

"For some strange reason the public seem slow in adopting the Land Titles system of transfer, although anyone can see its superiority to the old system, which is bound to occasion difficulty sooner or later.

"Each owner under that system, if he thinks of the matter at all, probably hopes that the trouble and difficulty will not fall on his shoulders, but that he may be able to dispose of his property, as perhaps he himself acquired it, namely, to one so desirous of acquiring it that he will be willing to take risks. He may wake up some fine morning, however, and find a purchaser calling on him to prove his title, and then the trouble will begin, and by the time he has got through he may find himself out of pocket three or four hundred dollars."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

We are indebted to a writer in *Nineteenth Century and After* for a luminous article on the subject of punishment and crime. We give our readers the benefit of his observations on the subject of capital punishment, which he deals with in a convincing manner, coming to the conclusion (a conclusion with which we fully agree) that it would not be in the interest of the public that it should be abolished.

The writer in the early part of his article works out four canons for the consideration of his subject, which he names in order of importance: (1) Segregation, (2) Deterrence, (3) Reformation, (4) Humanity, and then discusses how the various modes of punishment now in use conform to the requirements of these canons; and then proceeds:—

The extreme penalty of the law at present is capital punishment. Much controversy has been aroused about it in recent times, and the allegation is freely made that the death penalty is a relic of barbarism, and ought to be abolished. It is largely with a view to finding a psychological solution to this problem at I have undertaken the present article. The first requirement of punishment—segregation—is very effectively met by it. The