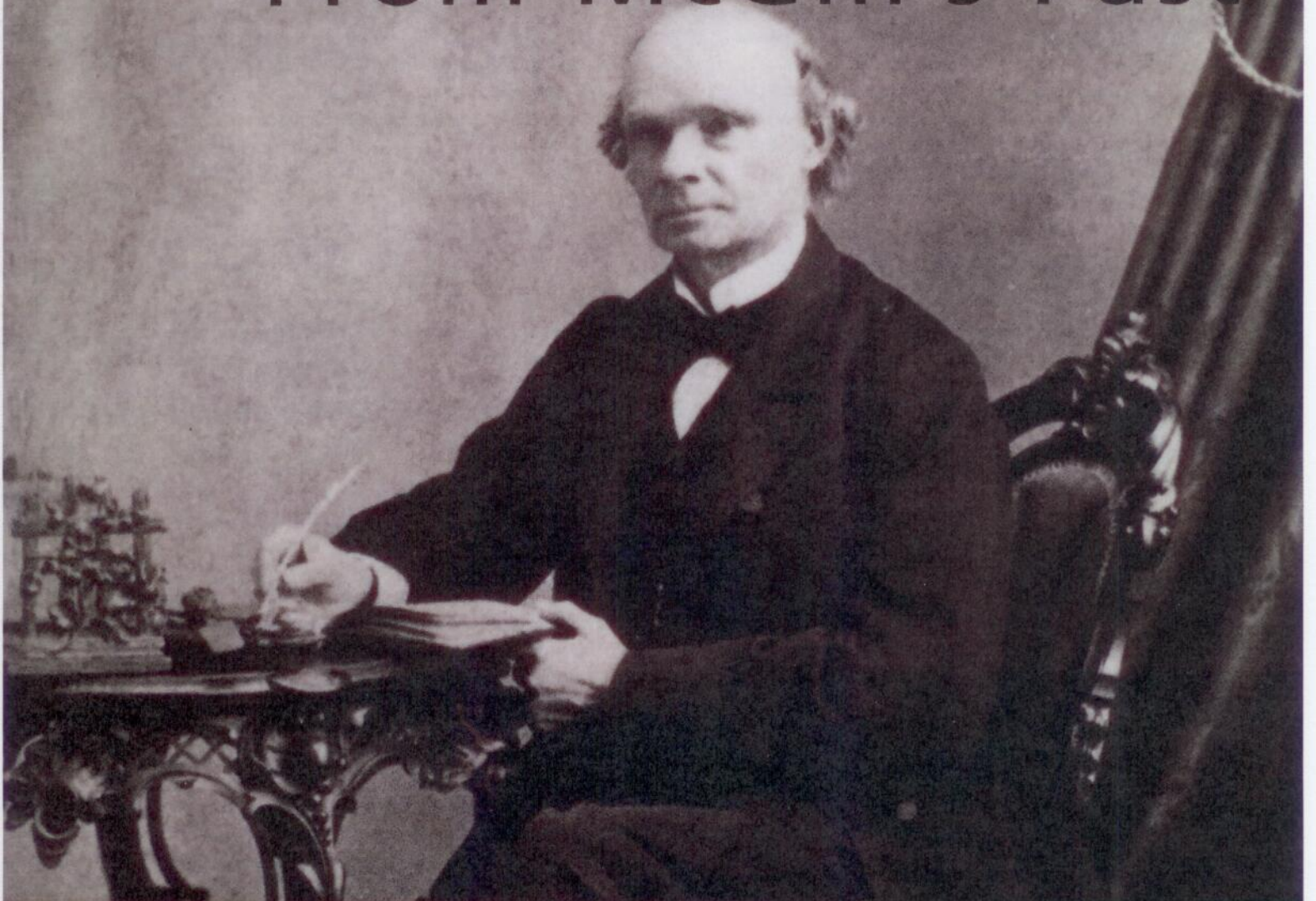# II.

Profiles
From McGill's Past

Charles Dewey Day,
1865 (MUA)

Douglas Charles Abbott, *B.C.L. '21, LL.D. '51*

Born in Lennoxville, Quebec on May 29, 1899, Abbott attended Bishop's College and McGill's Faculty of Law, obtaining his B.C.L. in 1921. Before entering law school, he served overseas for two years in the 7th (McGill) Siege Battery as well as in the Royal Air Force. Abbott maintained a prominent legal practice in Montreal with Robertson, Abbott, Brierley, and O'Connor. From 1931 to 1939 he lectured at the Faculty of Law in Civil Procedure, and in 1935 he was named Honourary Secretary of the Graduates' Society of McGill University. In 1940 Abbott was elected to the House of Commons for Montreal, which he represented until 1954, having been reelected in three subsequent general elections. In April of 1945 he was sworn to the Privy Council and named Minister of National Defence for Naval Services; later that year he was appointed Minister of National Defense (Army). In 1946 Abbott was made Minister of Finance, where he served until 1954. In July of that year he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada, the last person to go directly from the federal cabinet to the Court; and retired from the Supreme Court in December of 1973. He was the recipient of several honourary degrees, including an LL.D. from McGill University. Abbott served as Chancellor of Bishop's University from 1958 to 1968, and was the honourary chairman of the English-speaking Union of the Commonwealth in Canada for several years. Abbott died on March 15, 1987.

Board of Governors the following year. Abbott served in the Legislative Assembly and drafted the Insolvent Act of 1864. He also served two terms as mayor of Montreal, was named Solicitor General in 1862, and was elected three times to the House of Commons following Confederation, as well as serving in the Senate as House Leader. One of Abbott's chief interests was railways, which brought him much success as well as notoriety. A shareholder in several railway companies, he not only drafted the charter for the Canadian Pacific Railway, arranged for its incorporation and was named as director, but he was implicated in the ensuing Pacific Scandal that shook the country in 1873. Indeed, it was one of his confidential clerks who leaked the evidence that led to the fall of Prime Minister John A. Macdonald's government and aborted the initial incorporation of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Largely as a result of scandal, Abbott was not reelected in 1874. Undaunted, he secured incorporation of the Canadian Pacific in 1881. In 1891, following the death of Macdonald, Abbott was named Prime Minister of Canada, a position he filled with reluctance. His health failing, Abbott resigned office on December 2, 1892, having been knighted in recognition of his public service. He died in Montreal on October 30, 1893.

Les personnalités
dans l'histoire de McGill
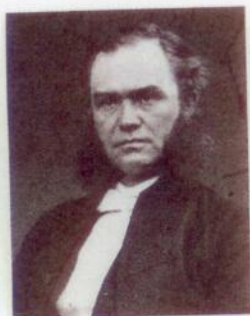
**J.J.C. Abbott,
CA. 1861 (MUA)**

John Joseph Caldwell Abbott,
B.C.L. '54, D.C.L. '67

Abbott was born in St. Andrew's, Lower Canada, on March 12, 1821. After completing his secondary education at the age of seventeen, he began employment at a dry-goods firm in Montreal. Following a brief illness, he resumed his studies at McGill in 1843. He read law with William Meredith and Strachan Bethune, and later with Christopher Dunkin. Abbott served as deputy registrar and secretary to his father, John Abbott, who was bursar of McGill College, and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. Thereafter he entered into partnership with William Badgley, *D.C.L. '70*, and took over that practice when Badgley was named to the bench. He began teaching at McGill in 1853, and two years later succeeded Badgley as professor of commercial and criminal law. He served as Dean from 1855 to 1880. One of the most successful lawyers in mid-nineteenth-century Canada, Abbott specialized in commercial law and was intimately involved in many of the most lucrative business ventures of the day. Named a Queen's Counsel in 1862, he twice turned-down the Chief Justiceship of Quebec. In 1880 he was named Professor Emeritus, and appointed to the

William Badgley, *D.C.L. '70*

The first Dean of the Faculty of Law, Badgley was born on May 2, 1801 in Montreal. Educated in private schools, he later studied law and was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada in November of 1823. Thereafter he founded the law firm of Badgley and Abbott, and in 1828 co-founded the library committee of the Bar of Lower Canada. After four years in Europe to recuperate from illness, he returned to Montreal in 1834. That same year he helped found the Constitutional Association of Montreal, a group of prominent Montrealers who opposed the *Patriote* movement. An avid proponent of the union of Upper and Lower Canada, Badgley published numerous articles and pamphlets on that subject. In 1838 he published a study of educational endowments in Lower Canada, most likely as a means of boosting McGill's attempts to secure funds to complete its Arts building. In 1840 Badgley was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy, a position he gave up in 1844 to accept a judgeship on the Circuit Court. In 1847 he resigned from the bench, returned to private practice, was named Queen's Counsel, and began teaching Roman and International Law at McGill. Badgley was appointed Attorney General for Canada East later that same year, and in June 1847 was elected a Tory member of the legislature for Missisquoi, in which position he served until 1854. From 1847 to 1848 he also served as Attorney General (East),

and from 1853 to 1855 was *bâtonnier* of the Montreal bar. He was named to the Superior Court in January of 1855 and the Court of Queen's Bench on September of 1862 as an assistant judge. In 1866 he was named *puisne* judge to the Court of Queen's Bench, a position he held until his retirement in March of 1874. Among his many professional accomplishments, Badgley drafted a Canadian criminal code (never adopted), was active in the reform of the seigneurial system of land-holding, and served as a Major in the militia. He passed away in Montreal on Christmas Eve of 1888, at the age of eighty-seven.

Florence Seymour Bell, *B.C.L. '20*

Born in Montreal in 1889, Bell graduated from the Montreal High School. She enrolled in the Faculty of Arts at McGill in 1917, and upon completion of two years of study transferred to the Faculty of Law. Bell graduated in 1920, and was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1922. Using the reciprocity agreements between the Bars of Nova Scotia and Quebec, Bell was eligible to practise in Quebec. As a woman she was still barred from pleading before the courts of the province, and she therefore specialized in corporate law as that area of practice did not require her to make court appearances. In 1922 she was named to the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners, one of the first women in that role, in addition to her position as president of the University Women's Club of Montreal. In 1941, Bell (along with Annie Macdonald Langstaff, *B.C.L. '14*, and Elizabeth Monk, *B.A. '19, B.C.L. '23, LL.D. '75*) petitioned the Council of the Montreal Bar to grant full privileges to women lawyers to appear in court but was rebuffed; Bell herself was not admitted to the Quebec Bar until 1957. Active in numerous causes, Bell served as Vice-President of the National Association of Women Lawyers, and in December 1940 was named Senior Commandant of the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps. She was named Queen's Counsel in 1963 and continued to work well into her eighties, earning the additional distinction of being Canada's oldest active female lawyer. She passed away in Montreal on April 3, 1974.

Adolphe-Philippe Caron, *B.C.L. '65*

Born on December 24, 1843 in Quebec City, Caron received his primary education at the *Petit séminaire de Québec* and the *Université Laval*. He completed his law studies at McGill in 1865, was called to the Bar, and joined the law firm of Frederick Andrews and Son; later he became partner and the firm name was changed to Andrews, Caron and Andrews. In March of 1873 he was elected Conservative representative to the House of Commons for Quebec City, a position he was to hold until 1891. In 1879 Caron was appointed Queen's Counsel, and the following year he was named Minister of the Department of Militia and Defence, the youngest minister in John A. Macdonald's government. His eleven years in that office were not without high drama: in 1885 the North-West Rebellions under Louis Riel occurred and it was Caron who organized the campaign against Riel. For his activities as head of the militia department, Caron was

knighted in 1885. Throughout his tenure as minister, Caron was forced to deal with continuing clashes over the role of the Canadian militia, and the imperious nature of their commander, British General Richard Luard. The controversy following Riel's execution in November of 1885 adversely affected the Conservative Party, and Caron was blamed for his party's weak showing in Quebec. He was criticized in some French-Canadian circles for his perceived defense of Riel's execution, and in some English-Canadian circles for favouring Quebec's interests. In January 1892 he was named Postmaster General, a position he held through three successive governments. Although buffeted by accusations and recriminations from all sides during his career, he continued in politics until his retirement in November of 1900. Caron spent the eight years of his retirement concerning himself with his legal practice and his business interests. He died in Montreal on April 20, 1908.

Brown Chamberlin, *B.C.L. '50, D.C.L. '67*

Chamberlin was born in Frelighsburg in the Eastern Townships on March 26, 1827. His connection with McGill goes back to the Faculty's earliest days, as he was one of the five first graduates of the Faculty of Law, having begun his legal education in Montreal the year before law studies were offered at McGill. In 1850, the same year he received his B.C.L. degree, he was called to the Bar of Lower Canada. A lifelong friend of classmate Alexander Morris, *B.A. '49, B.C.L. '50, M.A. '52, D.C.L. '62*, Chamberlin lodged with the editor of *The Montreal Gazette* and is thought to have acted as the newspaper's legal reporter. After practising law for two years, Chamberlin became co-owner of the *Gazette* and presided over its steady growth for nearly twenty years. During his tenure as editor he developed a close friendship with John A. Macdonald. When Morris sought the Conservative Party nomination for the election of 1861 and ran into opposition from Macdonald, it was Chamberlin who interceded successfully on Morris' behalf. Chamberlin himself served in the House of Commons from 1867 to 1870 as the representative from Missisquoi in the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada. He is credited with being one of the principal figures behind the formation of the University Society, the predecessor of the McGill Graduates' Society, and was also a patron of the Arts, being a founding member of the Art Association of Montreal in 1860. In May of 1870 Chamberlin, a Lieutenant Colonel in the 60th Battalion of militia, repelled an invasion of Fenians from across the United States border at the Battle of Eccles Hill. In recognition of his military service, Queen Victoria named him a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In July of 1870 Chamberlin sold the *Gazette* and was named Queen's Printer in Ottawa, a post he filled until his retirement in 1891. He passed away at Lakefield, Ontario on July 13, 1897 at the age of seventy. Among his publications were *A Lecture Delivered Before the Mercantile Library Association of Montreal on the British North American Colonies* in 1853, and *Report Upon Institutions in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Paris for the Promotion of Industrial Education* in 1859.

