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STO - STU, 1920- 1936

**FILE 601**

**STO - STU**



PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
A. E. MORGAN

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

14th October  
1935

Dear Captain Stoker,

It was very kind of you to send me a copy of  
The Way of the Transgressor, which I have been meaning  
to read and shall now read with extra pleasure seeing  
that it is your gift.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Captain T.T.McG. Stoker,  
3489 Drummond Street,  
MONTREAL. QUE.



December 18, 1933.

Dr. T.H. Clark,  
Redpath Museum,  
McGill University.

Dear Dr. Clark,

The enclosed letter from W.E.H.  
Stokes, Merrion, Regent Road, Brightlingsea, Essex,  
has been received at the Principal's Office. Will  
you please answer it direct?

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

Encl.



July 8th, 1924.

Rev. John Timothy Stone,  
126 E. Chestnut Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Reverend Stone:-

Let me acknowledge with many thanks your courtesy and kindness in sending me the Commencement Address delivered by you before the graduating class of the McCormick Theological School. I am taking this home with me and look forward with much pleasure to reading it.

I am glad that I had an opportunity of seeing you again at Burlington. I wonder when and in what circumstances we next shall meet.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,



*Not sent*

November 18th, 1929.

Miss Gladys Storey,  
Hougoumont,  
39, Broadhurst Gardens,  
South Hampstead, N.W.6,  
London, England.

Dear Miss Storey:-

Although the distress of the  
ex-soldier, both Canadian and Imperial, in Canada  
is so great that it takes all one has to spare,  
I cannot refuse your plea to buy the book "All  
Sorts of People" in order to help the distressed  
ex-soldier in Great Britain.

I enclose herewith a Money  
Order for 11s 6d., and wish you every success.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



Oct. Nov 22nd

HOUGOUMONT,  
39, BROADHURST GARDENS,  
SOUTH HAMPSTEAD, N.W. 6.  
London,

Dear General Sir Arthur Currie,

I have promised Lady Stairs to give my profits of a book to help the British Legion; and she has written to say: "I have seen the dishes amongst our ex-soldiers and their families during my husband's life and since. I do hope that you will have a very successful sale. I want to take my part too and enclose a cheque for 6 copies." Lt. R. H. The Prince of Wales, when ordering of me, kindly said that, he was "very glad" to hear of this effort for the Legion.

I should be most grateful if you would be so kind as to purchase a copy from me. The book is eleven shillings and sixpence post free - and might serve as a gift in the New Year. I had the pleasure of sending supplies of Borovik to the Canadian Forces in France during the war, and have mentioned your kind acknowledgment in the book.

Please pardon my troubling you.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely

Gladys Storer,



February 27th, 1926.

Miss Ethel Strachan,  
4378 Western Avenue,  
Westmount, Que.

Dear Miss Strachan:-

Let me thank you for your  
letter of recent date with reference to Summer  
Courses at McGill.

This matter has often received  
the attention of the University authorities, but  
not sufficient interest has been evinced by the  
Professors to encourage us to institute courses.  
Our term from September 15th to the end of May is  
a very strenuous one with few breaks. We have only  
two weeks vacation at Christmas and do not even take  
Easter Monday at Easter time. Professors are usually  
in need of the vacation when it comes. Many of them  
use available time then for quiet investigation and  
writing. I would not press them to give summer  
courses unless they were keenly interested themselves.

We have many excellent courses  
during the winter months which will accommodate many  
more than come. If there is any particular course  
which you would like to suggest I would be glad to  
consider the matter further.

Yours faithfully,



4378 Western Ave  
Westwood  
BT 24

Dir W. H. Currier  
Dear Sir -  
Wald

if it is possible to  
have at McGill

a summer

school <sup>with</sup> the courses



Other than French &  
the library course  
such as other cities  
have? No many  
have leisure time  
in the summer  
that such a school  
would appeal to them.



It could be advertised  
in the daily press to  
ascertain how many  
would be interested.

