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"John Addison," the supposed maker of one of the notes discounted, and whom Richards represented as a farmer residing near Oakville, owning a farm worth \$4,000, free from incumbrance. Mr. Reid, the president of the company, admitted signing documents when requested by Richards, in whom they had confidence. Richards was also a director and the owner of one share of \$100 par value. The company had several thousand dollars of accommodation paper afloat. F. J. Wilson had audited the books of the concern. They showed in March, 1883, a surplus of about \$9,000, but on was committed for trial, and bail refused. On the 3d inst. Richards appeared on trial on a second charge of forgery. Geo. Barr, the vicepresident of the concern, being examined as witness, admitted having been cognizant of the methods pursued by Richards, and having induced a lad in their employ to sign some of the fictitious names to the notes. The custom was to make fresh notes, retire the older ones as they fell due at the bank, paying a small amount in cash. On leaving the witness stand, the magistrate told Barr he must commit him for trial.

horse. Mr. Fuller said he halmide enquiries

of persons in the United States who established

centrifugal separators, and in nearly every case

they found that horses were insufficient, and

have adopted steam motors. Prof. Brown

asked. How much a separator, which could be ran by one horse, would cost laid down in Hamilton, to which Mr. Burre answered : I should say about \$250. There is a good deal

of difference in the machines. It is a disputed question in Denmark whether or not deep set-ing in ice will not pay as well as a centrifugal separator in small dairies,