Warwick Fielding Chipman, *B.A. '01, B.C.L. '04, LL.D. '58*

Chipman was born in Montreal on April 26, 1880, and received both his B.A. and his B.C.L. degree from McGill. He practised law with Brown, Montgomery and McMichael, was named a King's Counsel in 1917, and was elected *bâtonnier* of both the Montreal Bar and the Bar of Quebec. Chipman lectured at the Faculty of Law for some some thirty years, beginning in 1915. In 1943 he was named the first Canadian Minister to Chile; he was promoted to Ambassador the following year. From 1945 to 1949 he served as Canadian Ambassador to Argentina. Thereafter, Chipman was named High Commissioner to India, in which position he served from 1949 until his retirement in 1952. He was a founder and President of the League of Nations Society in Canada, and a member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs as well as the Pacific Council. A gifted author and poet, Chipman's publications included *Beyond the Road's End* in 1929, a book of poems entitled *The Amber Valley* published in 1915, and numerous articles on political and international issues. In 1958 McGill awarded him an honourary LL.D. for his public service. Following his retirement, Chipman set out to translate into English verse the works of Dante. Oxford University Press published his critically-acclaimed translation of Dante's *Inferno* when Chipman was eighty-one, for which he was awarded a gold medal for merit by the government of Italy, the highest award offered by that country for contributions to Italian Studies. At the time of his death in Montreal on January 13, 1967, Chipman had nearly completed his translation of Dante's *Purgatory*.

Brian Brooke Claxton, *B.C.L. '21, LL.D. '51*

Claxton was born in Montreal on August 23, 1898. Following primary education at Lower Canada College, he saw service in World War I with the 10th Canadian Siege Battery, and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. After the end of the War, Claxton attended the Faculty of Law, receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1921 with honours. He practised law in Montreal with the firm of Dixon, Claxton, Senecal, Turnbull, and Mitchell, and was Associate Professor of Commercial Law at McGill from 1930 to 1944. Claxton was named King's Counsel in 1939, the same year he published *Notes on Military Law and Discipline for Canadian Soldiers*. In 1940 he was elected Liberal representative of St. Lawrence-St. George to the Canadian House of Commons, and was appointed parliamentary assistant to Prime Minister Mackenzie King in 1943. In 1944 Claxton was named Minister of National Health and Welfare, and from 1946 to 1954 he also served as Minister of National Defence. Among his achievements was the drafting and passage of family allowance legislation, negotiation of Newfoundland's entry into Confederation in 1949, and the rebuilding of the Canadian military during the early 1950s. Claxton represented Canada at many international proceedings, including those of the World Health Organization in 1946, and the Paris Peace Conference in 1947. On July 31, 1954 he retired from Parliament and as Minister of National Defence, and accepted the position of Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In 1957 Claxton was named the first chairman of the Canada

Council. He died three years later on June 13, 1960 in Ottawa. Claxton published numerous articles on legal and political subjects, particularly in the area of international and constitutional law.

Maxwell Cohen, *LL.D. '94*

Maxwell Cohen, CA. 1965 (FLA)

Cohen was born in Winnipeg in 1910, receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree and his Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Manitoba in 1930 and 1934, respectively. As a Raymond Foundation Fellow at Northwestern University, Cohen earned his LL.M., and he served as a Research Fellow at Harvard from 1937 to 1938. Cohen saw active duty in the Canadian army from 1942 to 1946, and was head of the Economics and Political Science departments of the Khaki University of Canada in England from 1945 to 1946. He joined the Faculty of Law as a lecturer in International Law in 1946, and was Associate Professor from 1947 to 1952 and Professor from 1952 to 1968. In 1959 he served as a member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. He was named Sir William Macdonald Professor of Law in 1968, and Emeritus Professor in 1978. Among his many administrative contributions to the Faculty, he served as Acting Dean from 1960 to 1961 and Dean from 1964 to 1969. A keen proponent of legal education reform, it was during his tenure as Dean that the Institute of Comparative Law was founded and that the pioneering National Programme was established. Cohen also played an integral part in the early development of the Institute of Air and Space Law, serving as its Director from 1962 to 1966, a time that overlapped with his tenure as Dean. Cohen's service outside McGill was equally impressive; he served as Chairman of the Minister of the Justice's Special Committee on Hate Propaganda from 1965 to 1966, authoring key legislative provisions that were later incorporated into the Criminal Code. Cohen acted as counsel to the Canadian Jewish Congress and Chair of its Select Committee on the Constitution, and was a significant influence on the drafting of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. His other responsibilities included a five-year tenure as President of the Canadian branch of the International Law Association, membership in the executive council of the American Society of International Law, and a two-year stint as consultant to the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations. Cohen was named Canadian Chairman of the International Joint Commission of Canada and the United States in 1974, serving in that capacity until 1979. Among his many honours, he was made an Officer of the Order of Canada in 1976 and in 1979 was awarded the John E. Read Medal by the Canadian Council of International Law. From 1981 to 1985 Cohen served as Canadian judge *ad hoc* for the International Court of Justice. A recipient of numerous honourary degrees, among his works were *Some International Law Problems*

of Interest to Canada and the Canadian Lawyer; Law and Politics in Space; Secrecy in Law and Policy: The Canadian Experience and International Relations; Some Main Directions of International Law: A Canadian Perspective, as well as several papers devoted to the subject of legal education. Cohen passed away in Ottawa on March 30, 1998 at the age of eighty-nine. The Maxwell Cohen Award, recognizing high academic achievement in the advanced study of international law, was inaugurated in his honour at the Faculty of Law in 1999, as was the Maxwell Cohen Moot Court.

John Cobb Cooper, LL.M. '52

Born in Jacksonville, Florida on September 18, 1887, Cooper received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Princeton University in 1909. He practised law in Jacksonville from 1911 to 1934, except for two years of active naval service from 1917 to 1919. From 1927 to 1934 he acted as editor of the Florida State Bar Association Law Journal, and was named to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court in 1932. From 1934 to 1945, Cooper was employed as Vice-President of Pan American Airways. In 1944 he was appointed by the United States State Department to be one of the legal advisers to the American delegation to the first International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago. For many years Cooper was closely associated with the International Air Transport Association, serving as President of its organizational committee and Vice-President of the conference in Havana in 1945 when the articles of association were adopted for the IATA's formation. In 1946 he became legal adviser to the IATA, in which capacity he served until 1964, and was a member of its executive committee from the date of its inception. In 1951 Cooper founded and acted as the first director of McGill's Institute of Air Law (subsequently the Institute of Air and Space Law), and received his Master of Laws degree from McGill the following year. In 1955 he retired from teaching, and was named Emeritus Professor in 1958. Cooper subsequently returned to Princeton, where he was a member of the advisory council of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs until his death on July 22, 1967. Among his many published contributions in the area of air law were The Right to Fly; and The Fundamentals of Air Power.

Percy Ellwood Corbett, B.A. '13, M.A. '15, D.C.L. '61

Corbett was born in Tyne Valley, Prince Edward Island on December 20, 1892, and received his primary school education at Quebec's Huntingdon Academy. In 1913 he was awarded his B.A. from McGill with first class honours in Latin and English and his M.A. in 1915, and was the recipient of a Rhodes Scholarship. In 1916 Corbett enlisted as a Lieutenant in the 73rd

Percy E. Corbett, 1920 (MUA)

Battalion, but was left behind to serve in Canada as a supernumerary. Anxious to participate more actively in the war effort, Corbett paid his own passage to England and enlisted in the 13th Battalion Royal Highlanders of Canada, and saw active duty in France. He was twice wounded in battle, including severe injuries sustained at the Battle of the Somme, and was awarded the Military Cross. Corbett received his B.A. in Jurisprudence from Oxford University in 1920, and was a Fellow of All Souls College from 1920 to1927; during that time he also received his Licence en droit from the Sorbonne. He served four years with the League of Nations as Assistant Legal Advisor in the International Labor Office. In 1924 Corbett joined the Faculty of Law as Professor of Roman Law, and was Dean of the Faculty from 1928 until 1936. Thereafter, Corbett continued teaching as Gale Professor of Roman and International Law until 1942, and also served briefly as acting Principal of the University. During his tenure as Dean he enticed both F.R. Scott, B.C.L.' 27, LL.D. '67, and John Humphrey, B.Com. '25, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '29, Ph.D. '45, LL.D. '76, to join the Faculty of Law. Corbett left McGill for Yale, where he taught in the areas of government and jurisprudence until 1951, and subsequently worked at the Center for International Studies at Princeton University. In 1961 McGill awarded him an honourary doctorate for his outstanding contributions to international law. At the ceremony it was stated that Corbett had throughout his career "imaginatively pursued new approaches to the problem of building an effective organization of states." He passed away in October of 1983 at the age of ninety. Corbett's notable publications included Canada and World Politics with Herbert A Smith; The Roman Law of Marriage; Britain: Partner for Peace; Law and Society in the Relations of States; The Individual and World Society; The Settlement of Canadian-American Disputes; Post-War Worlds; and Fundamentals of a New Law of Nations.

Charles Peers Davidson, B.A. '63, B.C.L. '63, M.A. '67, D.C.L. '75, LL.D. '12

Davidson was born in Huntingdon, Lower Canada, on January 10, 1841. A graduate of Huntingdon Academy, Davidson studied Arts and Law simultaneously at McGill, receiving both Bachelor's degrees in 1863. An avid sportsman, he enjoyed lacrosse, skating, yachting and snowshoeing, and served as president of numerous extra-curricular associations during his student days. On June 7, 1864 he was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada. Davidson joined the Victoria Rifles as a private on its formation in 1862 and went on to see active service during the Fenian Raids of 1866-1867, for which he was decorated; in April of 1887 he was named commanding officer of that regiment. A close friend of Sir John A. Macdonald, he was appointed Crown Prosecutor within a few years of his admission to the Bar. In 1867 Davidson obtained his Master's degree in Arts from McGill, and his D.C.L. in 1875. The following year Davidson was named a Provincial Queen's Counsel, receiving the same honour from the federal government four years later. In 1881 he was an unsuccessful Conservative candidate for the National Assembly, and the following year ran

unsuccessfully for the House of Commons. In June of 1887 Davidson was appointed a *puisne* judge of the Superior Court of Quebec to replace the Honorable Frederick W. Torrance, *B.C.L. '56*, and served as Chief Justice from June of 1912 until his retirement in February of 1915. During the period 1914 to 1915 he also served as Acting Dean of the Faculty of Law. Active on many government commissions, he assisted in investigating the Mercier scandal in 1892, and in 1894 sat on the committee to revise and amend the Code of Civil Procedure. Davidson was created a knight bachelor in 1913 in recognition of his many years of public service. He lectured at McGill as Professor of Criminal Law from 1898 to 1919, when he was named Emeritus Professor at the age of seventy-nine. A specialist in commercial law as well, Davidson's publications included *A Compilation of the Statutes Passed Since Confederation Relating to Banks and Banking*. He passed away in New York on January 29, 1929.

Charles Dewey Day

Day was born in Bennington, Vermont on May 6, 1806, and moved to Canada with his family in 1812. He received his education in Montreal, studying law under Samuel Gale, and was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1827. While he maintained an active law practice in Montreal, Day conducted much of his legal work in the Ottawa valley. In January of 1838 Day was named a Queen's Counsel. He served as Deputy-Judge Advocate General of the military court that tried numerous individuals charged with treason in the aftermath of the 1837-1838 Rebellions. Day was also named Solicitor General for Lower Canada in 1840 with a seat on the Special Council. The following year he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Canada, and became the first Solicitor General (East) in the Union government. During his time in Parliament, Day introduced a bill providing for the establishment of elementary schools in Upper and Lower Canada. He resigned in 1842 to accept a judgeship on the Court of Queen's Bench, transferred to the Superior Court in 1849, and retired in 1862. The Conservative government named him to the commission entrusted with the drafting of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, and he worked on the Codification Commission from 1859 to 1864. Day was one of the principal draftsmen of the Code's provisions dealing with obligations, special contracts, and commercial law. In 1868 he was made arbitrator to deal with the financial issues resulting from the union of Upper and Lower Canada, and later served on the royal commission investigating the claims of corruption against the Conservative party for its handling of the Canadian Pacific Railway charter. Among his other interests, Day served as

Charles Dewey Day, 1865 (MUA)

president of the Law Institute of Montreal, and was chairman of the Protestant committee of the Quebec Council of Public Instruction for several years. Day's commitment to McGill was lifelong; named a Governor of the University in 1850, Day enjoyed a thirty-four year affiliation with the University. It was during his two-year tenure as Acting Principal (1853-1855) that the Faculty of Law was formally founded. Day served as Chancellor of McGill University from 1857 to his death in 1884, and was President of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning from 1852 to 1884. An outspoken advocate of women's education, he also succeeded in doing much to ameliorate the financial straits with which McGill was constantly faced, and played a large part in modernizing its curriculum. Day was responsible for selecting John William Dawson as Principal of McGill College in 1855, which did a great deal to cement McGill's academic reputation. He died in England on January 31, 1884.

