

by which he referred to all his property or all things). He then pointed to his wife, and afterward touched the ring-finger of his left hand, and then placed his right hand across his left arm at the elbow, which latter signs were the usual signs by which he referred to his wife. The signs by which the said testator informed us that the property was to go to his wife's daughter, in case his wife died in his lifetime; were as follows: He first referred to his property as before, he then touched himself and pointed to the ring-finger of his left hand, and crossed his arms as before (which indicated his wife); he then laid the side of his head on the palm of his right hand (with his eyes closed), which indicated his wife's death; he then again, after pointing to his wife's daughter, who was present when the said will was executed, pointed to his ring-finger of his left hand, and then placed his right hand across his left arm at the elbow as before. He then put his forefinger to his mouth and immediately touched his breast, and moved his arms in such a manner as to indicate a child, which were his usual signs for indicating his wife's daughter. He always indicated a female by crossing his arm, and a male person by crossing his wrist. The signs by which the said testator informed us that his property was to go to William Wigg (his wife's daughter's husband), in case his wife's daughter died in his lifetime, were as follows: He repeated the signs indicating his property and his wife's daughter, then laid the side of his head on the palm of his right hand with his eyes closed, and lowered his hand toward the ground as before (which meant her death); he then again repeated the signs indicating his wife's daughter, and crossed his left arm at the wrist with his right hand, which meant her husband, the said William Wigg. He also communicated to us by signs that the said William Wigg resided in London. The said William Wigg is in the employ of and superintends the goods department of the North-western Railway Company at Camden Town. The signs by which the said testator informed us that his property was to go to the children of his wife's daughter and son-in-law, in case they both died in his life-time, were as follows, namely: He repeated the signs indicating the said William Wigg and his wife, and their death before him, and then placed his right

hand open a short distance from the ground, and raised it by degrees and as if by steps, which were his usual signs for pointing out their children, and then swept his hand round with a sweeping motion, which indicated that they were all to be brought in. The said testator always took great notice of the said children, and was very fond of them. After the said testator had in manner aforesaid expressed to us what he intended to do by his said will, the said R. T. Dunning, by means of the before-mentioned signs, and by other motions and signs by which we were accustomed to converse with him, informed the said testator what were the contents and effect of the said will." Sir J. P. Wilde granted the motion.

NOTES OF CASES.

COURT OF REVIEW.

MONTREAL, July 9, 1879.

MACKAY, TORRANCE, RAINVILLE, JJ.

[From S. C. Montreal.

YOUNG V. THE DENTAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

License to practise as dentist — Interpretation of word "constantly."

In November, 1877, Young took a *mandamus* to compel the defendants to grant him a license to practise as a dentist. The 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 in Montreal; and that on the 10th July, 1877, he applied to the defendants for a license as dentist, but his application was rejected.

The defendants pleaded that petitioner had not been constantly engaged in the practice of the profession of dentistry during the three years immediately preceding the 28th January, 1874, date of defendants' incorporation by 37 Vict. c. 14. That petitioner had himself acknowledged that he was not entitled to demand a license, seeing that on the 15th July, 1874, he had voluntarily presented himself before defendants' Board to undergo an examination as candidate for a license, and was rejected as not qualified to practise. Further, that in