No doubt the professors  
would interested too.

Yours truly  
The Teacher



**DOCKET STARTS:**

STRANGMAN, CHARLES



Lansdowne Road The Uplands  
Victoria B. C. October 4th. 1929

Sir Arthur W. Currie  
Principal McGill University

Dear Sir:-

While waiting for a further communication as promised in your favor of June 5th. on the subject of my thesis The Origin of the Solar System, I take the liberty to report progress in other directions.

I inclose a copy of a letter from Dr. H. N. Russell, author of "Astronomy" together with a copy of my reply.

The editor of The Scientific American declined to express an opinion because he is independently wealthy, because he has money to burn and because he is too busy.

The editor of "Nature" conveyed the idea that the astronomer is too big a man to be bothered. I had asked these publications to name a fee to be paid in advance.

If it is felt that important reputations and interests are at stake, it would be the part of prudence to evade the issues I have raised. I seem to have encountered that feeling.

Yours faithfully

*Charles Strangman*

*P.S. Dr. I. S. Plaskett, Director of our Local Observatory did not favor me with a reply, altho I had offered to mail him a cheque for \$50 in advance if he would upset my appl. cent.*



COPY

Hotel Weisses Kreuz  
Pontresina Switzerland Sept 12th. 1929

Mr. Charles Strangman  
Victoria B. C.

Dear Sir:-

Two letters from you and a copy of your pamphlet "The Origin of the Solar System" have been forwarded by my secretary, and reached me here on my vacation.

Having examined what you have written I can only endorse fully the unfavourable verdict from Sir Oliver Lodge which you quote in your second letter. You ask for specific criticisms, I will set them down.

First. In your letter of July 22nd. you state that the retrograde motions of certain satellites are inconsistent with your theory. The reality of these retrograde motions is a simple fact of observation, (Compare for example the work of Edellberger and Newton on the satellite of Neptune) If your theory demands direct motion for this satellite it must, on your own admission be erroneous.

Second. In your pamphlet on page 8 and in other places you habitually measure energy in horse-power. Now horse-power is not energy, but the rate of transfer of energy- an altogether different thing. You might as well say that the distance from Victoria to Montreal was 3000 miles per hour and that from Montreal to Toronto 300 miles per hour.

When so fundamental a misunderstanding of the very meaning of the terms used in physical science is found throughout your work it is unnecessary to discuss details.

Very truly yours

(Signed) Henry Norris Russell



COPY

Lansdowne Road The Uplands  
Victoria B. C. Sept 28th. 1929

Dr. H. N. Russell  
Hotel Weisses Kreuz  
Pentrisena Switzerland

Dear Sir:-

I wish to thank you most sincerely for your favor of Sept. 11th. in reply to my letter of July 22nd. You have taken two exceptions to my effort:-

First, You tell me that "the reality of these retrograde motions is a simple fact of observation" An astronomical event is a reality, but an astronomical event has never been observed, the observer merely observes the news of astronomical events - "An altogether different thing" as you remark in another connection. This would be quibble were it not for the fact that it labels the theory of relativity the achievement of a conjurer - i, e, the co-ordination of perverted ideas. The dictionary definition of retrograde motion is going backwards, and since the earth overtakes the moon in their (practically) common orbit, the retrograde motion of the moon becomes a simple 'fact' of observation. We know however from other sources that the moon persists in a forward motion, and this knowledge reduces the simple fact of observation to fiction. The astronomical observer has earned a front seat in any company, but the astronomical interpreter keeps on barking up the wrong tree. I have demonstrated (pages 23-25) that revolution, in the case of the moon would determine a period of 7h & 10m. but since its actual period is 27d 7h & 43m, it does not revolve round its primary, therefore its motion cannot be retrograde. I have also demonstrated that, in the case of the exterior satellite of Saturn (alleged to be retrograde), revolution round its primary would determine a period of 31d & 4h, but since its actual period is 550 days