Charles Joseph Doherty, *B.C.L. '76, D.C.L. '93, LL.D. '13*

Doherty was born in Montreal on May 11, 1855. Following attendance at St. Mary's Jesuit College, he enrolled in McGill University. He received his Bachelor's degree in law in 1876 with the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, and was admitted to the Quebec Bar the following year. Doherty's initial forays into politics were unsuccessful, as he was defeated as a candidate for the National Assembly in 1881 and 1886. He served as Captain of the 65th Regiment, a French-Canadian regiment, during the North-West Rebellions of 1885; his service in that regiment was a testament to his close ties to the French-Canadian community. After practising law in Montreal for a number of years, Doherty was named Queen's Counsel in 1887, and for some twenty years held the Professorship of Civil and International Law at McGill. Among his many public activities, he was a member of the Royal Commission set up in 1893 to investigate the workings of the Catholic and Protestant School Boards of Montreal, and pleaded numerous times before the Privy Council in London. On October 19, 1891 Doherty was appointed *puisne* judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, and two years later received a Doctor of Civil Law degree from McGill. In 1903 he was named a Governor of the *Université Laval*. After serving on the Superior Court for fifteen years, he retired from the bench in 1906. From 1908 to 1921 he sat in the House of Commons as Conservative representative of St. Anne, Quebec, and served as federal Minister of Justice from 1911 to 1921. Doherty also founded the Canadian Bar Association, and was its first honourary president from 1914 to 1921. During his tenure as Minister of Justice and Attorney General he was one of the Canadian representatives to the Paris Peace Conference in 1918. Doherty was Canadian ambassador to the first session of the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1920, and was also named an Imperial Privy Councillor. He retired from public life in 1921, and passed away in Montreal on July 28, 1931.
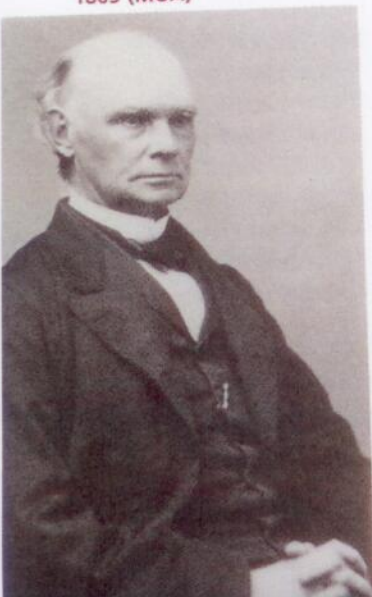
Gonzalve Doutre, *B.C.L. '61, D.C.L. '73*

Doutre was born in Montreal on July 12, 1842. The youngest son of a prominent francophone family, Doutre received his Bachelor of Laws degree from McGill in 1861. As he was then only nineteen years of age, he was obliged to wait two years before his admission to the Bar in August of 1863. During that time Doutre was active in various literary and legal organizations, and was elected President of the *Institut des Lois* in 1862. A devoted advocate of law reform, in February of 1863 he spearheaded a movement to reform the system of Bar examinations. Three years later Doutre drafted the Act of 1866 that raised the standards for admission to the Bar. In 1867 the *Institut canadien* formed a law school affiliated with the Victoria University in Cobourg, Ontario, where Doutre taught civil procedure. A long-time member of the *Institut canadien*, Doutre served as Secretary-Archivist, Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and eventually President from 1871 to 1872. That year he joined McGill's staff as Professor of Civil Law and Medical Jurisprudence. In 1873 he received his doctorate in law from McGill, and in 1879 was named Queen's Counsel. Doutre also served as a member of the council of the Montreal Bar from May 1879 until his death. Doutre was involved in an acrimonious public dispute with Bishop Bourget, an ardent critic of the *Institut* who demanded obedience to church doctrines as he saw them. A deeply spiritual man, he tried in vain for a number of years to resolve peacefully the crisis that began in 1858 when the Bishop formally censured the *Institut* and issued a decree refusing the sacraments to its members. Doutre died in Montreal on February 28, 1880 at the age of thirty-seven, leaving behind an unusually rich legacy for one so young. Among his publications were *Le droit civil canadien* with Edmond Lareau; *The Constitution of Canada*; *Lois du Barreau du Bas-Canada*; *Le droit de la procédure civile*; and *Règles de la profession d'avocat*.

Joseph Honoré Gérald Fauteux, *LL.D. '55*

Born on October 22, 1900 in Saint Hyacinthe, Quebec, Fauteux came from a family with a distinguished record of public service. He was the grandson of one Quebec premier, Honoré Mercier, and the nephew of another, Sir Lomer Gouin, as well as the brother of Lieutenant Governor Gaspard Fauteux. Fauteux was educated at the *Collège Ste-Marie*, the *Collège du Sacré-Coeur*, and received his law degree from the *Université de Montréal*. He was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1925, and created a King's Counsel in 1933. From 1930 to 1936 Fauteux was Assistant Senior Crown prosecutor for Montreal, and was Chief Crown Prosecutor from 1939 to 1944. He began teaching criminal law at McGill as a lecturer in 1936, and thereafter was promoted to Associate Professor in 1946, and Professor in 1949. Fauteux participated in several Royal Commissions, including the Royal Commission to investigate spying activities in Canada in 1946, the Commission to investigate the principles and methods followed by a branch of the Department of Justice in 1953 (whose conclusions became known as the "Fauteux Report"), and the Commission charged with the revision of the Criminal Code of Canada. In April of 1947, he was appointed to Quebec's Superior Court. In 1949

Fauteux was named Dean of the Faculty, but resigned shortly thereafter due to his elevation to the Supreme Court of Canada in December of 1949; from 1970 to 1973 he served as Chief Justice of Canada. During his time in Ottawa he was instrumental in the founding of the Civil Law section of the Faculty of Law at the University of Ottawa, serving as its first Dean from 1953 to 1962, and later as Chancellor of the University. Fauteux was the recipient of several honourary degrees, including an LL.D. from McGill in 1955. He died in Montreal on September 14, 1980.

Samuel Gale

Gale was born in St. Augustine, Florida in 1783, the son of a paymaster to the British forces in America. During the American Revolution his Loyalist parents moved to Quebec, where he received his primary education. After apprenticing in Montreal, Gale was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in March of 1808. He served as lawyer for Lord Selkirk and conducted the legal affairs for the Red River Colony. In 1814 he published *Nerva; or a Collection of Papers Published in the Montreal Herald*, in which he criticized the administration of Sir George Prevost during the War of 1812. Gale was named Magistrate for the Indian Territories in 1813, and in 1817 he acted as counsel for Lord Selkirk in his legal battle with the North West Company. In 1828 Gale testified before the British House of Commons on the subject of the Canadian government, arguing that English law should be applied in the Eastern Townships and asking for better representation in the House of Assembly for the English minority. On August 23, 1834 Gale was named to the Court of King's Bench in Montreal, an appointment that met with controversy due to his testimony before the House of Commons. While Gale had his political adversaries, he was widely respected for his legal knowledge and remained on the bench for fourteen years. Among his noteworthy judicial rulings was a detailed judgment in 1837 upholding the right of the Crown to establish martial law during the Rebellions. Gale retired in April of 1848 due to poor health, and died in Montreal on April 15, 1865. In 1884 his family created the Faculty of Law's first endowment, a gift of $35,000 to establish a chair for the Dean of Law, known as the "Gale Chair in Law".

Aimé Geoffrion, *B.C.L. '93*

Born on November 13, 1872 in Montreal, Geoffrion was the grandson of Sir Antoine-Aimé Dorion, the Chief Justice of Quebec, and the son of Christophe Alphonse Geoffrion, *B.C.L. '67, D.C.L. '93*, who served as Minister without Portfolio under Prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier. He received his education at the St. John's School and the *Collège Ste-Marie* before enrolling in McGill's Faculty of Law in 1890. Upon graduating from McGill, Geoffrion was awarded the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal, and was admitted to the Quebec Bar the following year; he was named King's Counsel in 1903. He returned to McGill as a lecturer on Obligations in 1898, served as Professor of Civil Law from 1906 to 1919 and was named Emeritus Professor in 1919. Early in his career Geoffrion was

acknowledged to be one of the foremost legal counsel in Canada—he appeared before the Privy Council in some hundred constitutional cases alone—and was one of the counsel retained by Quebec in the arbitration proceedings between the Dominion and Ontario and Quebec for the settlement of outstanding accounts existing at the time of Confederation. Geoffrion also appeared as counsel in many of the highest-profile civil and criminal cases of the day, and was retained regularly by the Quebec government. He served as junior Dominion counsel in the Alaskan Boundary Dispute during 1903-1904, and successfully defended the Bronfman family in a liquour smuggling case brought against them in 1936. From 1917 to 1921 he served as Commissioner of the Roman Catholic School Board of Montreal, and was elected *bâtonnier* of the Montreal Bar in 1918. The director of numerous companies as well as the President of Catelli Food Products, Geoffrion passed away on October 15, 1946. In 1977 his daughter endowed the Aimé Geoffrion National Programme Gold Medal in his honour at the Faculty of Law, awarded to the student with the highest standing after completion of the requirements for both the B.C.L. and LL.B. degrees.

Désiré Girouard, *B.C.L. '60, D.C.L. '74*

Girouard was born July 7, 1836 in Saint-Timothée, Quebec. From 1844 to 1848 he received his education at a parish school in that town, followed by the College of the Brothers of the Christian Schools in Beauharnois and the *Petit séminaire de Montréal*. An unabashed critic of the *Institut canadien*, he assisted in the founding of the *Institut canadien-français*. His legal education began in 1857 with an apprenticeship at the law office of Edward Carter. He received his B.C.L. degree from McGill in 1860, graduating as valedictorian. Even before his admission to the Bar in October of 1860, he was a published scholar in commercial law, and that was to become his field of specialty. In 1871 Girouard co-founded *La Revue critique de législation et de jurisprudence du Canada*. During the period 1873 to 1874 he was one of the most outspoken critics of the Quebec Court of Appeal, and his speech to the Montreal Bar calling for a royal commission to investigate the conduct of its judges led to a boycott of the Court and its eventual reconstitution in 1874. Girouard's initial forays into federal politics were unsuccessful, but in 1878 he was elected to the House of Commons as the result of a judicial recount against Toussaint Antoine Rodolphe Laflamme, *B.C.L. '56, D.C.L. '73*, his former law professor. He would serve as the Conservative representative of Jacques-Cartier for the next seventeen years, and was named Queen's Counsel in 1876. A supporter of the government's initial handling of the North-West Rebellion, he was outraged by what he perceived as the unfairness of Louis Riel's ensuing trial and execution. Girouard was one of approximately a dozen Conservative members who refused to support his party's actions and formed a splinter group known for a time as "the Bolters". Disillusioned by the Riel affair and convinced that the Conservative Party was no longer serving the interests of French Canadians, Girouard refused cabinet

appointments in 1891 and 1895. During that period, however, he served on several committees investigating corruption and was widely acclaimed for his impartiality. Elected in 1892 as the first Mayor of Dorval, he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada in September 1895, where he served until his death. In 1910, then senior *puisne* judge of the Court, Girouard acted as administrator of Canada in the absence of the Governor General and the Chief Justice. It was during this period that his son, Sir Édouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, was Governor of what is now known as Kenya, and it was a source of great pride to him that two French-Canadians were representing the Crown in two important possessions in the British Empire. In March 1911 Girouard was injured when he was thrown from his sleigh in Ottawa, and he died on March 22 of that year. He published various historical and genealogical works, and his legal treatises included *Essai sur les lettres de change et billets promissoires; Considérations sur les lois civiles du mariage;* and *Étude sur l'acte concernant la faillite*.

R.A.E. Greenshields, CA. 1940 (MUA)

Robert Alfred Ernest Greenshields, *B.A. '83, B.C.L. '85, LL.D '29*

Born on February 2, 1861 at Danville, Quebec, Greenshields attended Danville Academy and began studying law in 1882. After receiving his B.C.L. in 1885 with first-class honours he was called to the Bar of Quebec the same year. He practised for many years with his brother, James Naismith Greenshields (a graduate of the Faculty of Law in 1876 and recipient of the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal), with whom he co-defended his first client, the infamous leader of the North-West Rebellion, Louis Riel. Greenshields specialized in criminal law, serving as a Crown Prosecutor for a time although he is best remembered for acting as defense counsel in many of the most noted criminal cases of the day. Named a King's Counsel in 1899, he served as councillor of the Montreal Bar Association from 1908 to 1909. On July 6, 1910 Greenshields was appointed to the Superior Court as a *puisne* judge. In September of 1919, however, he left that Court for a position on the Court of King's Bench where he sat for ten years. On April 9, 1929 he returned to the Superior Court, and in July of 1933 was named Chief Justice. Greenshields was also named Chancellor of Bishop's University in 1932. During his years on the bench Greenshields was recognized by his contemporaries for possessing keen intellect and wit. He joined the Faculty of Law in 1913 as an Assistant Professor of Criminal law, and served as Acting Dean from 1921 to 1923 and Dean from 1923 to 1928. It was Greenshields who, in his annual address to the Superior Court, welcomed the first four female lawyers admitted to the Quebec Bar; among them were Elizabeth Monk, *B.A. '20, B.C.L. '23, LL.D. '75,*

and Constance Garner Short, *B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36*. He died in Montreal on September 28, 1942. In 1952 Greenshields' widow provided the Faculty of Law with a $60,000 endowment for entrance scholarships in his memory. In addition, a prize bearing his name is awarded annually to the student with the highest standing in criminal law.

