would take. But I have not heard a word from him yet. Unless I get a letter in the morning therefore, I think I will not come over to N.Y. until Friday morning. This will give me a plenty of time to get to the Buckingham at 11.

Yours very truly,

George F. Barker
3909 Locust St.
Philadelphia. Nov. 11, 1897

My dear March: —

I send you the enclosed card (in case you have not received one) to let you know what is going on in these parts. The Asborn-Scott crowd has evidently scooped Dr. Pepper and made the Philos. Soc. their tool for securing notoriety. Who appointed Dr. Backard to represent the Academy of Sciences?

I shall hope to see you in Boston next week. It looks now as though we should have a good time. Trusting you are entirely well again accept my kind regards and believe me sincerely yours,

George P. Basker.
Cope Memorial Meeting

to be held in the

Hall of the American Philosophical Society
Independence Square

Friday, November 12, 1897, at 8 P. M.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

National Academy of Sciences
United States Geological Survey
American Ass’n for the Advancement of Science
American Museum of Natural History

University of Pennsylvania
Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia
Wagner Free Institute of Science
American Philosophical Society

(over)
ADDRESS
on the services to science by
Edward Drinker Cope
will be delivered as follows

DR. THEODORE GILL—Work in Fishes, Batrachia and Reptiles
PROF. HENRY F. OSBORN—Work in the Mammals
PROF. WILLIAM B. SCOTT—Contributions to Geology

The following delegates have been appointed to represent the co-operating
Associations on this occasion:

A. S. Packard
National Academy of Sciences

William H. Dall
United States Geological Survey

Theodore Gill
American Association for the Advancement of Science

Henry F. Osborn
American Museum of Natural History

E. G. Conklin
University of Pennsylvania

Harrison Allen
Academy of Natural Sciences

William B. Scott
Wagner Free Institute of Science

William Pepper
American Philosophical Society