it does not revolve round its primary but like the moon persists in a forward motion and a forward motion cannot be retrograde. You tell me "If your theory demands direct motion for this satellite, it must on your own admission be erroneous" This is a misconception, my hypothesis announces that if a satellite revolves round its primary, revolution in a counter-clock-wise direction would be in accordance with rule, and that revolution in a clock-wise direction would be an anomaly which the hypothesis could not tolerate, and since it could not tolerate it I examined the astronomer's statement and found it a false alarm. The astronomer is in the habit of referring to fiction in terms of fact, as when he tells us that the moon revolves round the earth, or as when he states that the orbit of the earth is a closed conic section, and if misconceptions result he is to blame.

Second. You tell me that horse-power is not energy but the rate of transfer of energy. This is playing up to my hand, for horse-power becomes the measure of the energy transferred, but what is energy? It is according to 20th Century concepts perpetual motion, and perpetual motion is according to 20th. Century concepts the fundamental entity of which all physical things are created. This is a new outlook and calls for modifications in the old. While these concepts may be premature they are sufficiently well understood to serve the purpose of an hypothesis, and I have a right to use these concepts with all their implications to trace the origin of the solar system, and by means of my hypothesis I have been able to co-ordinate the salient facts of the system, a co-ordination which has elicited from you no word of comment.

When you presented the readers of "Astronomy" with certain unsolved problems for solution, you naturely expected solutions



to come, it at all, by way of some untried method in conflict with convention, for obviously they could come in no other way since the Classical method has centuries of failure behind it as far as the solution of these problems is concerned. Why then should you see fit to assail my method because it is in conflict with convention? Why should you not rather have assailed it because you found it in conflict with itself? Why should you not rather have assailed it because you found it did not deliver the goods? I had expected that you would have made a ruling on these two questions:- Is the method consistent with itself? Does it make good? Instead, you have told me in effect that you decline to examine the method to see how it works because it contains the one feature that gives it a chance:- a new outlook.

I want to provide my lay readers with opinions that deal candidly and understandingly with the issues presented and my readers care not at all if these opinions are for or against. I have had many such opinions upon many subjects from many professional people. Why is the man of science so difficult? These opinions were given as a matter of course and paid for as a matter of course. Why is it that the man of science is so out of alignment with the man of affairs?

Yours faithfully

(Signed) Charles Strangman



Lansdowne Road The Uplands  
Victoria B. C. August 20th. 1929

Sir Arthur W. Currie G. C. M. G. K. C. B.  
Principal McGill University

Dear Sir:-

While waiting for your appraisal of my thesis I asked Sir Oliver Lodge to oblige me with a pronouncement. I beg to hand you a copy of his letter and a copy of what might have been my reply. As a matter of fact I toned down my reply in order to avoid saying that his verdict is only skin deep.

Should your University find it necessary to charge me \$50 or more, I will not object as I am well assured the work will not be only skin deep.

Yours faithfully

*Charles Staugman*



COPY

Normanton House  
Lake  
Salisbury  
31st July 1929

Dear Sir-

I have received three copies of your pamphlet "The Origin of the Solar System," but can make nothing of it. It seems to be purely imaginative, and to incorporate all sorts of data in inappropriate and essentially meaningless manner, so as to arrive at merely fanciful results. You cannot expect astronomers to take it seriously. I do not expect you to accept this verdict, but it is the only one I can give, and it is best to be frank.

Yours faithfully

(Signed) Oliver Lodge

To Charles Strangman Esq.