Arnold Danford Patrick Heeney, *B.C.L. '29, LL.D. '61*

Public servant, diplomat, advocate, teacher and McGill Governor, Heeney was born on April 5, 1902 in Belleville, Ontario. He grew up in Winnipeg, the son of William Bertal Heeney, *B.A. '99*, an Anglican cleric and novelist. After graduation from the University of Manitoba, Heeney was awarded a Rhodes Scholarship to study Modern History at St. John's College, Oxford. He later took up law at McGill and, after coming to the Bar in 1929, he practised corporations law at Meredith, Holden, Heward and Holden while teaching History in the Faculty of Arts and Maritime Law in the Faculty of Law through 1937. In 1938, he was named Principal Secretary to the Cabinet and Clerk to the Privy Council by Prime Minister Mackenzie King. Heeney was the first person to occupy that post, modeled by him on that occupied by the famous British civil servant Maurice Hankey and which has since evolved into that of "top bureaucrat" for the federal government. His responsibilities ranged from organizing the Royal Tour of 1939 to coordinating the solemnities of the cabinet War Committee. He represented Canada, along with Brooke Claxton, *B.C.L. '21, LL.D. '51*, at the Paris Peace Conference and, after the War, he successively took up posts as Undersecretary for External Affairs and Canada's first Permanent Representative to NATO. In 1953 he began the first of two terms as Canada's Ambassador to Washington; he also served as Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of Canada and later as co-chair of the International Joint Commission. An early advocate of bilingualism in the public service, Heeney was associated with Norman Robertson and Lester Pearson as leading figures in the golden age for Canada as a middle power in foreign affairs; he was particularly noted for having forged a policy of independence and partnership for Canada in its relationship with the United States in the post-war period. Heeney was a Governor of McGill University from 1962 until his death in 1970.

Dorothy Alice Heneker, *LL.B. '24, B.C.L. '25*

Born in Montreal on January 27, 1886, Heneker was educated at Edgehill and King's College in Windsor, Nova Scotia, and received her A.R.C.M. degree from the Royal College of Music in London in 1912. Heneker entered the Faculty of Law in 1921, graduating with first class honours, and was the first woman to obtain both the LL.B. and the B.C.L. degrees from McGill. She went on to complete an LL.M. degree at Yale University. After winning first prize in a history competition sponsored by the Quebec government, the province published her work, *The Seigniorial Regime in Canada*, in 1927. The following year Heneker was named President of the Montreal Business and Professional Women's Club. In 1929 she won a Gold Medal for her paper, "The History

of Women's Suffrage in the Province of Quebec", and in 1930 she represented Canada in Geneva at the first International Conference of Business and Professional Women and was named Secretary of the International Federation based in that city. Heneker was also the first Dominion President of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Originally employed by Wood, Gundy and Company in the department concerning womens' investments, for many years afterwards she practised law in Montreal with the firm of Heneker and Holt. During World War II Heneker served as an Official Lecturer to the British Ministry of Information. She published numerous articles, chiefly on the subject of French-Canadian history. Heneker, a gifted practitioner as well as a lifelong advocate of women's rights in the workplace, was one of the very few women professionals included in the Canadian *Who's Who* in the pre-1950s period. Heneker passed away in Como, Quebec on May 14, 1968.

John Peters Humphrey, *B.Com. '25, B.A. '27, B.C.L. '29, Ph.D. '45, LL.D. '76*

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights"–that quotation is from one of the most influential legal documents ever written, the first draft of which was authored by John Humphrey–the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, described as the "Magna Carta of mankind". Born in Hampton, New Brunswick, Humphrey was orphaned and lost an arm in a fire at the age of six. He received his undergraduate arts and law degrees from McGill, before studying at the Sorbonne. Humphrey served as Gale Professor of Law and Secretary to the Faculty from 1936 to 1946, teaching Roman and International Law, and received his Ph.D. in political science in 1945. He was appointed Dean in 1945 but did not serve in that capacity, having been named the first Director of Human Rights of the United Nations Secretariat, a position he held for twenty years. In 1966 Humphrey returned to McGill, having accepted a cross-appointment in Law and the Department of Political Science. He taught International Organizations and Human Rights until his retirement in 1994 at the age of eighty-nine. A tireless advocate of human rights, Humphrey founded the Canadian Human Rights Foundation and the Canadian branch of Amnesty International, served on the Royal Commission on the Status of Women, and was President of the Canadian Human Rights Foundation. In 1988 Humphrey was awarded the Human Rights Award from the United Nations. In 1993, at the age of eighty-seven, he traveled to Japan to represent a group of Korean women seeking compensation for their forced induction into sexual slavery during World War II. Humphrey died on March 14, 1995. During the summer of 1998, in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Declaration, an exhibit was held at the National Arts Centre, and a plaque commemorating Humphrey was unveiled in Ottawa by President Nelson Mandela of South Africa. The same year he was honoured on a stamp issued by Canada Post. Among Humphrey's publications was *Human Rights and the United Nations: A Great Adventure*.

Samuel William Jacobs, *B.C.L. '93*

Samuel Jacobs was born in Lancaster, Ontario on May 6, 1871. He graduated from the Montreal High School, and received his primary legal education at the Faculty of Law, from which he graduated in 1893 with first-class honours. Jacobs went on to receive an LL.M. the following year from the *Université Laval*, and that same year was called to the Quebec Bar. For many years he practised in Montreal, specializing in criminal matters, and was named King's Counsel in 1908. During the course of his career, he served as Treasurer of the Montreal Bar Association and represented Quebec on the council of the Canadian Bar Association. It was Jacobs who encouraged his legal secretary, Annie Macdonald Langstaff, *B.C.L. '14*, to undertake the study of law at McGill. Following the Bar's refusal to allow Langstaff to take the bar examination, Jacobs represented her through several successive (and ultimately unsuccessful) court challenges. In 1917 he was elected as a member of the Liberal Party to the House of Commons from the Montreal-Cartier riding by an immense majority, and he represented that riding for more than twenty years. Only the second Jewish member of Parliament, Jacobs introduced into law numerous legal protections for the Jewish community, including the Jewish Marriage License Act, and he served as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons. Jacobs was very involved with aiding Jewish immigrants to Canada, but also served as director of the Montreal General Hospital, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and Notre Dame Hospital. In 1926, during the short-lived Conservative government of Arthur Meighen, Jacobs was offered a cabinet position that he declined. From 1934 to his death on August 21, 1938, he served as President of the Canadian Jewish Congress. Among his published works were *The Railway Law of Canada*, as well as an influential treatise he co-wrote entitled, *Jacobs' and Garneau's Code of Civil Procedure*.

William Warren Hastings Kerr, *B.C.L. '72*

Born in Trois Rivières, Quebec, in November of 1826, William Kerr was educated at Lundy's College in Quebec and later at Queen's University, Kingston. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1854 and practised law in Quebec City for several years, before moving to Montreal. One of the founders of the *Revue critique de législation et de jurisprudence du Canada*, Kerr earned a reputation as one of the foremost counsel in Lower Canada of the time in civil, criminal, international and constitutional law. He participated in many notable cases, including that of the St. Alban's raiders. He twice made runs for political office, first as a candidate for election to the first Canadian Parliament, and later for the Quebec legislature, but both times was defeated. A key figure in the evolution of the Faculty of Law, Kerr was for many years Professor of International Law, and served as Acting Dean from 1876 to 1881 and Dean from 1881 to 1888, and was the first holder of the Gale Chair in Law in 1884. He was awarded an honourary Bachelor of Civil Law degree from McGill in 1872, named Queen's Counsel in 1873, elected *bâtonnier* of the Montreal Bar in 1875, and became *bâtonnier général du Québec* in 1876. Kerr died on February 12, 1888 in Montreal.

Toussaint Antoine Rodolphe Laflamme, *B.C.L. '56, D.C.L. '73*

Laflamme was born in Montreal on May 15, 1827, and was educated at the College of St. Sulpice. A keen advocate of the reform of legal education, Laflamme was one of the founders of the *Institut canadien* in 1844, and served as its President in 1847 as well as one of its incorporators in 1852. He studied law under Lewis Thomas Drummond in Montreal, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1848. He was on the editorial board of *L'Avenir*, a publication that engendered considerable opposition from conservative members of the clergy, and for many years was the leader of the *Parti rouge*. In 1864 Laflamme was named a Queen's Counsel, and twice was elected *bâtonnier* of the Montreal Bar. Besides his responsibilities as senior partner in the firm of Laflamme, Huntington and Laflamme, he taught real estate law at McGill from 1854 to 1889 and was on the executive council of the *Parti national* of Montreal. In 1872 he was elected to the Canadian House of Commons, and served until 1878 as representative of the Jacques-Cartier riding. In 1875 Laflamme was offered, but declined, an appointment to the Supreme Court of Canada. He served as Minister of Inland Revenue (1876-1877) and Minister of Justice (1877-1878) in the Alexander Mackenzie administration. Laflamme retired from political office in 1878, and died on December 7, 1893.

Eugène Lafleur, *B.A. '77, B.C.L. '80, D.C.L. '00, LL.D. '21*

Eugène Lafleur was born in Longueuil, Quebec in 1856 to parents of Swiss origin. He received his primary education in Montreal, and his B.A. from McGill with first class honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy. He entered the Faculty of Law in 1877 and graduated in 1880, receiving the further degree of D.C.L. ten years later. A student of Justice Archibald, Lafleur was called to the Quebec Bar in 1881, and named a Queen's Counsel in 1899. A pioneer in the teaching of international law,

Eugène Lafleur, 1880 (MUA)

he served as Editor of the *Revue Légale*, and taught international law at McGill from 1890 to 1909. In 1905 Lafleur was named *bâtonnier* of the Montreal Bar as well as *bâtonnier général du Québec*, and three years later was named Councillor of the Montreal Bar. An internationally-renowned authority on international affairs, he served as Chairman of the arbitration commission that settled the Mexican-American boundary dispute in 1911. Lafleur pleaded innumerable cases before the highest courts in the British Empire, and there is scarcely an important constitutional case during that period in which Lafleur did not

play a significant part. During one term of the Supreme Court of Canada, Lafleur pleaded no fewer than twenty-one cases, and averaged two appearances per year before the Privy Council of England. In October 1921, during McGill's centennial celebration, he was awarded the honourary degree of Doctor of Laws. He turned down appointments to the Supreme Court of Canada on several occasions, and was long considered to be a candidate for the International Court of Justice at the Hague but never had the opportunity to serve on that tribunal. He died in Ottawa on April 29, 1930. As one contemporary tribute stated, "[w]hether as a teacher of international law...or a counsel in the many famous actions and references in which he was briefed, he stood out...by reason of the clarity of his argument, the judicial balance of his mind, and the profound knowledge of law which these revealed." His numerous publications included *The Conflict of Laws in the Province of Quebec* (1898).

Annie Macdonald Langstaff, *B.C.L. '14*

Langstaff was born in eastern Ontario in 1887. She graduated from Prescott High School in 1903, and the following year married Gilbert Langstaff. Separated from him when she was nineteen, Langstaff raised their daughter as a single mother. In 1906 Langstaff moved to Montreal, and was employed as a stenographer for Jacobs, Couture and Fitch. With the encouragement of her employers, Langstaff was accepted into the Faculty of Law in 1911, graduating fourth in her class and with first class honours. In June of that year, she became the first female stenographer in a Montreal criminal court, in addition to being the first woman law graduate in Quebec and the first female recipient of a professional degree from McGill University. Following her graduation, Langstaff was denied permission to write the Quebec Bar preliminary examination. Protracted legal proceedings to secure her admission to the Quebec Bar were ultimately unsuccessful. She was involved in women's rights organizations and was an active advocate of women's entry into the legal profession. Langstaff wrote several well-received articles on family law, and authored the *French-English/English-French Law Dictionary* that was published in 1937. In 1939, she was lead aviatrix in an air show given in honour of the visit to Montreal by King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. While the amendments to the Bar Act in 1941 allowed women access to the legal profession in Quebec, they required a Bachelor of Arts degree which Langstaff did not possess, and she was never admitted to the Quebec Bar. Langstaff retired in 1965

Annie Macdonald Langstaff, 1914 (FLA)

at the age of 78 and died on June 29, 1975. In her memory, McGill has named a seminar room for her and offers annual Annie Macdonald Langstaff workshops on issues related to women and law.

Wilfrid Laurier, *B.C.L. '64, LL.D. '98*

Laurer was born in Saint-Lin, Lower Canada on November 20, 1841. Following his graduation from the *Collège de l'Assomption*, Laurier enrolled in McGill College in 1861 and became involved in the *Institut canadien* and, for a time, the *Parti rouge*. In October of 1864 Laurier was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada. His first two attempts at law practice ended in failure, but in March of 1865 he entered partnership with Médéric Lanctôt. Laurier's political life had begun early; by August of 1864 he was involved in the Liberal Party, and argued vocally against Confederation on the grounds that it would lead to annihilation of the French-Canadian community. Faced with chronic bronchitis, Laurier moved to Arthabaskaville in September of 1867 for his health, and in rapid succession served as alderman, mayor and county warden. He also opened a law practice, which he was to operate

Wilfrid Laurier, CA. 1900 (FLA)

for thirty years. Reconciling himself to the reality of Confederation, Laurier turned his efforts to ensuring French-Canadian representation. In 1871 he was elected to the Quebec legislature as a Liberal despite little political or financial support. After the fall of John A. Macdonald's government in 1873, Laurier was elected to Parliament, and in 1877 he was named Minister of Inland Revenue. A critic of the execution of Louis Riel and a passionate defender of the role of French-Canadians in a unified Canada, Laurier's skills as a public speaker propelled him to the leadership of the Liberals in 1887. In 1896, under his leadership, the Liberals formed a majority government, and he was named Prime Minister. Laurier remained leader of the country for fifteen years, a period during which he did much to develop the modern Canadian state. The 1911 election results proved disastrous for the Liberals, and he redoubled his efforts to fight what he felt were the imperialistic tendencies of the Conservatives. Despite significant progress, however, the conscription program in 1917 spelled the demise of the Liberal government, and they were defeated in the elections of December of that same year. On February 17, 1919, even as he attempted to rebuild his party, Laurier died of a cerebral hemorrhage. Following a lavish state funeral, he was buried in Ottawa. Laurier published one work during his lifetime, *A Lecture on Political Liberalism*, in 1877.

