

of the Union. The disgrace of an appalling and almost incredible list of murders belong to the whole nation. If every American official and every American citizen could be made to realize the shameful record of our country in this matter as compared with other countries they would be aroused to find a remedy. The effect of lynching on the volume of crime is also strikingly shewn by Judge Clark's opinion. The Attorney General's records shew that with all the lynchings that has taken place, the crimes for which murderers were lynched in twelve years had nearly doubled. The figures for 1889 and 1890 as compared with those for 1901 and 1902 were as follows:—Indictments for murder had increased from 96 to 191. Those for rape from 25 to 37. Those for manslaughter from 15 to 60. Figures like these indicate very clearly that lynching breeds crime."

The South African *Law Journal* (an excellent periodical, by the way) in a recent number, tells us that a Commission was appointed last January by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal to enquire into the steps to be taken "to bring into existence an institution which should form part of a teaching University" etc. It is further stated that this Commission has made a report, which, though it makes no special reference to instruction in law and jurisprudence by the proposed University, strongly advocates the establishment of a school for this learning. The writer takes this report as a text for writing an article on the study of the law in South Africa, giving some interesting information as to the condition of the profession there and making suggestions in connection therewith. In reference to legal education, which, apparently, is not in a very satisfactory condition in that country, he suggests that it would be better if the foundation of a faculty of law in the University should be preceded by the inauguration of a Law School such as exist in other countries. All this indicates an advance in the right direction in our newly acquired territory on the dark continent. One could well imagine that in a country where the foundation of the jurisprudence is largely Roman-Dutch law, on which is a grafting of Common Law, with some admixture from other sources, a Law School would be most important. The division of lecturers he suggests are:—two on Roman-Dutch law, tracing the history of that system and discussing it from a