COPY OF REPLY

Sir Oliver Lodge F. R. S.  
Normanton House Lake Salisbury

Dear Sir:-

I thank you most sincerely for your letter of 31st July. I much appreciate your candor for it gives me an insight into your point of view, and from your point of view the verdict is just. I cannot however escape the conviction that 20th Century physics has made the scrapping of Newton's theory of gravitation inevitable. Should this idea seem preposterous my thesis becomes automatically ruled out of Court. Newton's theory will be scrapped by the open-minded when a better one has been formulated. I venture to think that 20th Century physics has already provided data for a better one. I venture to think that a more profound knowledge of the structure of atoms will reveal the factors which determine the



behaviour of heavenly bodies, just as it will also reveal the factors which determine that water will not only cease to contract but shall actually expand as it approaches the freezing temperature. Newton's theory may be to you a gift from the gods: To me it is an intolerable tyranny from which the mind clamors for emancipation. The theory works for quite definite reasons, but like the first flying-machines it works badly, for it is not able to solve simple problems relating to the solar system. The astronomer has not solved these problems because he has not gone the right way about it. How do I know? Because he has been nearly 300 years on the job. If I have gone the right way about it, initial blunders do not count, for they may be rectified. Your verdict implies that I have not gone the right way about it, else it is irrelevant, but that you cannot know until you have tried it out, in the mean time your verdict is only skin deep, it does not hit the mark.

Yours faithfully

(Signed)

Charles Strangman



Lansdowne Road, The Uplands  
Victoria B. C. June 11th 1929

Gen. Sir Arthur W. Currie  
Principal McGill University Montreal

Dear Sir:-

I have your favor of 5th. inst. and think it most kind  
of you to bother about my thesis so soon after your return.

I inclose a paragraph for insertion at middle of page 9  
in order the better to define my position.

Yours most respectfully

*Chas. Stangerman*



This paragraph is written to amplify my pioneer equipment. It is proper to challenge any part of my equipment that I make use of, but it would, I submit, be irrelevant to challenge any part of my equipment that I do not make use of.

Motion used to be regarded as a property of a thing. This is one of many ideas that need to be revised. To convey his ideas, the pioneer is obliged to use terms whose ancient meanings are in a state of transition. Motion is now regarded as the metaphysical entity of which all physical things are created. From this it follows that the idea of "rest" has ~~no~~ scientific status. All combinations of motion with itself exist in numerical sequences, indicating that the fundamental entity has structure. The numerical sequences are the factors that determine ratios and ratios <sup>in</sup> turn provide the mathematical bases. Uncombined motion may have a velocity approaching infinity, this however is conjecture since it gives no reactions. When motion combines with itself to create radiant motion, its velocity is of the order of 186,000 miles per second. When motion combines with itself to create matter it provides itself with a local habitation. The structure of matter is remarkable for it is the parade ground of forces aggregating some 263 thousand million horse-power per gram. When matter absorbs energy its mass becomes increased in a definite ratio. When matter expels energy its mass becomes diminished in the same definite ratio. Work and energy are not physical things, they are symbols used to express transitions of motion from one state to another. These transitions are expressed by means of equations, but in order that equations may be intelligible, the physical counterparts engaged in these transitions



have to be located. The physical counterpart of motion is mass, for the motion of all moving things is a part of the mass of their atomic structures. The so-called force of gravitation has no physical counterpart, it has therefore no scientific status, it is merely a fiction invented to make the theory of gravitation coherent, besides its implications are grotesque. These short cuts are characteristic of the science of astronomy, that is the reason astronomy is unable to account for these regularities in the solar system for which the mind demands an explanation. The units of which molecular mass is built up are probably stable, that is to say, incapable of dissolution, but the mass of translation- the physical counterparts of the motion of bodies in space- is readily induced to enter into new combinations, such as radiant motion. The three main divisions of work in the universe are:-

- (1) The work of maintaining matter in physical being. Matter is maintained in physical being through the constant transition of motion from one state to another.
- (2) The work of translating matter in space. Mass of translation may be said to seize hold of matter and fly away with it.
- (3) The work of radiating mass away from its local habitation.



**DOCKET ENDS:**  
STRANGMAN, CHARLES



**DOCKET STARTS:**  
STRATHCONA HALL



*Strathcona Hall*

November 7th, 1924.

