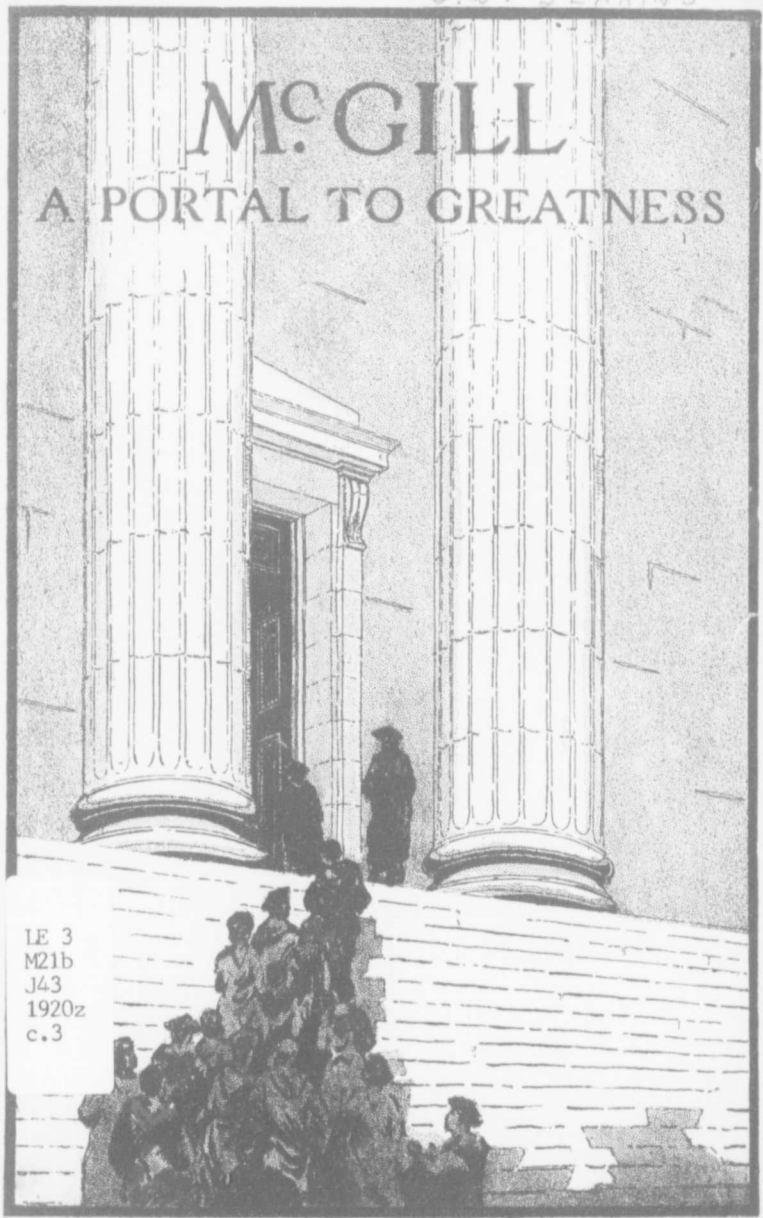


J.W. JEAHINS

MCGILL

A PORTAL TO GREATNESS



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McGILL, A PORTAL TO GREATNESS

