

gaming house, and sec. 227 a common betting house. These sections are found in part V. of the Code, under the sub-head "Nuisances." Section 228 enacts that every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment who keeps "any disorderly house," that is to say, any common bawdy house, common gaming house, or common betting house, as hereinbefore defined. Section 228 (2) enacts that any one who appears, acts, or behaves as the master or mistress or as the person having the care, government, or management of "any disorderly house" shall be deemed to be the keeper thereof, and shall be liable to be prosecuted as such. Section 229 penalizes every one who plays or looks on while any one is playing in "a common gaming house." Clauses (a) and (d) deal with the offences of wilfully preventing or using any contrivance to prevent a constable duly authorized to enter "any disorderly house" from entering the same; and clause (e) of the same section, with the securing by any bolt, chain, or other contrivance any external or internal door of or means of access to "any common gaming house" authorized to be entered by a constable.

Under the heading "Vagrancy" we find sec. 238, which enacts that "every one is a loose, idle, or disorderly person or vagrant who is (j) a keeper or inmate of a disorderly house, bawdy house, or house of ill fame, or house for the resort of prostitutes, or (k) is in the habit of frequenting such houses, and does not give a satisfactory account of himself or herself." Section 239 makes such a person liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$50 or to imprisonment for any time not exceeding 6 months, or to both.

In part XVI. of the Code, which deals with the summary trial of indictable offences, sec. 773 (f) enacts that when any person is charged before a magistrate with keeping or being an inmate or habitual frequenter of any disorderly house, house of ill fame, or bawdy house, the magistrate may determine the charge in a summary way, and sec. 774 makes his jurisdiction in that case absolute, and not dependent upon the consent of the person charged; and subsec. (2) of that section declares that the provisions of part XVI. shall not affect the absolute summary jurisdiction given to any justice or justices in any case by any other part of the Act.