

of the Canadian Railway Cases. With this table it is possible, without much trouble, to find in the Annotated Statute the notes bearing upon the re-arranged sections of the Act of 1906.

SUNDAYS AND NON-JURIDICAL DAYS.

A question may, it is thought, well be raised as to the legality of voting on by-laws for the creating of a debt on New Year's Day. The effect of section 203, of The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1903, is, in the writer's opinion, to preclude any voting on such by-laws on Sunday "or any day set apart by any Act of lawful authority for a public holiday, fast or thanksgiving."

The words enclosed in inverted commas are, it will be observed, taken from the first clause of the section, which deals with the matter of reckoning time, but the clause immediately following extends the operation of the section to anything required by this Act to be done on a day which falls on any of such days, afterwards providing that such thing, whatever it may be, may be performed on the next juridical day. It would seem, then, beyond dispute that other public holidays stand on precisely the same footing as Sundays, and so do not come under the term "juridical day."

If anything further were needed to demonstrate this it would be supplied by the final clause of the section, by which it was designed to save the nomination or election of candidates to fill municipal offices from the prohibition created. It has to be remembered, when seeking to bring the question of a voting on a by-law within the mischief of the section, that such a proceeding has been expressly comprehended by section 351, which incorporates the section alluded to, with others antecedent and subsequent, covering all which appoint the machinery for taking a vote.

In the *West Toronto Election Case*, 5 P.R. 486, the question of reckoning time dealt with by a similarly worded enactment came up for determination, and the case appears to be an authority for the position here contended for.