**Robert Warden Lee,
1916 (MUA)**

Robert Warden Lee, *D.C.L. '17*

Lee was born on December 14, 1868, and received his M.A from Balliol College, Oxford, in 1894. From 1891 to 1894 he served in the civil service of Ceylon, and was admitted to practise law in England in 1896. Lee was Professor of Roman-Dutch Law at London's University College beginning in 1904, and was also elected a Fellow and Vice-Provost of Worcester College, Oxford. From 1906 to 1915 he taught Roman-Dutch Law at University College. In 1915 Lee was recruited by McGill, and served as Dean of the Faculty of Law from 1915 to 1921, teaching courses on Roman and Constitutional Law. During his relatively brief stay in Quebec, Lee was called to the Bar in 1917 and was also named a King's Counsel in 1920. A noted internationalist and a pioneer in legal education, he recognized that McGill's location offered unique opportunities for comparative study, and during his tenure the Faculty of Law introduced a predecessor to the National Programme, offering an LL.B. degree in addition to the B.C.L. In 1921 Lee returned to England to fill the position of Rhodes Professor of Roman-Dutch Law at Oxford, where he taught until his retirement in 1956; during that period he was also a Fellow of All Souls College. A prolific and gifted scholar, particularly in international law, Lee wrote many articles on comparative legislation, as well as numerous legal treatises. Among his works were *Law of Contract; Introduction to Roman-Dutch Law; Elements of Roman Law; Law of Property;* a translation of Hugo Grotius entitled *Jurisprudence of Holland, Translation and Commentary*; and he co-edited *The South African Law of Obligations*. Lee also served as President of the *Académie internationale de droit comparé*. He passed away in England on January 6, 1958.

William Christopher Macdonald

Born in 1831 in Glenaladale, Prince Edward Island, William Macdonald was the son of the Honourable Donald Macdonald, the president of the legislative council governing Prince Edward Island. He attended Central Academy in his home province, and began business as a commission merchant in Montreal in 1854. A highly successful tobacco manufacturer, Macdonald became one of Canada's leading philanthropists during his lifetime and was particularly interested in the advancement of educational institutions. Macdonald was named a Knight Bachelor in 1898 by Queen Victoria. Among his many sizeable donations, he founded Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, a system of rural schools in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as well as an agricultural college in Guelph,

Ontario. His generosity to McGill exceeded $14,000,000 in his lifetime, and aided Faculties as diverse as Science, Music, Engineering, Medicine, Arts and Agriculture. The Faculty of Law also benefitted from his liberality, through the endowment of two chairs in law in 1885 at a cost of $200,000. In recognition, the Faculty of Law bore his name from 1898 to 1921, when it was known as "the Faculty of Law (Macdonald Foundation)". Macdonald served as Chancellor of McGill from 1914 until his death in Montreal on June 9, 1917.

Donald Bartholomew MacMaster, *B.C.L. '71, D.C.L. '94*

MacMaster was born in Williamstown, Ontario on September 3, 1846. After attending Williamstown Grammar School, he graduated from McGill's Faculty of Law with highest honours in 1871 as the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal winner and prize essayist. Admitted to the Bar of Quebec in 1871, MacMaster was thereafter admitted to the Bar of Ontario in 1882, and was also admitted to law practice in England. He was named a Queen's Counsel in 1882 by the Marquis of Lorne, and by the Province of Quebec in 1899. From 1879 to 1882, MacMaster represented Glengarry in the Provincial Parliament of Ontario, and from 1882 to 1886 he served in the Canadian House of Commons. It was during that period that he was named to the Royal Commission investigating financial irregularities of the Honoré Mercier government of Quebec involving the misuse of public funds designated for the development of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, and he also arbitrated the dispute between Newfoundland and the Reid Newfoundland Railway. A senior partner in MacMaster, Hutchinson and Dion, he was *bâtonnier* of the Montreal bar from 1902 to 1904. MacMaster was involved in many of the most high-profile criminal cases of the latter part of the nineteenth-century, and developed a reputation as one of Canada's foremost lawyers specializing in constitutional and civil law. Although offered several judicial appointments, he chose to continue as a practitioner. In the later years of his practice, MacMaster devoted his energies almost exclusively to handling appeals before the Privy Council of England. In order to conduct his work more efficiently he moved to England in 1905. Through his pleading before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, MacMaster was instrumental in developing significant legal reforms involving that body. During his years in England, he remained involved in public service, and thus had a distinguished record of public office in both Canada and England. MacMaster represented the Chertsey division of Surrey in the British House of Commons from 1910 to 1918. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in 1921, and died in England on March 3, 1922.

Herbert Meredith Marler, *B.A. '95, B.C.L. '98*

The son of William de Montmollin Marler, *B.A. '68, B.C.L. '72, D.C.L. '97* (an Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal recipient), Marler was born on March 7, 1876 in Montreal. He attended McGill as an undergraduate, receiving his B.A. in 1895. Thereafter, he

entered the Faculty of Law and graduated in 1898 with first class honours. He then joined his father's firm, and worked for many years as a notary in Montreal. For the years 1917 to 1918, Marler served in the position of wartime fuel controller for Quebec. In 1921 he was elected Liberal representative of the St. Lawrence-St.George riding of Montreal in the Canadian House of Commons, a capacity in which he served until 1925. In 1925 Marler was named a member of the Privy Council and, from September 1925 until January 1926, he served as Minister without Portfolio in the government of Mackenzie King. Marler's reputation for dedication to public service was such that Conservative Prime Minister Richard "Bonfire" Bennett retained him following the defeat of the King government, naming him the first Canadian envoy to Japan. He served in that position from 1929 to 1936, and thereafter was Canadian envoy to the United States until his retirement in 1939 due to failing health. In 1935 he was named Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of his devoted public service. He died in Montreal on January 31, 1940, at the age of sixty-three.

George Caryle Marler, *B.C.L. '22, LL.D. '65*

The son of William de Montmollin Marler and half-brother of Sir Herbert Meredith Marler, George Marler was born in Montreal on September 14, 1901. He received his education at the Royal Naval College of Canada, and entered the Faculty of Law in 1919, graduating in 1922. In 1923 he joined the notarial firm of William de M. and H.M. Marler, and eventually became a partner of the firm. Actively involved on the boards of many Canadian corporations, he also served on the Montreal Metropolitan Commission and the Montreal Board of Trade, and was Vice-President of the executive committee of the Montreal City Council as well as Vice-President of the Board of Revision of Valuations for Montreal. Marler entered provincial politics in 1942, and was elected representative of Westmount-St. George in the Quebec legislature, a position in which he served until 1953. From 1948 to 1953 he was leader of the opposition, as well as acting leader of the Quebec Liberal Party from 1949 to 1950. Marler thereafter entered federal politics, serving in 1954 as Minister of Transport, and was elected to represent St. Antoine-Westmount in the Canadian House of Commons. While he kept his seat in the general election of 1957, he surrendered his portfolio due to the resignation of the ministry, but was defeated in the Conservative electoral victory of 1958. In 1960 he was appointed Government Leader of the Legislative Council of Quebec, as well as Minister of State for Quebec. In 1965 Marler was awarded an honourary doctorate by McGill University in recognition of his public service. Following his resignation as Minister of State in 1965, Marler served as Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council. He was editor and co-author of *The Law of Real Property*, originally begun by his father, that was published in 1932. Marler died in Montreal on April 10, 1981.

Thomas d'Arcy McGee, *B.C.L. '61*

One of the most intriguing figures in nineteenth-century Canadian politics, McGee was born in Carlingford, Ireland on April 13, 1825. His mother's family was alleged to have been involved in the 1798 Irish rebellion. In 1842, McGee left Ireland for North America, finally settling in Boston. At the age of seventeen he was asked to join the staff of the *Pilot*, Boston's principal Catholic newspaper. As McGee traveled throughout New England as a newspaper agent, he lectured to many Irish communities, and continued to write articles on Irish literature. Promoted to editor in 1844, McGee worked in that position for one year, publishing materials urging Irish communities in the United States to support Ireland's independence movement. From June 1845 to October 1848, McGee again lived in Ireland, writing for two newspapers and immersing himself in nationalist Irish politics. Involved in the short-lived Irish rebellion of 1848, McGee left Ireland for the United States the same year. In 1857 he moved to Montreal and founded a newspaper called the *New Era*. As he got older, McGee abandoned the anti-British sentiments of his youth and became an avid supporter of the union of Upper and Lower Canada, earning him the designation as one of the "Fathers of Confederation". In 1857 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly as a representative of Montreal. McGee registered in the Faculty of Law in November 1858 and received his B.C.L. in 1861 *in absentia*, his Parliamentary activities preventing him from delivering the valedictory speech he was invited to give. In 1862 McGee was made a Cabinet Minister for the Reform Party. Recruited by John A. Macdonald for the Conservative Party, McGee successfully ran as such in 1863. In 1864 he was named Minister of Agriculture, and held that position until 1867. In the first Canadian federal election in September of 1867, he was elected to represent what was later known as the Montreal-Ste. Anne riding. McGee was also a prolific and talented author, publishing numerous works, among them *A Popular History of Ireland; The Irish Position in British and in Republican North America; Notes on Federal Governments, Past and Present; Speeches and Addresses, Chiefly on the Subject of British American Union;* and *The Mental Outfit of the New Dominion,* as well as many poems. As outspoken as he was idealistic, he waged a personal war against the rise of Fenianism in the Montreal Irish community, and was universally acknowledged to be among the finest of Canadian orators. McGee retains the distinction of being one of Canada's very few victims of political assassination, as his strongly anti-Fenian convictions led to his murder in Ottawa in the early morning of April 7, 1868.

William McLennan, *B.C.L. '80*

McLennan was born in Montreal on May 8, 1856. The son of a wealthy grain merchant, McLennan chose law as his profession after graduating from the Montreal High School, and received his B.C.L. from McGill in 1880. On October 7, 1881 he was commissioned a notary, and in 1882 was invited by William de Montmollin Marler and Ernest Henry Stuart to join a firm to be

known as Stuart, Marler and McLennan. McLennan was subsequently associated with four other notarial partnerships, until ill health forced him into early retirement in 1900. He was actively associated with the cultural life of Montreal, serving on the governing council of the Fraser Institute (with which the Faculty of Law had significant contact), as well as the Art Institute of Montreal and the Tiffin Library. In 1886 he assembled *Songs of Old Canada* as a means of preserving French-Canadian folk-songs for posterity. The author of numerous articles, poems and sketches, McLennan published *In Old France and New* in 1899 and received the honour of election into the Royal Society of Canada that year. Among his other widely-acclaimed works were the novels *Spanish John* and *The Span O' Life*. McLennan was one of the most influential writers in nineteenth-century Canada, where his publications contributed to the popularity of works written in dialect form as well as "local colour" fiction, and his collection and translation of works related to French-Canadian culture are important historical legacies. Following his retirement from the notarial profession, he and his family moved to Europe for health reasons. McLennan died on July 28, 1904 in Italy at the age of forty-eight, leaving behind a rich literary legacy despite the brevity of his life, and was buried in the English cemetery in Florence.

Pierre-Basile Mignault, *B.C.L. '78, LL.D. '20*

Mignault was born in Worcester, Massachusetts on September 30, 1854. He attended St. Mary's College in Montreal and St. Francis Xavier College in New York, before enrolling in McGill's Faculty of Law. He graduated in 1878 as the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medalist, and was called to the Bar on July 11, 1878. Following years of distinguished legal practise in Montreal, Mignault was named Queen's Counsel in 1893, was elected to the Royal Society of Canada in 1908, and was made *bâtonnier* of the Montreal bar in 1906. A former Vice-President of the Canadian Bar Association and President of the Montreal Bar Association, Mignault also served as co-editor of the *Quebec Official Law Reports* and was a member of the Joint International Waterways Commission. He taught at the Faculty of Law from 1912 to 1918 as Professor of Civil Law; for much of that same period he served on the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada. In 1918 Mignault was elevated to the Supreme Court of Canada, on which he served until he reached the age of mandatory retirement on September 30, 1929. Credited as a leading voice on the Court during one of its strongest periods, many of his judgments are still considered to be authoritative statements on the civil law. Mignault was the recipient of several honourary degrees from various universities, including an LL.D. from McGill in 1920. He died in Montreal on October 15, 1945 at the age of ninety-two, and was eulogized as being the "living embodiment of the Civil Law". Among his many publications were *Manuel de droit parlementaire; Droit paroissial; Code de procédure civile annoté*; and his *magnum opus*, the nine volume *Le droit civil canadien*, published during the period 1895 to 1916.

Elizabeth Monk, *B.A. '19, B.C.L. '23, LL.D. '75*

Monk was born in Montreal on August 4, 1898 and graduated from the Montreal High School. She attended McGill University, graduating in Arts with first-class honours in modern languages and was the recipient of the Governor General's Gold Medal for highest standing in her subject. Thereafter, she won a scholarship to Radcliffe College where she obtained her M.A.