W. M. Birks, Esq.,  
Phillips Square,  
Montreal.

My dear Mr. Birks:-

I am enclosing herewith five  
cheques for the Building Fund, Strathcona Hall:

C. R. Hosmer	\$500.00
Wm. McMaster	100.00
W.R. Miller	100.00
C.E. Neill	150.00
Southam Press	250.00

Yours faithfully,

Principal.



W. M. BIRKS  
MONTREAL

Montreal, Nov. 8th, 1924.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
C I T Y.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

May I acknowledge yours  
of yesterday enclosing cheques for the following  
subscriptions towards the \$16,000.00  
odd required for the new heating plant and  
re-modelling of Strathcona Hall.

C. R. Hosmer	\$500.00
Wm. McMaster	100.00
W. R. Miller	100.00
C. E. Neill	150.00
Southam Press	250.00

I am acknowledging all these subscriptions,  
directly, as well.

Yours very truly,

WMB:HB.

  
HON. TREASURER  
McGILL Y.M.C.A.



SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

OFFICE OF  
THE PRESIDENT

MONTREAL

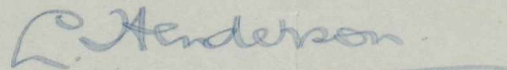
November  
eleventh  
1924

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur :

Your letter to Mr. T. B. Macaulay under date the 4th inst., re Strathcona Hall, comes to hand during the President's absence in the West, and inasmuch as his return is not expected before the end of next week any reply thereto must necessarily be delayed for some days. Your communication will be placed on Mr. Macaulay's desk and his attention drawn to it at the earliest opportunity.

Truly yours,



Private Secretary.



September 2nd, 1924.

J. P. Anglin, Esq., B.Sc.,  
C/o. Anglin-Norcross Limited,  
65 Victoria Street,  
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Anglin:-

At the request of Dr. Adams  
I am sending you herewith copies of a letter in  
connection with Strathcona Hall signed by Dr.  
Adams and myself.

I understand the Committee  
were to decide to whom the letters should be sent.

Yours faithfully,



STRATHCONA HALL  
McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL

TELEPHONE: PLATEAU 1156

772 SHERBROOKE ST. WEST

RECEIVED NOV 20 1936

Nov. 19, 1936.

Memorandum

From the Warden, Strathcona Hall

To the Principal, McGill University.

Strathcona Hall is owned by the Young Men's Christian Association of McGill University, incorporated in 1904 by an act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec. The property is controlled by an Advisory Committee which acts as a Board of Trustees. The present Chairman of this Advisory Committee is Dr. G. A. S. Ramsey and the Honorary Treasurer is Colonel Gerald W. Birks.

*Mr Brooks says this is correct.  
This is the legal title, The  
organization is not defunct,  
they have an annual meeting  
each year. The operations  
go under the name of the  
of Student Christian Movement,  
but this is only a name.*



**DOCKET ENDS:**  
STRATHCONA HALL



L. P. MENZIES, B. A. B. PAED  
PRINCIPAL



R. M. TRUEMAN  
SECRETARY

Strathroy, Ont., Jan. 17, 1926.

Sir Arthur Currie, President,  
Mc. Gill University,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur;

I wish to thank you for your medal which you so generously give us. When I wrote you we were to have the Commencement before Christmas but we found that impossible, so we held it last Friday night, Jan. 14<sup>th</sup>; and the night was most successful. Mr. J. R. Mc. Donald presented your medal.

Again thanking you I am  
Yours most truly  
L. P. Menzies



PRINCIPAL'S OFFICE  
ARTS BUILDING

MEMORANDUM

October 15, 1935.