BY

J. W. JEA KINS, B. A.

*Secretary of the Graduates' Society
of McGill University*



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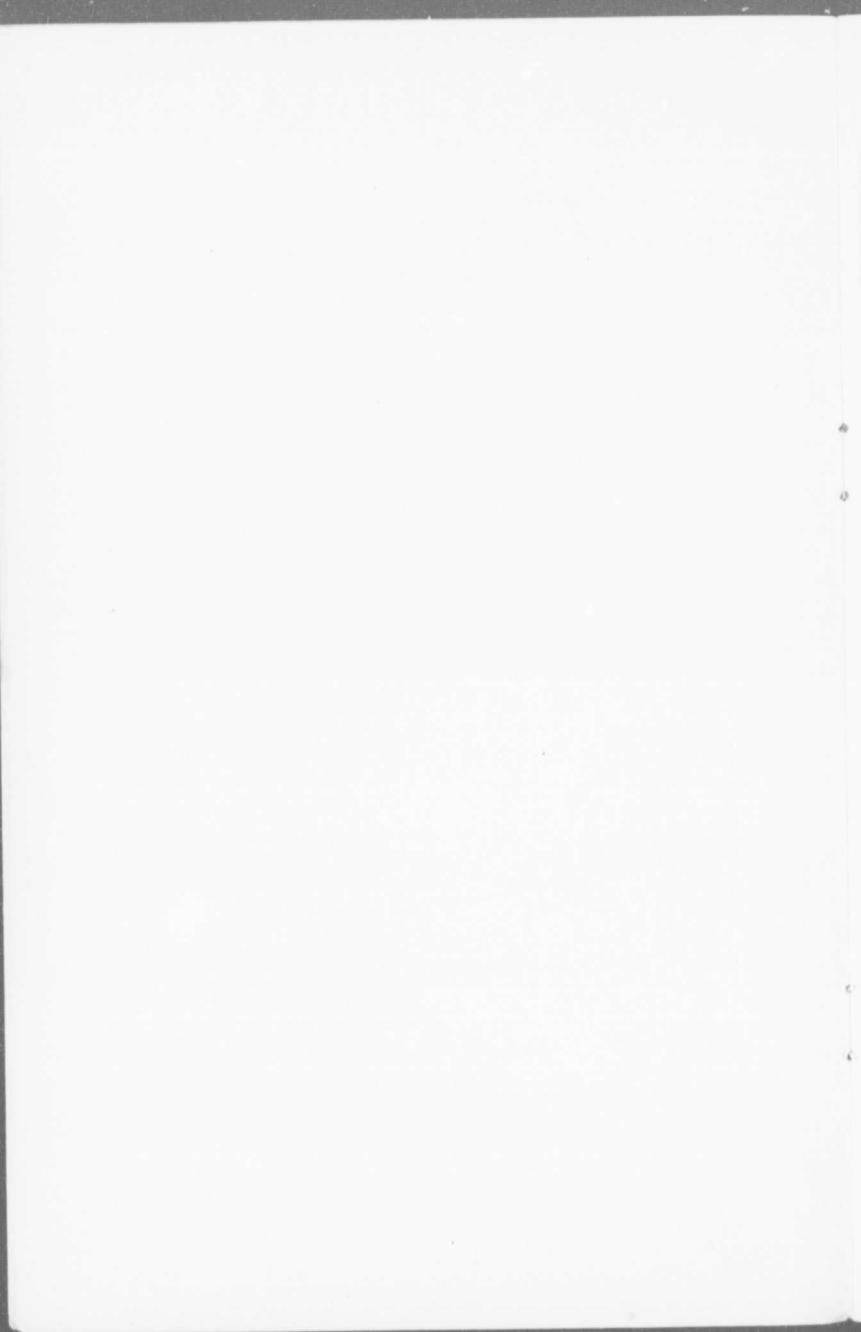
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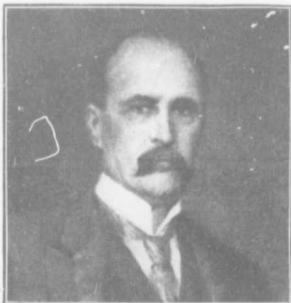
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PREFACE

HERE is scarcely a habitable corner of the world where McGill men or women are not to be found. Everywhere they are "carrying on,"—with the training which they acquired at their Alma Mater as their greatest asset. The fame of McGill men is something which is common to the entire body of graduates. The object of this booklet is not an attempt to portray McGill's great men; it is simply to point out representative men in different callings—Arts, Law, Medicine, Science, Education, Business, Politics, the Church, the Army, etc,—in order that the public may the more readily realize something of what the great University is doing for the country.





William Osler, Med. 1872

professorship at Oxford, where he remained till his death in December, 1919. Besides being a great graduate of McGill Osler was a great Canadian and a great man. He received many honors from different scientific and educational institutions and was created a Baronet in 1911.

SIR THOMAS G. RODDICK, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S., is an eminent surgeon, and at the same time a great force in all movements that have to do with the social and moral welfare of the country. Upon graduation from McGill he was final prizeman of his year and the winner of the Holmes gold medal. In 1872 he was taken on the staff of the University as Lecturer on Hygiene, becoming successively Demonstrator of Anatomy and Professor of Clinical Surgery. He was Dean of the Medical Faculty from 1901 till 1908. In 1896 Sir Thomas had the high honor of being elected President of the British Medical Association, being the first Colonial physician to receive this distinction. During the North West Rebellion, in 1885, Sir Thomas organized the hospital and ambulance service and was in charge of the medical service in the field, holding the rank of deputy surgeon general of militia. Wishing to exploit a scheme of Dominion medical registration for which a federal act was necessary, Sir Thomas succeeded in being elected to the Dominion Parliament in 1896 as representative for St. Antoine division, Montreal. He remained in the House of Commons until 1904. His bill, the Roddick Bill, was passed in 1902. Sir Thomas holds the honorary degrees of LL.D. from Edinburgh and Queens Universities. He is an honorary Fellow of the Royal Canadian Society and a member of the Board of Governors of McGill University.



