

clerk at a few cents per folio, amounting to \$8 or \$10 per week. If a registrar in such an office carefully superintends the work and sees that all his subordinates perform their several functions properly, so that the public will be well served, he is doing infinitely more than if his time were taken up in receiving the documents, copying, comparing, or entering. It is manifest that a registrar cannot, in large offices, perform the whole duties or even a part of all of them. The work must be divided. One clerk makes out abstracts, another receives and enters the instruments and makes the charges, another makes the entries in the abstract indexes, a fourth assists in comparing, and a number are continually engaged in copying. A registrar devoting himself to any one of these branches would be unable to guard the interests of the public or protect himself against mistakes which might be of serious consequence to him as well as to others. Instead of being the head of the office, he would become a mere clerk. This is not what the public interest requires. The registrar of a large division ought to be in his office, not to perform some of the many minor details of the work at the expense or neglect of all the others, but his important duty is to see that the many officials and clerks under him sufficiently perform their several functions. Much time is required at his hands in hearing suggestions from, and giving information to, those doing business in his office, and occasionally complaints have to be investigated, disputed questions to be determined, and a number of other important matters constantly demanding his attention, which, in an office like Toronto, will require a very large portion of his time."

*THE CORRELATION OF EXECUTIVE AND
LEGISLATIVE POWER IN CANADA.**

EXECUTIVE POWER IS DERIVED FROM LEGISLATIVE POWER,
UNLESS THERE BE SOME RESTRAINING ENACTMENT.

In *Regina v. Horner*, * Ramsay, J., says that the Privy Council recognized the general principle expressed in the above proposition in the case of *Regina v. Coote*, † where they held that

* 2 Steph. Dig., at p. 451, 2 Cart. at p. 318 (1876).

† L.R. 4 P.C. 599, 1 Cart., 57 (1873).

*The following article is derived from a forthcoming work by Mr. A. F. H. Lefroy upon the "Law of Legislative Power in the Dominion of Canada."