Elizabeth Monk, 1975 (FLA)

She obtained her B.C.L. from the Faculty of Law in 1923, graduating as the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medalist, the first women to receive this award. Monk was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1934, by virtue of which she was allowed to practise law in Quebec. In 1940 she was elected to the Montreal City Council, one of the first three women to serve on that body. In 1941, when the Bar Act was amended to admit women to practise, Monk became one of the first two females admitted to the Quebec Bar in January of the following year. In September of 1942 she was one of the first four women to appear before the Superior Court. For many years, Monk worked for the Montreal firm of Vallée, Letourneau and Tansey, and was also a successful radio-journalist. In 1955 Monk was made Queen's Counsel, the first woman advocate in Quebec to be so named. In recognition to her contributions to the legal profession and the advancement of women's rights, McGill University awarded her an honourary doctorate in 1975. Monk's legal career spanned a period of more than fifty-five years, and in recognition of her trail-blazing contributions to the legal profession, friends and colleagues established an annual prize at McGill to honour her retirement in 1979, awarded to the student receiving the highest standing in Property Law. On October 18, 1980 (the anniversary of the decision in the *Persons Case* of 1929), she was one of five women given Canada's highest women's rights award from the Governor General for her involvement in the women's suffragette movement in Quebec. Monk died in Montreal at the age of eighty-two on December 26, 1980.

Alexander Morris, *B.A. '49, B.C.L. '50, M.A. '52, D.C.L. '62*

Alexander Morris' connection with McGill may safely be said to date from its earliest days. Morris was born in Perth, Upper Canada on March 17, 1826. After studying at St. Andrews and the University of Glasgow, Morris moved to Kingston in 1847 to study law under John A. Macdonald. Suffering from poor health, Morris left Kingston and entered McGill in January of 1849. The spokesperson for a group of young men who petitioned McGill to offer formal legal training, Morris and four colleagues comprised the first class of the Faculty of Law. He continued his

apprenticeship in the law offices of William Badgley, *B.C.L. '56*, and John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, *B.C.L. '54, D.C.L. '67*, and in 1851 was admitted to the Bars of Canada East and Canada West. In 1854 Morris was one of the first two recipients of a M.A. degree from McGill, and continued his tradition of being an academic pioneer by being one of the first two recipients of McGill's D.C.L. degree "in course" in 1862 (the other being one of his law school classmates, Christopher Abbott, *B.C.L. '50*). Morris, along with his partner Frederick William Torrance, *B.C.L. '56*, was to build up a large law practice in Montreal specializing in commercial matters. He was also an avid proponent of Confederation nearly twenty years before it became a reality. Morris was elected a fellow in arts at McGill in 1854 and a member of the Board of Governors in 1857. In 1861 he was elected to the Legislative Assembly, and among other accomplishments introduced bills for the abolition of public executions and registration of vital statistics, both of which become law. In 1864 Morris helped broker the "Great Coalition" that brought about Confederation in 1867. In the first federal election, Morris was re-elected, and was appointed Minister of Inland Revenue in 1869. In 1872 he left federal office to become the first chief justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, playing a great part in introducing state law in the place of frontier justice. Later, as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, Morris was also appointed Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Manitoba. He was responsible for the treaties with members of the First Nations that were to open up the North West to further settlement and, eventually, paved the way for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Morris served in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario from 1878 to 1886, and was named Ontario Queen's Counsel in 1876 and Dominion Queen's Counsel in 1881. Due to ill health and the pressures of his corporate responsibilities, he retired from political life in 1886. Morris died on October 28, 1889, and was eulogized as "a kindly man, a faithful public servant, a loyal elder of the church, working for his day and generation, and one whose public life was without a stain."

Alexander Morris, 1863 (MUA)

Thibaudeau Rinfret, *B.C.L. '00, LL.D. '44*

Rinfret, one of Canada's foremost authorities on constitutional and civil law, was born in Montreal on June 22, 1879. He received his B.A. from St. Mary's College in 1897, attended the *Université Laval*, and graduated from McGill's Faculty of Law at the age of twenty-one. He became an advocate in 1901 after having been called to the Quebec Bar, and practised law in Montreal and St. Jérôme. In 1908 he ran unsuccessfully for the House of Commons as the Liberal candidate for the riding of Terrebonne, was named King's Counsel in 1912, and ran unsuccessfully in the Laval riding of the Quebec legislature in 1916. Rinfret taught at the Faculty of Law for ten years on the subjects of Municipal Law and the Law of Public Utilities before being appointed to the Superior Court, on which he sat from 1922 to 1924. In 1924 he was elevated to the Supreme Court of Canada, and served on that Court for thirty years. In 1944 he succeeded Sir Lyman Duff as Chief Justice, a position he held for ten years. In 1947 Rinfret was appointed by King George VI to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. During his tenure as Chief Justice, the Supreme Court issued many of its most influential judicial decisions, including its ruling that a provincial government could not delegate its powers to the federal government or *vice versa*. Following his retirement from the Court in 1954, Rinfret worked on a revision of the *Civil Code*. He maintained a life-long interest in artistic, sports and philanthropic activities. Rinfret was Director of the *Alliance française*, was actively involved in the Association of French-Speaking Jurists, and served as Regent of the University of Ottawa. The recipient of numerous honourary degrees, McGill University awarded him an LL.D. in 1944. Rinfret passed away in Montreal on July 25, 1962 at the age of 83.

Francis Reginald Scott, *B.C.L. '27, LL.D. '67*

Scott was born in Quebec City on August 1, 1899. After graduating from Quebec High School and Bishop's College, he went as a Rhodes Scholar to Magdalen College, Oxford. Scott enrolled in the Faculty of Law in 1924, where Professor Herbert A. Smith was to spark his life-long interest in constitutional law. One of the founders of the *McGill Fortnightly Review*, he was called to the Bar in 1927 and the following year joined the Faculty of Law as Assistant Professor of Federal and Constitutional Law. Scott was also one of the founding members of the socialist movement in Canada and the co-founder of the League for Social Reconstruction (serving as its President from 1935 to 1936), and was active in the Canadian Institute of International Affairs from 1939 to 1950. He was also involved in the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), for which he served as national chairman from 1942 to 1950. In 1947 he was named a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. Scott co-founded *Recherches sociales* during the 1950-1951 period, devoted to examining English/French-Canadian relations, and was the first president of the Canadian Association of Law Teachers. In 1952 he served as United Nations resident representative in Burma. Amongst his best known Supreme

Court cases were the *Padlock Act* case, and *Roncarelli v. Duplessis*. In 1962, Scott assisted in the formation of the New Democratic Party out of the CCF and thereafter retired from political involvement. From 1961 to 1964 he was Dean of the Faculty of Law, and he served as a member of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. One of Canada's most accomplished lawyers, scholars and poets, Scott's books included two Governor General's Award recipients: *Essays on the Constitution* in 1977 and *Collected Poems* in 1981; as well as *Poems of French Canada*, which won the Canada Council's award for translation. He was awarded the Order of Canada in 1967, the same year McGill awarded him an LL.D. Among his other scholarly contributions were *Canada Today, Her National Interest and National Policy; Canada and the United States*; and *Civil Liberties and Canadian Federalism*. Scott died in Montreal on January 30, 1985.

Herbert Arthur Smith

Born in Barti, India on August 4, 1885, Smith attended Cheltenham College, and received his B.A. degree in 1908 from St. John's College Oxford. He was called to the English Bar in 1909, and went on to receive his M.A. in 1911, as well as his D.C.L. degree in 1933. From January 1911 to December 1914 he served as Professor of Common Law at Wadham College, Oxford. Smith was commissioned an officer in December of that year, and saw active duty from 1914 to 1919. Wounded in August of 1916, he thereafter served as a courts-martial officer in England. In 1919 he accepted a position as Professor of Jurisprudence at McGill, and in 1924 was named Professor of Constitutional Law; during his time at McGill he did much to cement the Faculty's commitment to international law. Smith returned to England in 1928 and was appointed Professor of International Law at the University of London. From 1935 to 1939 he served as a lecturer at the Royal Navy War and Staff Colleges. During the war years Smith was engaged in work for His Majesty's Armed Forces, and from 1944 to 1945 he was Colonel on the General Staff at the Headquarters of the 21st Army Group. Following the end of the war in Europe, Smith served as counsel in the trial of Commandant Kramer, the Nazi commandant of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Poland known as "the butcher of Belsen", who was later hanged for crimes against humanity. Following the war, Smith continued to teach at the University of London, and was named Emeritus Professor in 1948. He died in Switzerland on April 16, 1961. Among his works were *Federalism in North America; The Law of Associations, Corporate and Unincorporate; Great Britain and the Law of Nations; Le développement moderne des lois de la guerre maritime; The American Supreme Court as an International Tribunal; The Law and Customs of the Sea;* and *The Crisis of the Law of Nations*.

Frederick William Torrance, *B.C.L. '56*

Torrance was born in Montreal on July 16, 1823. He received his university education at Edinburgh University, graduating with high honours in classics and mathematics and receiving a Master of Arts degree in 1844. Thereafter, he studied law in Montreal with Duncan Fisher and the Honorable James Smith, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in June of 1848. In 1852 Torrance entered into a legal partnership with Alexander Morris, *B.A. '49, B.C.L. '50, M.A. '52, D.C.L. '62*; the Torrance-Morris law firm went on to be involved in the establishment of many of the most successful commercial ventures of the day. In 1854, Torrance was named Professor of Roman Law, and continued teaching until 1872; during that period he was awarded an honourary Bachelor of Civil Law degree from McGill and served as a Governor of McGill University. In 1865 he sat on the government commission to investigate the St. Alban's Fenian raid, and co-founded the *Lower Canada Jurist*. He remained in practice until 1868, when he was appointed to the Superior Court of Quebec. Torrance served on the bench for nearly twenty years as a recognized expert in the field of commercial law, until his death in Montreal on January 2, 1887. He was one of the founders of the Montreal Presbyterian College and was involved in the early administration of the Fraser Institute. It is his mother, Elizabeth Torrance, who is immortalized by the gold medal established in her name in the Faculty of Law in 1865.

Orville Sievwright Tyndale, *B.A. '08, M.A. '09, B.C.L. '15, D.C.L. '47*

Tyndale was born in Montreal on June 4, 1887, and attended the Montreal High School and the Feller Institute. Thereafter, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree from McGill in 1908, and his M.A. the following year. Fluently bilingual, Tyndale taught French during his studies at McGill. Recipient of a Macdonald Travelling Fellowship, Tyndale studied at the Sorbonne for two years; upon his return in December 1911 he taught French at McGill College in Vancouver (now the University of British Columbia). In 1912 Tyndale enrolled at the Faculty of Law, receiving his B.C.L. in 1915, and was admitted to the Quebec Bar later that year. He enlisted in the army as a Lieutenant, and was wounded in action on September 15, 1916 while serving with the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. Tyndale returned to Canada, and in June of 1917 he served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, retiring from active service in December 1918 with the rank of Brevet Major. In 1919 he began teaching at the Faculty of Law as a lecturer, and two years later was given full-time appointments in the Faculty of Law and the Faculty of Arts. In 1924 Tyndale was named King's Counsel, and in 1929 he was named Professor of Civil Procedure, a post he retained

up to the time he was named Chancellor. Tyndale was appointed to the Superior Court of Quebec in October of 1942, and four years later was elevated to the position of Associate Chief Justice. The following year Tyndale was named Chancellor of McGill, the first McGill graduate to fill that post, and served as such until his retirement in 1952. He died October 29, 1952 in Montreal.

Arnold Wainwright, *B.A. '99, B.C.L. '02, LL.D. '63*

One of the Faculty's most generous benefactors, Wainwright was born on June 13, 1879. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from McGill with honours in Mental and Moral Philosophy, and three years later graduated from the Faculty of Law as the recipient of the Elizabeth Torrance Gold Medal and Macdonald Travelling Scholarship. In addition, Wainwright studied at the *Université de Montpellier*, France. He was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1902 and quickly became known as one of the leaders of the young bar, being elected President of the Montreal Junior Bar Association in 1910. For many years he maintained an active practice in Montreal with Wainwright, Elder and McDougall. In 1909 he joined the Faculty of Law as a part-time lecturer in the Law of Evidence and the Law of Persons. Wainwright was named a King's Counsel in 1912. He was promoted to Professor in 1921 and served in this capacity until 1933; the following year he was named Emeritus Professor. In February of 1958 Wainwright purchased and gave to McGill the twelve hundred volume collection of French legal historian Olivier Martin, reputed to be the finest collection of antiquarian civil law texts held by any university in the world. In recognition of his fifty years of distinguished practice, as well as his contributions to teaching and scholarship on the Civil Law, Wainwright was awarded an honourary doctorate of law from McGill in 1963. He died in Montreal on June 18, 1967. The Wainwright Trust was established in 1973 due to his generous bequests, and today it provides funds for undergraduate scholarships, library collections, fellowships and lectures, and an essay prize. In addition, the Trust includes the Wainwright Chair in Civil Law, and supports the Wainwright Civil Law Librarian.