Thomas G. Roddick, Med. 1868

IT is seldom that a man excels at more than one vocation. Dr. R.

Tait McKenzie is an outstanding exception to this rule. A physician of no mean repute, he is also a famous sculptor and is generally recognized as one of the greatest authorities on the subject of physical education. Left as a boy, on the death of his father, without financial means, Tait McKenzie, by his own vigor and perseverance, worked his way successfully through the Ottawa Collegiate Institute and McGill University. In 1895 he was taken on the staff of McGill as Demonstrator in Anatomy and was later made Medical Director of Physical Training. In 1904 he became Director of the Department of Physical Education at the University of Pennsylvania. Here, too, he developed his idea of immortalizing in sculpture the American athlete. Dr. McKenzie now ranks amongst the first sculptors of the continent. He served through the war as a Major in the R.A.M.C.



R. Tait McKenzie, Arts, 1889, Med. 1892

SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL, Professor of the History of Medicine at McGill, is one of the many McGill men who have become famous outside of their profession. Although a physician of no mean repute, Sir Andrew is better known as an educationist and as a writer. He is the editor of the



Andrew Macphail, Arts, 1888, Med. 1891

"University Magazine" and of the "Canadian Medical Journal." In addition to a great variety of contributions to medical, literary and daily publications, he has published a number of books—among others, the "Essays in Puritanism," "Essays in Politics," "Essays in Fallacy," and "The Vine of Sibmah." Sir Andrew is very well known as a popular lecturer. During the war he played another role, as a Captain in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. In 1910, in recognition of his eminent attainments, Sir Andrew was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. The announcement of his knighthood appeared amongst the New Year's Honours of 1918.



F. A. C. Scrimger, V.C., Arts, 1901, Med. 1905

the Victoria Cross. He is rightly awarded a place among the great men of McGill. Dr. Scrimger has a remarkable war record. Proceeding to France as Captain and Medical Officer of the 14th Bat. Royal Montreal Regiment, he rose to be Lieut-Colonel and Chief Surgeon at No. 3 Canadian General Hospital, Boulogne. He is at present practising his profession in Montreal and is on the Medical Staff of McGill University.

"ON the afternoon of the 25th April, 1915, in the neighborhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station, in some farm buildings, which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed, under heavy fire, the removal of the wounded and he himself carried a wounded officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable to carry the officer further, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained. During the very heavy fighting between the 22nd and 25th, Captain Scrimger displayed continuously, day and night, the greatest devotion to his duty amongst the wounded at the front." This is the official description in the "London Gazette" of the gallant deeds which earned for Captain Scrimger

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. S. BIRKETT, C.B., is Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill and an oto-laryngologist of high repute. After graduation Dr. Birkett was connected with the Montreal General Hospital and the Montreal Dispensary, joining the staff of McGill in 1889 as Junior Demonstrator of Anatomy. In 1895, he became Professor of Laryngology and Otology, and was chosen to be Dean of the Medical Faculty upon the resignation of Dean Shepherd. Dr. Birkett is a Governor of the Montreal General Hospital. He is president or vice-president of many medical associations and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine. On the outbreak of war Dean Birkett organized and commanded No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill). In recognition of his distinguished service during the war His Majesty the King was pleased to create General Birkett a Commander of the Bath.



Herbert Stanley Birkett, Med. 1886

**THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR WILFRID LAURIER,**

statesman, was perhaps the most distinguished of all the graduates of McGill. Beginning his career as an advocate in Montreal he soon entered the political arena and, in 1871, was elected to the Provincial Legislature as Liberal member for Drummond-Athabasca. Three years later he was elected to represent the same constituency in the House of Commons. In 1887, he succeeded Mr. Blake as leader of the Opposition and so remained until the defeat of Sir Charles Tupper's Government in 1896, when he became Prime Minister. Sir Wilfrid had the distinction of being the only French-Canadian to have held this post. A brilliant man in every sense of the word, Laurier was famed throughout the world for his qualities as a statesman and an orator. Mr. Andrew Carnegie said that Laurier was one of the greatest living men of his time.



