

the time of the girl being brought to Canada, if such entry or record has been made before the alleged offence was committed.

(b.) In the absence of other evidence, or by way of corroboration of other evidence, the judge or, in cases where an offender is tried with a jury, the jury before whom an indictment for the offence is tried, or the justice before whom a preliminary inquiry thereinto is held, may infer the age from the appearance of the girl.”]

NOTE.—The two clauses 186A and 701A are suggested to remove technical difficulties in consequence of which the law has become almost a dead letter. See Statutes of Ontario 1893, chap. 45; 1895, chap. 52.

Section 702.—By substituting the following therefor:—

“**702.** When any cards, dice, balls, counters, tables or other instruments of gaming used in playing any unlawful game are found in any house, room or place suspected to be used as a common gaming house, and entered under a warrant or order issued under this Act, or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be *prima facie* evidence, on the trial of a prosecution under section 198 [or section 199], that such house, room or place is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found in the room or place where such tables or instruments of gaming are found were playing therein although no play was actually going on in the presence of the officer entering the same under such warrant or order, or in the presence of those persons by whom he is accompanied as aforesaid.”

NOTE.—The only material change is the insertion of the words within square brackets. This is to make certain evidence sufficient on the trial of a prosecution under section 199, as it is already on the trial of a prosecution under section 198.

Section 703.—By substituting the following therefor:—

“**703.** In any prosecution under section 198 for keeping a common gaming house, or under section 199 for playing or looking on while any other person is playing in a common gaming house, it shall be *prima facie* evidence that a house, room or place is used as a common gaming house, and that the persons found therein were unlawfully playing therein—

(a.) if any constable or officer authorized to enter any house, room or place, is wilfully prevented from, or obstructed or delayed in entering the same or any part thereof; or

(b.) if any such house, room or place is found fitted or provided with any means or contrivance for unlawful gaming, or with any means or contrivance for concealing, removing or destroying any instruments of gaming.”

NOTE.—The object of this amendment is the same as that of the amendment of 702, *supra*. The only change is that the provision is made applicable to section 199 as well as to section 198.

By inserting immediately after section 707 the following section:—

[“**707A.** In any prosecution, proceeding or trial for any offence under section 381A, a brand or mark, duly recorded or registered under the provisions of any Act, ordinance or law, on any cattle shall be *prima facie* evidence that such cattle are the property of the registered owner of such brand or mark, and possession by the person charged, or by others in his employ or on his behalf, of any such cattle marked with such a brand or mark of which he is not himself the registered owner, shall