

gations was always a mind-opener to the young student. If the student came into the lecture room for the first time full of the popular notions as to the law and law studies, they were soon dispelled, and he addressed himself to the work not in a hostile spirit, but as to a congenial task, with pleasure and alacrity. And the absolute beauty of this branch of the science of law revealed itself step by step as the lecturer advanced. This course was always taken by the Second Year students, and frequently by the Final Year men. Thus a great force for individual work was awakened, and an impetus given to each student in his study of the law without which real success could hardly be possible. For where there is enthusiasm and interest, there is bound to be success. In compelling the attention of the students, the Dean's style of lecturing was undoubtedly a great assistance. He possessed the faculty of easy, luminous off-hand exposition in a remarkable degree. Another feature of Dr. Trenholme's lecturing was not lost to the students. He always aimed high for them. He disparaged the notion of McGill turning out "mere lawyers." He took a personal interest in the students, encouraged individual research, and always urged them to do the best work possible. The ideal he set before the students was a true and a high one. His lawyer was a leader of men. In another respect he always struck a chord of sympathy in the students, and evoked their applause. He had absolute faith in this young country of ours, and in the integrity of the British empire. He was strong for British connection, at the same time he was broad-minded, as every man of culture ought to be, quick to see the good features as well as the bad in other nations near and distant.

These are some of the characteristics which marked Dean Trenholme's lectures, and which made them so popular with the students, and which also, undoubtedly, contributed not a little to the success which has attended his work. The retirement of Dr. Trenholme from the work with which he has been so long associated cannot be looked upon in any other sense than as a great loss to the Faculty of Law and to the University.

At a meeting of the Governors recently held, Dr. Leo H. Davidson was appointed Acting-Dean of the Faculty of Law, to succeed Dr. N. W. Trenholme just retired. It is scarcely necessary to say that this appointment will be received with entire approbation by every one. Dr. Davidson is too well known in this province as a lawyer and a scholar to need a word in that regard. The new Dean may be assured of a hearty welcome from the students with whom he has always been a most popular professor.

With the Christmas holidays Professor Carlyle's connection with the Science Faculty also comes to an end. Professor Carlyle's resignation will certainly be felt as a loss in the Science department of McGill. He leaves his position in McGill as professor and lecturer of mining and metallurgy, and goes to the Pacific as provincial mineralogist to British Columbia. McGill has a particular claim upon Professor Carlyle as one of her own children. He was graduated from Alma Mater in 1887, taking the British Association of Science gold medal for proficiency in engineering subjects, and also first class honors from Sir William Dawson in natural science, viz. : geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and photography. Subsequently he spent two seasons on the government geological survey of the Laurentians, and later on became mining engineer at Aspen in connection with one of the largest mining plants in the State of Colorado. McGill, therefore, loses in Professor Carlyle a first class man, but our loss is British Columbia's gain, as the professor will certainly be an invaluable assistance to the government of the great Pacific mining province. The students wish Professor Carlyle every success in his new sphere of labor.

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

### THE STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE.

In 1872 a professor of Law delivered a lecture before a society of jurists in Vienna. During the same year, the address was published in an amplified form. The first edition was soon exhausted; in two months a second became necessary; the year after, a third was issued; and so on, until now the tenth edition has been reached. To-day the work is a German classic, and is read by the youngest student with as much avidity as it was in its early days by his forerunners. A translation exists in every European language—even in English, strange to say! London and Chicago have saved our honor, although only after Russia, Croatia, Poland, Bohemia, and even Greece (not to mention more progressive countries), had given the work currency in their several national tongues.

The man was Rudolf von Jhering; his book was "Der Kampf ums Recht"—a title in the translation of which the two versions in our language significantly disagree, the English interpretation being "The Struggle for Right," and the American "The Struggle for Law." The title of this article suggests a third rendering, possibly more agreeable to the vulgar idiom than either of those already adopted.

A speaker who can transcend his professional and academic environment and make the world his