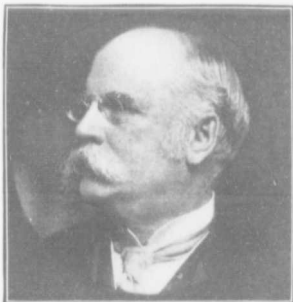
Wilfrid Laurier, Law, 1864

MCGILL had the honour of supplying the first Prime Minister for the Province of Alberta. The Honourable A. C. Rutherford, who held this distinguished office from 1905-1910, began his career as a lawyer, being called to the Bar in 1885. After completing courses of study at McGill University and Osgoode Hall, Mr. Rutherford practised law in Ottawa for ten years. He moved to Edmonton South in 1895 and, in 1899, became Secretary



Alex. Cameron Rutherford, Arts and Law, 1881

Treasurer and Solicitor for the town of Strathcona. From law to politics is an easy road, and Mr. Rutherford having decided to enter the political field soon made his influence felt. He was elected to the Legislature of the North-West Territories in 1902, 1905 and 1909. He was chosen President of the Liberal Association of Alberta, in 1905, and in the same year became Premier of the Province. After retiring from the Premiership in 1910, Mr. Rutherford held the office of Minister of Education and Provincial Treasurer. During his regime as Prime Minister all provincial institutions were established in Alberta, as in the older provinces, and the University of Alberta was founded.



Charles J. Doherty, Law, 1876

the St. Ann division of Montreal. In 1911 he became Chief Justice in the Borden administration. In recognition of his services to the country, and especially as one of Canada's representatives at the Peace Conference, Mr. Doherty was created an Imperial Privy Councillor in the New Year's Honours List of 1920.

MCGILL'S representative in the Dominion Cabinet, the Right Honourable Charles J. Doherty, Minister of Justice for Canada, is a McGill man in the fullest meaning of the word. The most brilliant student in his class, he graduated with honours, winning the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal. In 1893, he took the degree of D.C.L. He was for many years Professor of Civil and International Law at the University, while at the same time he was a leading advocate of Montreal. He became a Judge of the Superior Court in 1891 and occupied a seat on the bench for fifteen years. Resigning his judgeship to enter politics, Mr. Doherty was, in 1908, elected member of Parliament for

THE HONOURABLE JOHN D. MACLEAN, Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary in the Government of British Columbia, is a medical graduate of McGill University. Very early in life his interest in education was apparent, for at the age of sixteen he was granted a temporary teacher's certificate in his native province of Prince Edward Island. Later he taught in the public schools of British Columbia. Abandoning the teaching profession, he came to study medicine at McGill and after graduation practised for a number of years in Canada and the United States. Always prominent in the public life of the community, Dr. MacLean, in 1915, received the Liberal nomination in the electoral district of Greenwood, B.C., and in the following year was elected to a seat in the Legislative Assembly of that Province. On the formation of the Government under the Premiership of the late Honourable H. C. Brewster, Dr. MacLean was given the portfolio of Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary. Under his administration many improvements have been made in the educational system and in the Public Health Department of the Province.



John Duncan MacLean, Med. 1905

NEXT to his skill as a leading metallurgist of the continent, the most striking thing about E. P. Mathewson is his great personality. This has helped him where others have failed, for it makes men glad to do their best for him. His first position after graduation was with the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Co. In 1902, he moved to the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. of Anaconda, Mont., and soon became Manager of the Reduction Works. Here he was so successful that he made the Washoe plant the show-place of the metallurgical world. While at Anaconda, Mr. Mathewson made a reputation as a good citizen as well as a metallurgist. Leaving Anaconda in 1916, Mr. Mathewson for a short time was in charge of the new plant of the British America Nickel Corporation in Canada and subsequently accepted a position on the board of directors of the American Smelting and Refining Co., New York. Later he severed his connection with that concern and is now a free-lance as a consulting metallurgist. In 1920, Mr. Mathewson received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the Colorado School of Mines.