Frederick Parker Walton, *LL.D. '15*

Walton was born in 1858 in England, and earned his B.A. in 1883 from Lincoln College, Oxford. He received his legal education at the University of Edinburgh (LL.B. 1886), and was admitted to the Scottish Bar. In 1894 he was named legal secretary to the Lord Advocate, the Right Honourable J.B. Balfour. Walton was recruited as Dean of the Faculty of Law in 1897 and served until 1914; he was admitted to the Bar of Quebec in 1906. It was during his time as Dean that he published his work, *Scope and Interpretation of the Civil Code of Lower Canada*, in 1907. Walton also lobbied for women's rights in Quebec and was one of the orators to welcome prominent English suffragette Emmeline Pankhurst on her visit to Montreal in 1913, in his role as Vice-President of the Montreal Suffrage Association. In 1915 Walton left McGill to serve as Director of the Royal School of Law in Cairo, Egypt, and participated in drafting the Egyptian Civil Code. From 1927 to 1932 he served as Editor of the *Journal of Comparative Legislation*. An honourary member of the American Bar Association, Walton died in Edinburgh on March 29, 1948, at the age of ninety. Among his other published works were *Workmen's Compensation Acts of Quebec, With Commentary*; *Introduction to French Law* with Sir M.S. Amos; *Historical Introduction to the Roman Law*; and *The Egyptian Law of Obligations*.

Jonathan Saxton Campbell Würtele, *B.C.L. '70*

Born in Quebec City on January 27, 1828, the son of the seignior of River David, Würtele received his primary education at the Quebec Classical School and the Quebec High School. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in August of 1850. Würtele lived for several years in Saint-David-D'Yamaska, where he served as Justice of the Peace, Mayor, Commissioner for the summary trial of small causes, and co-founded the Yamaska Navigation Company; in addition, he was the founder and later President of the *Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste* of Saint-David. In 1862 Würtele was named Chief Clerk of the Seigneurial Commission, and from 1866 to 1868 was in law partnership with J.J.C. Abbott, *B.C.L. '54, D.C.L. '67*, before forming another partnership, where he specialized in property law and finance. During his work on the Seigneurial Commission he began lecturing in Commercial and Civil Law and Obligations at McGill and in 1871 was named Associate Professor of Commercial Law; promotion to full Professor followed in 1880 and he was named Emeritus Professor in 1886. From 1873 to 1886 Würtele represented Yamaska in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and drafted the Trusts Act, which introduced trusts into the Civil Code. He also served as Provincial Treasurer from 1882 to 1884, and Speaker of the Assembly from 1884 to 1886. In 1882 he was named *Chevalier* of the Legion of Honour. On June 28, 1886 he was appointed to the Superior Court for the District of Ottawa, but in September of 1888 transferred to the Superior Court for the District of Montreal. He served on that Court until he was named Associate Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in 1891, being promoted to *puisne* judge on October 12, 1892. During the course of his career he served as President of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Quebec, but also helped finance a monument to the *Patriotes* at Saint-Denis and assisted in the foundation of the *Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien*. Even while he was involved in the United Empire Loyalists' Association, Würtele was welcome at functions of the *Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste*, a testament to the universally high regard in which he was held. Würtele died in Montreal on April 24, 1904.

Sir John J.C. Abbott, *B.C.L. '54, D.C.L. '67* **(excerpted from *Fifty Years Ago and Since* by Fred Cook)**

Two days before Sir John A. Macdonald's death, Abbott wrote a letter to an Ottawa friend in which he said:

I hate politics, and what are considered their appropriate methods. I hate notoriety, public meetings, public speeches, caucuses, and everything that I know of that is apparently the necessary incident of politics–except doing public work to the best of my ability. Why should I go where the doing of honest work will only make me hated and my ministry unpopular, and where I can only gain reputation and credit by practicing arts which I detest, to acquire popularity?

Florence Seymour Bell, *B.C.L. '20* **(excerpted from "The Eight Faces of Eve",** *McGill News***, May 1971)**

Mrs. Bell's career began at age sixteen, after high school matriculation, when she landed a job in a legal firm. One day, a partner in the firm asked another employee, "Who is that little girl typing out there? Don't send her back [to] me!" Women were not easily accepted then and the firm was eager to put Mrs. Bell out into the streets. However, Mrs. Bell explains that "the story has a happy ending, because I eventually became that partner's private secretary, and one day he said to me: 'You know, you'd be more use to me if you were a lawyer!' So on my salary at the legal firm, I financed my way through law school at McGill."

Quelques anecdotes
sur des

Brown Chamberlin, *B.C.L. '50, D.C.L. '67*
(excerpted from "Brown Chamberlain (sic)–One Good Man", *McGill News***, Spring 1947)**

In the later 1860s, Chamberlin appeared in the unexpected guise of the soldier. The excitement engendered by the Civil War in the United States affected Canada, and an extension of the militia was the consequence. Chamberlin was gazetted to the 60th Battalion, the Missisquoi unit. In May, 1870, Chamberlin and his men saw action in repelling a Fenian invasion. The engagement commenced by the United States sheriff driving onto the battlefield in a one-horse shay to announce that he had ordered the Fenians to disperse, but "they wouldn't". The peace mission having failed, the Fenians crossed the border, and battle was joined. The Fenians numbered "several hundred"; the Canadians, only thirty. The Canadians, however, abounded in officers, since there were present two Colonels, a Captain, a Second Lieutenant, and the Medical Officer, who, apparently forgetting what he was supposed to do, "hurried to the front with a rifle". Of course, the Fenians were beaten. A few days later, Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlin enjoyed the rare delight of parading the spoils of "these Second Bull Run fighters" through Montreal... About a month later, a grateful government, mindful of his services to the State and, no doubt, his incidental services to the Conservative party, made him King's Printer.

Maxwell Cohen, *LL.D. '94* **(excerpted from "Of Many Mansions" by Stanley Frost,** *McGill News***, Spring 1990)**

Dean Maxwell Cohen...was a brilliant contributor to round-table discussions. Almost invariably he would begin by saying "Mr. Principal, the matter can obviously be discussed under three heads: a...", and then would follow a neat, beautifully phrased exposition of a., followed in due order by b. and c. But sometimes by the time he got to c. its thrust would be at considerable variance from that of a. Once, when challenged, he replied: "Well, how can I know what I think until I hear myself speak?"

Samuel William Jacobs, *B.C.L. '93* **(excerpted from *Sam Jacobs, Member of Parliament*, by Bernard Figler)**

The estimation in which Sam was held by his own people [in his riding of Cartier], and indeed by all the foreign population of Montreal, is well illustrated by what happened on St. Catherine Street East in the spring of 1912. Early one morning a run had developed on the City and District Bank and it assumed such proportions that the authorities became alarmed and Sir Thomas White wired the Receiver General's office to release gold to stem the tide. But this was not effective and later that evening around one of the branches on St. Catherine Street East there gathered a mob of thousands upon thousands of these poor foreign people who believed that they were about to lose all their savings. Senator Dandurand pleaded with all these people to disperse, assuring them that they had nothing to fear. This had no effect and the mob was becoming uglier all the time. As a last desperate measure, the Senator turned to Sam and asked him if he would not do something to calm the crowd.

He stood up and speaking first in English then in French and then in half-Yiddish, half-German, he assured them that they could go home to their beds, that he personally would guarantee that every cent of their deposits would be paid. The foreign population had such confidence in Mr. Jacobs that they accepted his statement without hesitancy and the crowd melted away, and a riot was narrowly averted.

Eugène Lafleur, *B.A. '77, B.C.L. '80, D.C.L. '00, LL.D. '21* **(excerpted from "Address by Mr. Walter Johnson", in *Eugène Lafleur: L'Homme et l'Avocat / The Man and the Lawyer*)**

There is a picture of him somewhere as a young man not long out of college. The widely-spaced and comprehending eyes, an emanation of intellectual vigour, of curiosity, of eagerness and determination marked him then, as always. About the face there is a questioning look, as though he were savouring the future from his yesterdays, and wondering what of surprise and of success and happiness it held for him.

That future unfolded hazily indeed at first. When he graduated in Arts in 1877, the legal profession in Montreal was not housed in mahogany-panelled offices in skyscraper buildings, and his first thought was to teach. He failed to secure a professorship in Classics in the University of New Brunswick. Slight events change the current of men's lives. He became a lawyer.

personnalités de McGill

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, *B.C.L. '64, LL.D. '99* **(excerpted from *Recollections of People, Press, and Politics*, by Grattan O'Leary)**

No one in my experience had touched him as an orator: he was the greatest I was privileged to hear in sixty years of observing Parliament. Samuel Butler wrote of Bacon, "Men feared he would make an end." Such was the feeling when Laurier spoke. Enchanted, mesmerized, the silent House gathered unto itself the incomparable wizardry of his words. Mastery of language of course; depth of feeling and passion unrivaled; but more than anything the essence of the man shining through: Laurier's inner greatness inspired people to go with him. When Laurier spoke it was like a first night. Parliament is as quick to appreciate greatness as it is to turn away from the dull pretensions of mediocrity.

Anything but a dry intellectual, he had a thorough sense of literature and familiarity with history. The House of Commons was his theatre; a theatre in which he remained the leading player. He was a builder, not a destroyer; a unifier, not a sower of discord and division. The ambitions, the desires, even the recreation sought by others in other ways were for Laurier attainable only in the heady passion of parliamentary life.

I remember one of his last appearances, in St. Patrick's Hall in Ottawa, with Lady Laurier, half-blind, tapping the floor with her stick as he spoke. In London, Ontario I heard his last will and testament to the Young Liberals of Ontario: "Remember that faith is better than doubt and love is better than hate...."

Such was his creed. He was, as Goldwin Smith said to Gladstone, "in the best sense a man of the people; and the heart of the people seldom failed to respond...." Of Lincoln's passing, Walt Whitman wrote that it was as if a giant cedar crashed on a hillside, leaving a lonely place against the sky. So, with the going of Laurier, all of us knew a great light had gone from public life.

Thomas d'Arcy McGee, 1863 (MUA)

Thomas d'Arcy McGee, _B.C.L. '61_ (excerpted from "Thomas D'Arcy McGee, McGill's Father of Confederation", by J.I. Cooper, _Ph.D. '38, McGill News, Autumn 1957_)

Cabinet preferment was in his grasp, when he stepped aside in order to facilitate other ministerial arrangements. He was engaged in a private war of unusual ferocity. Fenianism had appeared in Ireland, and in the lanes and back streets of Montreal. By some means, McGee learned its secret membership. Facing a bitterly hostile audience, he tapped his breast pocket and said, "Fools that you are, don't you know that but for me hundreds of you would be in the penitentiary tonight? Don't you know that there are Judases among you, with one hand in your pockets and the other in the Government treasury? Haven't I papers here now that would put dozens of you behind bars for treason?"

It was a brave performance, but was it wise? McGee became a marked man. In the early hours of April 7, 1868, he was shot outside his Ottawa lodgings, Canada's only victim of political assassination.

Thomas d'Arcy McGee, _B.C.L. '61_ (excerpted from _The Assassination of Thomas D'Arcy McGee_ by T.P. Slattery)

[Thomas] d'Arcy McGee had finished writing when the House of Commons adjourned very late that night....It was then ten minutes past two, Tuesday morning, April 7, 1868. He walked down to the bar of the House, bought three cigars and lit one up with his chief, Sir John A. Macdonald. Then he chatted about Nova Scotia...and waited while Robert McFarlane, a younger Member from Perth, Ontario, had a whisky and water....

As they went out McGee asked [George-Étienne] Cartier to join them, but Cartier explained that he was waiting to have a private word with [Sir Alexander T.] Galt. So McGee and MacFarlane left together, relaxed and chatting easily. There were a number of Members leaving at that time, and some spectators were noticed near by. Going out the main door under the arches of the Tower among the Arnprior marble pillars, they passed the doorkeeper, Patrick Buckley, who had just seen Sir John A. [Macdonald] off in his carriage to his home on Daly Street at Sandy Hill.

McGee was wearing an overcoat, gloves and a new white top hat. In his hand was his wheat-coloured bamboo cane with a silver handle and engraved band, presented to him five years ago by his friends in Montreal. Since the trouble with his leg, McGee had to walk slowly, so they took their time, McGee leaning on MacFarlane's arm, sauntering down the central path, across the broad terrace and out the front gateway to Wellington Street.

Veering to their left, they soon reached its intersection with Metcalfe Street close by. Keeping to the right side of Metcalfe, McGee on the inside, they walked one short block south to Sparks Street. Here, at the corner in front of Dwyer's Fruit Store, they had to part, MacFarlane to go east on Sparks, cross Sappers' Bridge and on to his lodgings in Lower Town, while McGee had merely to turn west and walk about a hundred and twenty-five yards to reach his room.

"Good night," said MacFarlane, and McGee replied, "God bless you...."

Meanwhile McGee had crossed to the south side of Sparks and was turning west, when John Buckley [the doorkeeper's brother] called out, "Good night, Mr. McGee." "Good morning," McGee answered. "It is morning now." And those words were remembered as his last.

It was unusually bright that night and Sparks Street appeared deserted. The gas street lamps were not lit; but that was customary, as the city's contract with the gas company called for service only "during the dull period of the moon." Telegraph poles and a series of hitching posts for horses were spaced along the edge of the unpaved road, and the fourth pole up the street marked his destination. It was the Toronto House, better known as Mrs. Trotter's Boarding House....Mrs. Trotter's House itself had three entrances, and McGee had the key to the middle one for the use of guests. So he passed the locked first door which led to the public bar, and then went by the large window. Then he stopped, took out his key and put it in the latch keyhole to let himself in. At that instant the door was opened by someone from within. Simultaneously there was a sudden flash and the sharp blast of a shot right behind McGee. D'Arcy McGee stumbled to his right, shuddered, threw his head back and fell flat on his back. There was a commotion inside the Trotter House. Several people came running to the scene. But there was no sign of any assassin, no sign of any weapon....Dr. McGillivray was called and he arrived within minutes. The body was quite warm but pulseless, and he pronounced d'Arcy McGee dead. Then he told Constable McVetty to summon the coroner. Meanwhile someone had raced across Sapper's Bridge to Sandy Hill to tell Sir John A. Macdonald. He arrived about the same time as the coroner. The body was then lifted from the sidewalk with the Prime Minister supporting d'Arcy McGee's head, as they carried the body inside and placed it on a couch in a small front room on the ground floor of the Trotter House....

