

delivery to him of certified copies. *H. C., 1901, Ontario, The King vs Scully, 5 Can. Cr. Cas., 1.*

76. Couronne.—Celui qui, en conformité des instructions du commissaire des travaux publics, achète des terres pour la Couronne, a droit à un *mandamus* pour contraindre le commissaire à référer telle réclamation à des arbitres, et ce en vertu de la règle de droit qu'un *mandamus* émane contre tout officier public chargé par un statut de l'exécution d'un devoir. *C. S., 1858, Québec, Young vs Lemieux et al., 9 D. T. B. C., 43; 7 R. J. R. Q., 92.*

77. Il n'y a pas de *mandamus* contre la Couronne. *B. R., 1892, Montréal, The Atlantic and North-West Railway Co. vs Turcotte, ès-qual., et Cité de Montréal, R. J. Q., 2 B. R., 305; 16 L. N., 247; 18 L. N., 146; 21 R. L., 71.*

78. A writ of *mandamus* cannot issue to compel the attorney-general to proceed with any information at the instance of a relator. *P. C., 1895, Quebec, Casgrain vs Atlantic and North-West Railway Co., 2 B. J. P. C., 286; 64 L. J. R., n. s., 88; L. R., 1895, App. Cas., 282, 296; 72 L. T. R., 369; 11 R., 449.*

79. *Mandamus* does not lie against a servant of the Crown in respect of acts for which he is amenable to the Crown, and which are not cast upon him by law as a duty to the public, distinct from his duty to the Crown.

80. Collectors of provincial revenue, in issuing the licenses enumerated in article 829 R. S. Q., are amenable to the Crown and subject to the instructions of the treasurer of the province, and they do not perform a duty to the public distinct from their duty to the Crown. *Mandamus* therefore will not lie to compel them to issue such licenses. *Q. B., 1896, Quebec, McKenzie vs Bernier, Q. J. R., 5 Q. B., 251.*

81. The Superior court has no jurisdiction to enjoin by *mandamus* the post office authorities or any other public department from doing anything or to order any Crown officer to do something. *S. C., 1911, Montreal, The Linde Canadian Refrigerator Co. vs Taillon and The Linde British Co. Limited, 13 Q. P. R., 182.*

82. Défendeurs conjoints.—Un bref de *mandamus* adressé à deux personnes, à l'une, comme secrétaire et à l'autre, comme assistant-secrétaires, sera maintenu contre la première et rejeté avec frais quant à la seconde, s'il est démontré que cette dernière ne possède pas telle qualité.

83. Le *mandamus* adressé à deux personnes dont le concours est nécessaire pour l'accomplissement de l'acte demandé, sera rejeté pour les deux, s'il est déclaré illégal quant à l'une d'elles; mais il en sera autrement si tel acte pouvait être exécuté par l'une seulement de ces deux personnes.

84. Le fait que le bref a été adressé aux deux défendeurs comme notaires, et que dans la requête y annexée ils sont respectivement désignés comme secrétaire et assistant-secrétaires de la corporation de la ville de Lévis, n'empêche pas la désignation d'être suffisante, bien que le seul office reconnu par la loi soit celui de secrétaire-trésorier de la ville de Lévis. *C. R., 1899, Québec, Mercier vs Roy et al., R. J. Q., 16 C. S., 510.*

85. Délai.—The fact of taking three days to consider and take advice before complying with a demand, is not a refusal sufficient to justify or resort to the remedy by *mandamus*. *S. C., 1877, Quebec, Langelier vs LaRoche, 3 Q. L. R., 239; 1 L. N., 180.*

86. Dentiste. — *Mandamus* to compel defendants, the Dental Association of the province of Quebec, to grant plaintiff a license to practice as a dentist. Petitioner alleged that during three years and upwards, previous to the 28th January, 1874, he had been constantly engaged in the practice of dentistry in the province of Quebec, having an office, and that on the 10th July, 1877, he applied to defendants for a license as dentist, and was refused: As he had at various times admitted that he was not a practising dentist during the years mentioned, and as, moreover, he had been absent from the city from two to six months during that time, and therefore, could not be said to have been "constantly" in practice as a dentist during said three years, he had not complied with the requirements of the Statute, and the *mandamus* was discharged. *C. R., 1879, Montreal, Young vs Dental Association of the Province of Quebec, 2 L. N., 292.*

87. Electeur municipal.—The Superior court has jurisdiction to issue a writ of *mandamus*, ordering the Board of Revisors or other proper authorities, as the case may be, to place the name of an elector on the voters' list, where such name has been improperly omitted. *Q. B., 1886, Montreal, Fairbairn et al. vs Dechêne et al., 30 J., 48; 31 J., 48; M. L. R., 2 S. C., 440; 10 L. N., 86.*

88. Election de marguillier.—Il est permis d'émaner un *mandamus* à un curé à