Edward Payson Mathewson, Science, 1885

A. E. FOREMAN, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works of British Columbia, has had a rapid rise in the engineering profession, fulfilling the promise displayed in his brilliant undergraduate career, when he led his class in each of the four years of the course, finally graduating as gold medallist. Mr. Foreman, in the course of his engineering career, has



Alvah Ernest Foreman, Science 1903

been connected with many of the largest public works in the Province of British Columbia and is recognized as being one of the foremost engineers of Western Canada. He has held many public offices outside of his profession, including the vice-presidency of the Canadian Club from 1918-1920. He has recently been chosen to the important office of President of the Canadian Good Roads Association. He is chairman of the Victoria Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, member of the Council of the Association of Professional Engineers of the Province of British Columbia and a member of the Executive of Convocation of the University of British Columbia.

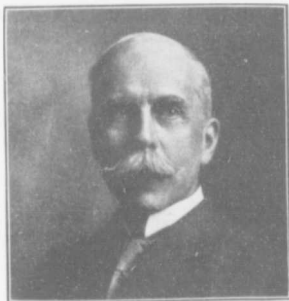


Louis A. Herdt, Science, 1893

BORN at Trouville, France, Louis Herdt early in life left his native land to come to Canada. He was educated at the Montreal High School and McGill University, graduating from the latter institution after a brilliant course in electrical engineering. In 1902, he took his degree of Master of Engineering and, in 1910, the degree of Doctor of Science. He holds the degree of Electrical Engineer from the Montefiore Electro-technical Institute of Liège, Belgium, and is also a graduate of the Laboratoire Central d'Electricité, Paris. He is an Officier d'Académie, France, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Dr. Herdt is consulting Electrical Engineer and vice-chair-

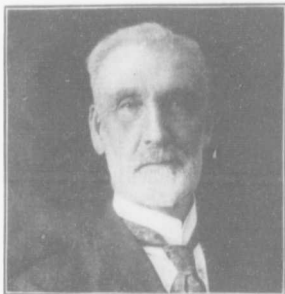
man of the Montreal Tramways Commission. He is President of the National Committee Canada-International Electrotechnical Commission. Since 1909 he has been Professor and head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, McGill University, and is considered to be one of the leading electrical engineers of Canada.

THE Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University, and acting principal of that institution for eighteen months, Dr. Adams ranks amongst the leading scientists of the country. Beginning his career with the Canadian Geological Survey at Ottawa he was, after a few years, induced to return to McGill and, in 1893, became head of the Geological Department. Although a great teacher, Dr. Adams is chiefly noted for his work in research. In 1907, he received the coveted honour of Fellowship in the Royal Society of London for his investigation of the flow of rocks under pressure and heat. During the war Dr. Adams became Deputy Director of the Educational Services of the Canadian Overseas Military Forces. Dr. Adams holds the degree of B.Sc., M.A.Sc., and D.Sc. from McGill, Ph.D., Heidelberg, D.Sc. (Hon.), Tufts College, Hon. LL.D., from both Queen's and Toronto Universities. He has received many honours and was recently elected Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences, the highest honour American Science can bestow on one who is not an American citizen.



Frank D. Adams, Science, 1878

A man whose scholarly attainments are only equalled by his practical ability is the Honourable John S. Archibald, Acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court. He graduated in Arts, from McGill University, in 1867, with high honours, and was the winner of the Prince of Wales gold medal. Three years later he had completed his law course, carrying off highest honours and the Elizabeth Torrance gold medal. After graduation, Mr. Archibald first practised alone, later he formed, with Mr. McCormick, the firm of Archibald and McCormick. In 1887, dissolving this partnership, he formed one with the Hon. W. W. Lynch and Geo. G. Foster. A year after graduation, Mr. Archibald had the honour of being appointed lecturer on criminal law at his Alma Mater. In 1880, he was made professor. A few years previously he had received the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. For six years Mr. Archibald held the office of alderman for St. Antoine Ward, Montreal. In 1893, he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. The Honourable Mr. Justice Archibald is the senior member of the Board of Governors of McGill.



