

All of the accused pleaded "not guilty." Bail to the amount of \$25,000 was demanded of Freeman, and \$10,000 each for his associates.

It is alleged by the Post Office Department that the defendants received nearly three and one-half million dollars from sales of shares in the Temagami-Cobalt Mines, Limited; the Elk Lake-Cobalt Mines, Limited; the Montreal-James Mines, Limited; and the Hawthorne Silver and Iron Mines, Limited. Astonishing as this may seem, it is probably well within the truth.

That Mr. Julian Hawthorne has been, or is now, the head and front of the offenders is not likely. He has, of course, prostituted his literary talents — talents never of a high order — to the basest uses. But he has been a mere puppet, albeit a very willing puppet, in the hands of clever and unscrupulous promoters.

Several times has the Canadian Mining Journal exposed Julian Hawthorne. It is of historic interest to recall one of the first incidents.

In our issue of April 15th, 1909, there was reproduced from the Toronto World a glaring advertisement of the Temagami-Cobalt Mines, Limited. These reproductions are given herewith.

Our readers will perceive that the Toronto World fully endorsed all of Hawthorne's statements. They will notice, moreover, one prophetic sentence: "The members of the Hawthorne Syndicate are people of the kind that makes history; and we should not be surprised if, in this instance, they made money, too." The "we" stands for the Toronto World.

Let us reproduce here, also, part of an editorial paragraph of our own, leaving out several unkind references to the Toronto World:—"Julian Hawthorne, unworthy son of worthy Nathaniel, is a magazine writer. He is also a sublimated ass. Moreover, he has been shown up by one or two responsible mining journals in the United States. In fact, he is so patently a pretender that we do not wish to waste more space upon him."

In the interests of decency we hope that the United States authorities will spare no pains to investigate fully all the Hawthorne flotations. This should have been done in Canada long ago. Our mails are sewers of corruption.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The Annual Meeting of the Geological Society of America, which includes in its membership practically all the geologists of Canada as well as of the United States, was held at Washington on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of December.

Canada was well represented. Amongst the delegates from this side of the line were Dr. F. D. Adams, Dr. A. E. Barlow, Messrs. Brock and Cairnes of the Geological Survey of Canada; Dr. W. G. Miller and Mr. Knight, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines; Professors Coleman, Walker, and Parks, of Toronto University; Professors Baker and Nicol, of the Kingston

School of Mining; and Messrs. Tyrrell and Ferrier, of Toronto.

Of the papers read, several were of special interest to Canadians. These were: "Pre-Cambrian Formations in South-Central British Columbia," by Professor R. A. Daly; "Occurrence of Petroleum Associated with Faults and Dikes," by Frederick G. Clapp; "Progress of Opinion as to the Origin of the Iron Ores of the Lake Superior Region," by N. H. Winchell; "Glacial Investigations in Minnesota in 1911," by Frank Leverett; "Recent Studies of the Moraines of Ontario and Western New York," by Frank B. Taylor; "Differential Erosion and Isoplanation in Portions of Yukon and Alaska," by D. D. Cairnes; "Oscillations of the Land Round Hudson Bay," by J. B. Tyrrell; and two papers by C. D. Walcott, "Middle Cambrian Crustaceans from British Columbia," and "Fossils from the Huronian Rocks near Steep Rock Lake, Ontario."

On the evening of December 28th, the annual dinner was held at the Ebbitt House. About 225 were present. Dr. Clarke, of Albany, was Toastmaster. To illustrate his introductory speech he displayed a number of sensational lantern slides. One of these represented the Directors of the Geological Surveys of Canada and the United States resting amicably together on a seashore, while Mr. Taft and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Borden were standing in the distance in attitudes anything but peaceful. This effort was entitled "Reciprocity." Another picture portrayed Dr. Adams as a redoubtable mountain climber. A third showed a New York professor of geology as Mona Lisa! Thus is the spirit of good-fellowship preserved. Dr. Adams and Mr. Brock were among the principal after-dinner speakers.

On the evening of the 29th, the retiring president, Professor W. M. Davis, of Harvard, delivered an address on the "Relations of Geography to Geology." The address was followed by a smoker, presided over by Dr. E. W. Parker, of the U. S. Geological Survey.

Each session, and the meeting as a whole, were profitable and enjoyable. It may be suggested, however, that the prevailing tone of all the papers read is too highly academic. An occasional co-ordination of the economic and the abstrusely scientific would prove beneficial. It is true that the Canadian Mining Institute and the American Institute of Mining Engineers absorb most of the technical and practical papers. Yet there should be no difficulty in obtaining from many of the members of the Geological Society papers that at least overlap mining. If this be not done there will be grave cause to fear intellectual Pharisaism and dry-rot. The academic mind is prone to isolate itself, and to take itself far too seriously. The modern geologist, to live up to his high calling, must know where and how his studies and researches fit into the scheme of real life.

Hence we suggest, respectfully, that at the Society's next Annual Meeting there be presented a saving number of economic topics. Not only will this be salutary,