

there is nothing in any of the clauses of that section (since the repeal of clauses (j) and (k) by 5 Geo. V. ch. 12, sec. 7) which can be relied upon to make immorality committed in a private house evidence of vagrancy; and the facts did not bring the case under clause (i) or clause (l).

The conviction was not sustainable; but this did not mean that the woman, if a prostitute, was to be unpunished, but that the prosecution must take place under the proper provisions of the Code.

Evidence of disease was improperly admitted by the Police Magistrate; and so the case was brought within the decisions which compel the quashing of a conviction upon evidence which should not have been received and which may have prejudiced the defendant.

The remedy for the prevention of the spread of venereal disease must be found under the Public Health Act.

The conviction should be quashed.