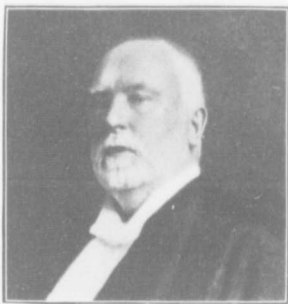
John Sprott Archibald, Arts 1867, Law 1870

A member of the Bar who has gained his high position by the most eminent talents, both as a practising barrister and as a legal writer, the Honourable Pierre B. Mignault, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, is recognized to be amongst the leading jurists of the Dominion and is one of the highest authorities at the Canadian Bar. From the year of his graduation, until the time of his appointment to the Supreme Court, Justice Mignault practised as an advocate in Montreal. He became a member



Pierre B. Mignault, Law, 1878

of the Staff of his Alma Mater, as Professor of Civil Law, and was considered to be one of the most valuable teachers in the law department. Mr. Mignault is the author of many works of a literary and scientific nature dealing chiefly with the subject of law. He was one of the editors of the Quebec Official Law Reports. Mr. Justice Mignault is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from both Laval and McGill Universities; the latter being conferred in 1920, in recognition of his eminence as a jurist, his valuable services to the University and his public service as a member of the International Waterways Commission.



Melbourne M. Tait, Law, 1862

THE LATE HONOURABLE SIR MELBOURNE M. TAIT, born in Richmond, Que., and receiving his preliminary education at the public school there, entered McGill University in 1859. Graduating three years later, he began his professional career as an advocate, practising first in Richmond, and afterwards in partnership with the late Sir John Abbott. Rapidly coming to the front in his profession he was made a King's Councillor, in 1882, and a puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in 1887. He was for a time treasurer of the Montreal Bar. In 1894, he was made acting chief Justice of the Supreme Court and, in 1906, he became Chief Justice. Sir Melbourne was a Captain in the 54th

Regiment, serving in this capacity during the Fenian Raid. He was one of the founders, and for many years the President, of the Children's Memorial Hospital. He was a Fellow of McGill University, a Doctor of Civil Law of the same institution and a Doctor of Civil Law of Bishop's University. He was knighted by Queen Victoria on the occasion of her Jubilee in 1897.

THE HONOURABLE J. G. SAXE, grandson of John Godfrey Saxe, the Vermont poet, is one of the most prominent of a large number of McGill Graduates who are holding prominent positions in the United States. Mr. Saxe was a brilliant student. He graduated with high honours, winning the Prince of Wales gold medal. After a course at Columbia University, where he took his degree of LL.B., Mr. Saxe followed the profession of law in New York State, becoming, in 1909, a member of the law firm of Worcester, Williams and Saxe. In 1911 and 1912 Mr. Saxe was a member of the Senate of the State of New York, and in 1914 held the position of Counsel to the Governor. In 1915, he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Since 1918 he has been chairman of a committee of the New York City Bar Association, drafting a new practice act and rules for the State of New York. In 1916, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Saxe by Middlebury College, on account of his zealous studies of the principles of Government and his distinguished services in the practice of law.



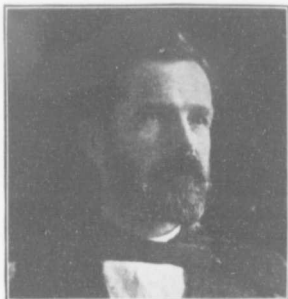
John Godfrey Saxe, Arts, 1897

OF the McGill men who have attained prominence in the world of finance, Colin Livingstone stands amongst the first. Upon graduation from the University, Livingstone began his career as a reporter for the "New York Herald," and later was for one session Professor of Chemistry and Physics in a polytechnical school. He soon began to follow the natural bent of his genius and, in 1890, had risen to be Vice-President and Treasurer of the R. Wayne Wilson Co., publishers, New York. In 1905, Mr. Livingstone became secretary to U. S. Senator Stephen B. Elkins. In 1900, he was made secretary to a commission on Interstate Commerce appointed by the United States Senate. While still engaged with the commission, Mr. Livingstone became Vice-President of the American National Bank, Washington. In addition to this important position Mr. Livingstone is president or vice-president of more than ten different large corporations; among others, President of the Potomac and Chesapeake Steamship Co., and Vice-President of the Washington and Old Dominion Railway. Mr. Livingstone is deeply interested in the Boy Scout Movement and is the President of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America.



Colin H. Livingstone, Arts, 1886

A pioneer in missionary work, and a man who has done much in laying the foundation of education and religion amongst the Indians and Esquimaux of Canada, is the Right Reverend J. A. Newnham, D.D., Bishop of Saskatchewan. Dr. Newnham was ordained to the Ministry of the



Jervois Arthur Newnham, Arts, 1878

Anglican Church in 1878, the year he graduated from McGill. After graduation he spent some years amongst the missions of the then wild country up the Ottawa. Later he went to the shores of Hudson Bay where he spent thirteen years with the Indians and Esquimaux. For the past seventeen years Bishop Newnham has been ministering to the new settlers and Indians north of the Saskatchewan. Dr. Newnham was made Bishop of Moosonee, in 1893, and was transferred to the Anglican Diocese of Saskatchewan in 1904. He is a Doctor of Divinity of St. John's College, Winnipeg and of the University of Emmanuel College, Saskatchewan.