Francis R. Scott, *B.C.L. '27, LL.D. '67* **(from *The Broadview Book of Canadian Anecdotes*)**

The civil libertarian, poet and expert on constitutional law was the product of a large and distinguished family. His father, for example, was Frederick George Scott, a radical Anglican priest and minor poet. In 1916, Rev. Scott was serving as a military chaplain in France when he learned that another of his sons, Harry, had been killed in action and his body hastily interred on the battlefield. In order that he might conduct a proper burial service over the remains, he led a frantic twenty-four-hour search for the grave. The first one he dug up proved empty. But in the second he soon came upon "darling Harry's left hand with the signet ring on his little finger." He described the mission to the other members of the family in an anguished eleven-page letter. The act of reading it, the teenaged Frank...confided to his diary, "made me feel proud to belong to a family like ours, and made me want to live up to our standard. 'To be a good Scott one must live without spot,' I think ought to be our motto."

Francis R. Scott, *B.C.L. '27, LL.D. '67* **(in response to Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau's toast during his 70th birthday party, excerpted from *A Feast of Friends*)**

"I'm going to cut you back to 1928 because I forgot to mention one of the greatest letters that ever came to me. I was practising law in a great firm–Lafleur, MacDougall, MacFarlane and Barclay. I used to say to myself 'All I'll have to do is to stay here, and some day I'll be either Lafleur, MacDougall, MacFarlane or Barclay.' But one day a letter arrived–another letter. Saturday morning. In those days they worked on Saturday morning, and I...had clairvoyance completely. I said, "I'm being invited to teach at the McGill Law School" [even before I opened the letter]. I'd never thought of applying for the post. What a change in my life. Not that I disliked the practise of law. But I liked the University better."

Toast by The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau
at Francis R. Scott's 70th birthday dinner, September 19, 1969
(excerpted from *A Feast of Friends*)

Our guest of honour is a great connoisseur of irony. Many of you are in that category yourselves, and I am sure you are aware of the irony of my presenting this toast. That it should come to this, Frank! That this caustic critic of society, this scourge of the establishment, this nemesis of premiers and prime ministers should be toasted by the present resident of 24 Sussex Drive!

This is a tribute to the kind of man that Frank is. "Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges". And I for one am consoling myself by the fact that, as usual, as I judge by the program, Frank will have the last word. And, as usual, he will put everything into perspective, a caustic, human, irreverent, but always relevant perspective.

Carl [Goldenberg], first I want to thank you for having gathered us here. I am sure that if you had invited everyone who has admired and liked Frank we would have had a mass meeting, but you chose to have as a gathering something between the Masseys and the masses–a gathering of professors and poets, of practising politicians, constitutional lawyers and judges and deans, and I think that we have even managed to have the League for Social Reconstruction socially reconstructed here tonight.

Well, the kind of man who could have brought all these various people together, one who has joined in his own person the poet and the constitutional lawyer, the defender of human liberties everywhere, the great advocate of French and English unity in Canada,

F.R. Scott's response to Pierre E. Trudeau's toast, 1969 (Trudeau is third from left) (MUA)

Lady Chatterley's lawyer, a man who gathers in himself so many talents and has them reflected in so many of his friends of different avocations, it is sometimes thought that he must be somewhat of a disorganized person. On the contrary, I think of Frank as a very united human being; one who synthesizes in himself all these aspects of the social reformer, of the poet, of the activist; one who is poetic in his constitutional writings, who is a great jurist in his political and social activism, and who is an agitator through his satirical writings. All these things you bring together, Frank, and we love and respect you for them.

We are all Frankophiles here. What I mean is that we are great admirers of frankness in Scott. If I can push that one a little further, I would say what a great thing it is (and Jean-Louis Gagnon would agree to this) that the Commissioner of the B[ilingualism] and B[iculturalism] Commission should join in his very name the two groups which brought the most to our society, the Franks and the Scotts....[B]ut I think the toast I will give will be to the total man, to the poet, to the fighter for civil liberties, to the lawyer we admire, to the teacher from whom we have all learned, to the lover of life with whom we have all enjoyed many days of our own lives, and above all to the great human being.

McGill Examinations (Real and Fictitious)
Examens à McGill (réels et fictifs)

Examination Papers (excerpted from *The McGill University Gazette*, March 1, 1884)

Roman Law
(1) Write a succinct epitome of the whole of Maine's *Ancient Law*. (Only five minutes allowed for this question).
(2) Tell me what you don't know about the *Institutes of Justinian*. (Three whole days allowed for this).

Criminal Law
(1) Explain the difference between a rout and an affray. If the candidate in an Aldermanic election receive suddenly and violently a rotten egg in the eye, is this a rout? (Note – Candidates will please not attempt a pun by saying that it is, at all events, a rot).

Civil Law
(1) In a Parliamentary contest, if one candidate gets 1,000 votes and another 250, which man will be declared elected?

International Law
(1) Where do the best cigarettes come from? How many may a man smoke in one day?

History of Roman Law, Saturday, February 1st, 1896
Examiner Percy C. Ryan, B.C.L.
1. Show the relationship between primitive custom and modern law.
2. What was the position of women in the Roman law? State the different forms of marriage, and their effects.
3. What was the significance of the pretorship? In what manner did the pretors contribute to the law?
4. Describe the Twelve Tables. Name other primitive codes.
5. What was the golden age of the Roman law? What jurisconsults flourished during it?
6. State the subjects treated in the First Book of Justinian's *Institutes*.
7. Give the provisions of the *Licinian Rogations* and of the *Lex Sempronia*.
8. What is the oldest form of the Roman will? Compare it with the modern conception of a will.

Judicial Logic, Tuesday, March 12th 1872
Prof. Gonzalve Doutre, B.C.L., examiner.
1. Donnez une définition de la logique judiciaire.
2. Quels sont les principes des arguments?
3. Qu'entendez-vous par un syllogisme, un enthymème et un dilemne? Donnez des exemples.
4. Quel est l'objet de l'argument *a definitione*?
5. En quoi consiste l'argument *a contrario sensu*?
6. En quoi l'argument *a simili* diffère-t-il de l'argument *a consiliis vel oppositis*? Donnez des exemples.
7. L'argument *a fortiori* est-il moins concluant que l'argument *a consiliis vel opposite*? Donnez des exemples à l'appui de votre réponse.
8. Comment appelez-vous l'argument tiré des motifs de la loi et dans quel but avez-vous recours à ces motifs?
9. Quand devez-vous vous servir de l'argument *ab exceptione ad regulam*? Donnez un exemple.
10. Qu'est-ce que l'argument *a vulgari usu loquendi*? Donnez un exemple.
11. Qu'est-ce que l'argument *a cessante ratione*? Donnez un exemple.
12. Qu'est-ce que l'argument *ab impossibili*? Et indiquez par des exemples en quoi il diffère de l'argument *ab absurdo*.
N.B. The first 8 questions are for Degree. The whole of the questions for Honours Course.

Suggestions for the Review Exam Paper (excerpted from *The McGill Fortnightly*, March 18, 1897)

1. Who is Toullier? Parsons? Abbott? Daniels? Storey? Are they dead yet? If not, in Heaven's name, why not? What did they live for?
2. What is a thesis? Is insanity an appropriate subject? Why?
3. Is the presumption of presence at lectures for or against the student?
4. May a Prof. have a mortgage on the class? Has a student any rights?
5. Is the keeping of roosters a public nuisance? Would it be a foul crime? Name an authority?
6. State proceedings to wind up a company. How long will a given Prof. go when wound up?
7. Trace the evolutions of the Faculty of Law from a free republic to an absolute monarchy, in the past three years?

Marriage Covenants, Succession, etc., 1945 Prof. Gerald Fauteux

Answer three questions out of five.

1. Under the separation of property regime, must the wife contribute to the expenses of marriage? Discuss.
2. What is dower and under what regime does it exist? How many kinds of dower are there? In what does each kind consist?
3. What is called the reduction of a particular legacy? What are the dispositions of our law in the case of:
   a) reduction at the request of a creditor of the testator?;   b) reduction at the request of a particular legatee?
4. Say what you know on separation of property (*séparation des patrimoines*) in successions?
5. a) A bequeaths his house to B thus: "I bequeath my house on Sherbrooke Street to B and I oblige him, in consideration of the present legacy, to pay $1000.00 to C." If B predeceases A, will C get his legacy? If he does get it who will pay it? State reasons for answers.
   b) A bequeaths his succession thus: "I bequeath all my moveable and my immoveable property to B, C and E." B predeceases A and C dies two days after A, without having accepted nor renounced the legacy; who will get this succession? State reasons for answer.

Examination for the LL.B. degree and the Whewell Scholarships, Wednesday, May 29, 1957 1:30-4:30 Conflict of Laws (excerpt)

1. (a) "Public policy has always been an unruly horse: in recent years, in conflict cases, it has often bolted with the judiciary on its back." Discuss.
   (b) By Egyptian law, the supply—direct or indirect—of Egyptian goods to Jews is prohibited. Lazarus, a British Jew, who is a cotton manufacturer in Lancashire, requires Egyptian cotton for his factories. Smith, a London importer who is able to obtain supplies of Egyptian cotton from Egypt, agrees, by a contract made in London, to procure and supply to Lazarus 500 bales of Egyptian cotton. Smith subsequently refuses to deliver the cotton. When Lazarus brings proceedings for breach of contract, Smith pleads that the contract was contrary to public policy. Discuss.
2. "It is frequently asserted in the books that the English tort rule is deplorable since tort claims, being based on wrongful conduct, should be determined by the law of the place where the wrongful conduct took place. There might be more to this, if it could always be confidently asserted what is the *locus delicti commissi.*" Discuss.
3. David died domiciled in England, owning leasehold property in Wiltshire and shares in English companies. By his will, he provided, "I leave all my property to my daughter, Edith, for life and then to her children." Edith had first married Frederick in England, by whom she had a son, George. Later, Edith left Frederick in England and went to the United States where she met Harold, who was domiciled in Nevada, and whom, after obtaining a divorce in Nevada from Frederick, she married. Edith and Harold had a son, Ivor, who is legitimate by the law of Nevada. Edith being dead, George claims that he is solely entitled under David's will. Discuss.

Civil Code of Lower Canada, Thursday, April 16, 1868 Prof. LaFrenaye

1. Enumérez les privilèges qui existent sur les meubles sous l'empire des dispositions du Code. Art. 1993-94.
2. Quels sont les privilèges qui existent sur les immeubles? Art. 2009, etc.
3. Qu'est-ce qu'une hypothèque et quel est son effet? Art. 2016, etc.
4. Expliquez la constitution de l'hypothèque sur des immeubles possédés en franc et commun socage, conformément à l'article 2041 du Code.
5. Quelles sont les hypothèques légales? Art. 2024, etc.
6. Quelles sont les dispositions du Code sur la constitution de l'hypothèque conventionnelle? Art. 2040-2042-2044.
7. Qu'est-ce que le délaissement? Art. 2079.
8. Où doit être enregistrée la renonciation au douaire à une succession ou à une communauté de biens?
9. Pour combien d'années l'enregistrement d'un acte de vente conserve-t-il au vendeur les intérêts au même rang que le principal? Art. 2122.
10. Dans quel cas la demande formée devant un tribunal n'interrompt pas la prescription? Art. 2235, etc.
11. Qu'est-ce que la prescription trentenaire? Art. 2242, etc.
12. Quelles sont les personnes qui sont contraignables par corps? Art. 2272.

"The Queen's Bench"

by Eugène Lafleur, *B.A. '77, B.C.L. '80, D.C.L. '00 , LL.D. '21*

Sung to the tune of
"When I Was A Lad"

in Gilbert and Sullivan's *H.M.S. Pinafore* (*The McGill Gazette*, March 29, 1879)

When I was a lad I served a term
As an office-boy to an attorney's firm.
I cleaned up the windows and I swept the floor,
And I polished up the handle of the big front door.
I polished up that handle so carefully
That now I am a Judge on the Great "Q.B."
Chorus: He polished up that handle so carefully
That now he is a Judge on the great "Q.B."

As office-boy I made such a mark
That they gave me the post of a junior clerk,
I served the writs with a smile so bland,
And I copied out the letters in a big round hand.
I copied out the letters in a hand so free
That now I am a Judge on the great "Q.B."
Chorus: He copied out the letters in a hand so free
That now he is a Judge on the great "Q.B."

In serving writs I acquired such a fame
That an articled clerk I soon became,
And I cribbed a very little just as any fellow will
For the B.C.L. exam up at Old McGill.
And that B.C.L. exam did so well for me,
That now I am a Judge on the great "Q.B."
Chorus: And that B.C.L. exam did so well for he,
That now he is a Judge on the great "Q.B."

I grew so rich that I was sent
As one of John A.'s members into Parliament,
I always voted at my party's call,
And never thought of thinking for myself at all.
I thought so little that they rewarded me
By making me a Judge on the great "Q.B."
Chorus: He thought so little that they rewarded he
By making him a Judge on the great "Q.B."

Now, students all whoever you may be,
If you want to rise to the top of the tree—
If your soul isn't fettered to an office stool,
Be careful to be guided by this golden rule.
Do the least work you can for the very largest fee,
And you may all be Judges on the great "Q.B."

Chorus

We'll do the least work we can for the very largest fee
And we may all be Judges on the great "Q.B."