To The Principal

FROM DM

Mrs. Allen W. Strong, 86 Somerville Ave. Westmount, phone Dexter 2378, widow of a former mathematics-physics professor-teacher in Montreal High School, has some very good antique furniture which she wishes to sell. Particularly a large mahogany bookcase-secretary. This can be separated into two pieces and used apart as there are legs on the bookcase also. Antique, handmade, glassed in shelves, about half a dozen, with adjustable notches. Bookcase is 72 inches high without feet, 5 in.ft.; 51 in.wide; 13 ft.deep from front to back. Secretary is 43 in. high, including feet, 19 in. wide, 21 in. deep from front to back. She would like you to have one of your daughters go and see this and make her an offer before Saturday if you are interested. On Saturday she will send the stuff to auction if she cannot dispose of it to you or someone else, as she wants to move into a small apartment where she cannot have it. She also speaks of some antique mahogany chairs. Told her you would not likely be interested in this until you were actually in your house, but promised to telephone her about it.





67  
CANADIAN PACIFIC R.Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH  
TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 2

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, Manager Telegraphs, Montreal.

Sent No.	Sent By	Rec'd By	Time Sent	Time Filed	Check
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Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to:

December 8/20

67  
Six Cayuphelle Street  
"The Times" London, England

Heartly congratulations recent well-merited  
promotion and distinction. Rejoice that  
Canadian Club formally honors you  
tonight. Success to both!

Currie



W. J. CAMP, Assistant Manager, Montreal, Que.  
D. H. BOWEN, Supt., Sudbury, Ont.  
C. L. LEIGHTY, Supt., Toronto, Ont.  
W. D. NEIL, Supt., Montreal, Que.  
A. C. FRASER, Supt., St. John, N.E.

W. MARSHALL, Assistant Manager, Winnipeg, Man.  
R. N. YOUNG, Supt., Vancouver, B.C.  
D. L. HOWARD, Supt., Calgary, Alta.  
D. COONS, Supt., Moose Jaw, Sask.  
E. M. PAYNE, Supt., Winnipeg, Man.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA UNDER ORDER 162.  
DATED MARCH 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any un-repeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case the Company shall be liable for damages, suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding \$200., due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

#### DAY LETTERS.

This Company will receive DAY LETTERS, to be transmitted at rates lower than its standard telegram rates, as follows: one and one-half times the ten-word Day message rate shall be charged for the transmission of fifty (50) words or less, and one-fifth of the initial rate for such fifty words shall be charged for each additional ten (10) words or less.

DAY LETTERS may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTERS are, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of full-rate messages.

DAY LETTERS shall be written in plain English, or in French. Code language is not permitted.

DAY LETTERS may be delivered by the Telegraph Company by telephoning the same to the addresses, and such deliveries shall be a complete discharge of the obligation of the Telegraph Company to deliver.

DAY LETTERS are received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a DAY LETTER shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such DAY LETTER on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of full-rate messages under the conditions named above.



FROM SIR CAMPBELL STUART.

Dear Sir Arthur.

Mr. Merle Davis presented  
your letter of introduction  
to me a short time ago.  
I was first of all delighted  
to do anything for any  
friends of yours - and also  
as one of the guarantors  
in this country of the  
English mission to Honolulu  
I was naturally much  
interested. Leonid Curtis  
and I have spent many  
hours together over the  
future of the Royal Institute  
here - and I am much  
alive to the importance of



FROM SIR CAMPBELL STUART.

this associated American  
activity. I am so glad  
to learn Canadian branches  
are commencing to  
flourish. I hope Davis  
thinks with ER Bacon  
who with me is much  
interested in the Institute  
and I did all I could  
to help him as he will  
tell you when you see him.

Fred Whyte wrote a  
number of articles for us  
on China which were  
admirable. and in  
keeping with everything  
he does -



FROM SIR CAMPBELL STUART.

I hope to see you in  
April, as my mother wants  
to go out for the marriage  
of her great nephew to a  
daughter of Herbert Nelson.  
My life is so much more  
occupied than it used to  
be. That my visits of  
necessity are all too  
brief. But I hope I  
shall be more fortunate  
in a train with you this  
time than I have been on  
the last two hurried occasions.

With all good wishes

Yours sincerely

W. Deby. Campbell Stuart