Charles William Colby, Arts, 1887

COMBINING within himself a knowledge of the arts and crafts, Dr. Colby is at the same time an author of high standing, a Professor of History at McGill University and the President of the Noiseless Typewriter Co. of New York. The son of the late Honourable C. C. Colby, statesman, Charles Colby, early in life, gave promise of a brilliant future. He graduated from McGill at the age of twenty, with highest honours in English and History, and the winner of the Shakespeare gold medal. Proceeding to Harvard University for post-graduate work he took his A.M. degree in 1889 and, in the following year, his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1893, Dr. Colby returned to McGill as a

member of the staff, lecturing in the English language and history. He soon became a full Professor and, from that time until a few years ago, when he found it necessary to ask for extended leave in order to attend to business matters that had been left in his charge on the death of his father, Dr. Colby devoted his life to his work at the University and to writing. His writings are chiefly of a historical nature. "Canadian Types of the Old Regime," "The Fighting Governor, a Chronicle of Frontenac," "The Founder of New France, a Chronicle of Champlain," "Selections from the Sources of English History," are amongst his best-known works. Dr. Colby is an Honorary Doctor of Civil Law of Bishop's University. He is a member of the leading literary and historical societies of the country and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

THE organizer of three universities, Dr. H. M. Tory stands in the front rank of the educationists of the Dominion. Following his course at McGill, where he graduated as gold medalist in Mathematics and Physics, Dr. Tory was for four years a Clergyman of the Methodist Church. After being attached to the staff of the University for some time as a lecturer in mathematics he definitely gave up the ministry and became, in 1903, Associate Professor in the Department of Mathematics. Here he remained until 1908, when he was called to the Presidency of the University of Alberta. In placing this institution on a sound foundation and in broadening its scope he has worked wonders. Dr. Tory holds many degrees from his Alma Mater: B.A., 1890; M.A., 1896; D.Sc., 1903; LL.D., 1908. He is a Bachelor of Divinity of the Wesleyan College, Montreal, and a Doctor of Laws of St. Francis Xavier College. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Dr. Tory's most remarkable achievement was the organization of the Khaki University in connection with the Educational Services of the Canadian Overseas Military Forces.



Henry Marshall Tory, Arts, 1890

GERIC McCUAIG was amongst the first of the McGill men to answer the call of his country at the outbreak of the Great War. Entering the Service in August, 1914, he proceeded to England the following month as a Captain in the 13th Canadian Infantry Battalion. In February, 1915, he crossed to France. Serving steadily with the 13th Battalion McCuaig won rapid promotion, and in September, 1916, assumed command of that unit with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He continued to serve with his regiment until 1918, when he was promoted to the command of the Fourth Canadian Infantry Brigade with the rank of Brigadier-General. Later in the same year he was transferred to the command of the First Canadian Infantry Brigade. General McCuaig was twice wounded. For gallant conduct in the field and for distinguished service to his country he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Order and Bar and was made a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. General McCuaig was McGill's most distinguished infantry officer.



George Eric McCuaig, Science, 1906

DURING the trying years of the Great War McGill gave ungrudgingly of her students and her staff. Resigning his position as lecturer in Electrical Engineering at the University, at the outbreak of the war, "Andy" McNaughton joined the 4th Battery, C.F.A., as a Major, proceeding to England with that unit in September, 1914. Four months later he crossed to France as Commanding Officer of the same battery, its number having been changed from 4th to 7th. In 1915, McNaughton took command of the 21st Battery and later in the same year was promoted to command the 11th Brigade Canadian Field Artillery, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1917, he was promoted to the Canadian Corps Staff and in the following year he assumed command of the Canadian Corps Heavy Artillery, with the rank of Brigadier-General.



Andrew G. L. McNaughton, Science, 1910

General McNaughton was twice wounded. He was decorated with the D.S.O., in 1917, for distinguished service, and was later made a Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In recognition of his services to his country and of his remarkable ability as an officer of artillery, in which branch of the service he developed new methods of practice which proved an important factor in the success of the Canadian Corps, General McNaughton was recently granted the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater.

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