

frauds on others shewing that the defendant was at the time engaged in practicing a series of systematic frauds on the community. The defendant was found guilty and convicted:—*Held*, on a case reserved, that the conviction should be affirmed on the second count, as the evidence shewed that the note was signed by H., not merely to secure the carrying out of the contract contained in the order, but on the faith of the representations made; and it was immaterial that a note was taken when the order called for cash; and, also, that the evidence objected to was properly receivable. *R. v. Hope*, 17 Ont. R. 463.

The defendant was foreman of works on roads, and certified to the inspector A. that certain persons had worked under him and were entitled to pay. He also produced orders for this pay purporting to be signed by those persons, but which in fact were not genuine. The inspector A. delivered the money to D. his agent, with instructions to pay it to the defendant if satisfied of the genuineness of the orders. On an indictment for obtaining money under false pretences from D. the defendant was found guilty, and the conviction was upheld on a case reserved. *Regina v. Cameron*, 23 N.S.R. 150.

There may be an intent to defraud although the prosecutor got something which was of real value for his money. Where money is obtained by pretences that are false, there is, *prima facie*, an intent to defraud, although this presumption may be displaced. *R. v. Hammerson* (1914), 10 Cr. App. R. 121.

In a New Brunswick case, the prisoner wrote to the prosecutor to induce him to buy counterfeit bank notes. The prosecutor, in order to entrap the prisoner and bring him to justice, pretended to assent to the scheme, arranging a meeting place of which he informed the police, and had them placed in position to arrest the prisoner at a signal from the prosecutor. At such meeting the prisoner produced a box which he said contained counterfeit bank notes, which he agreed to sell the prosecutor on payment of a sum agreed upon. The prisoner gave a box which he pretended to be the one containing the notes to the prosecutor, who then gave the prisoner \$50 and a watch as security for the balance which he agreed to pay.

The prosecutor immediately gave the signal to the police and seized the prisoner and held him until they arrested him and took the money and watch from him. On examining the box given the prosecutor it was ascertained that he had not given him the one containing the notes as he pretended, but a similar one containing waste paper. The box containing the notes was found on the prisoner's person. It was clear and undisputed that the motive of the prosecutor in parting with the possession of the money and the watch, as he had done, was to entrap the prisoner. The prisoner was found guilty of obtaining the money and watch of the prosecutor by false pretence of giving him the counterfeit notes, which he did not give.