

of Ontario, and Sir John A. Macdonald, invited Mr. Blake to accept the appointment. After some delay in considering the question, Mr. Blake consented to accept the offer. There is little room for wonder that he did hesitate, for he was relinquishing a practice that brought him \$15,000 per year, for an office which gave a salary of \$5,000. But he had worked overmuch, and his health was more or less undermined, and this more than anything else, probably, was the reason why he accepted Sir John's offer. Some curiously minded people said, that Sir John's appointment of so young a man as Mr. Blake was intended to mollify the opposition of the young chancellor's brother in the House of Commons, but this hardly deserves contradiction, for anybody must know that Sir John was shrewd enough to know that Edward Blake was a man whom it was impossible to bribe. No, this appointment stands out as one of the creditable actions of Sir John Macdonald's career. Mr. Blake retained the vice-chancellorship up to 16th May, 1881, when he resigned as his predecessor had done, and resumed practice once again at the bar. His stay on the bench on the whole may have been regarded as a well-earned holiday in the calm dignity of judicial life. It seems strange to many why Mr. Blake should have accepted the chancellorship in the beginning, and it likewise puzzles them that he should have resigned once he had accepted the office. But good reasons have been shown for the acceptance, whereas with respect to the resignation, it may be said that he felt his health ready for the old work again, and a vast quantity of the old work was waiting. His brother Edward, the senior partner, found much of his time occupied with his duties as a political leader, and it would seem like a wanton sacrifice to permit to go to ruin a splendid practice which had been built up by industry, perseverance and great ability. In later years, Mr. Edward Blake has announced his withdrawal from his regular duties as partner in the firm, the object being that he may be still better able to devote himself to the interest of the political party of which he is the leader. It may be said that our subject's career as a judge was not less distinguished than it had been as an advocate. His written judgments are among the best which we have in the literature of English courts for the grace and limpid eloquence of their style, the justness of their reasoning, and the width of their grasp. On the 2nd of February, 1859, he married Rebecca, third daughter of the late Right Rev. Benjamin

Cronyn, Bishop of Huron. By this union, there is a family of three children living, one son and two daughters. Mr. Blake has always taken a sincere interest in all the great moral movements with which the time and place can bring him into contact, and an especially prominent part in the affairs of the Church of England. Once only has this richly endowed man been heard upon the political hustings, and that was in 1872, when Edward Blake was abroad for his health. He went down to his brother's constituency, and addressed the people on public questions. His speeches amazed many men who could not see how it was possible for a gentleman whose life had been spent as advocate and judge to acquire such a familiarity with outside questions; but this hardly astonished them more than his wonderful eloquence.

Logan, Sir William E., F. R. G. S., F. R. S., the eminent and distinguished geologist, was born in Montreal on the 20th of April, 1798. His grandfather, James Logan, and his grandmother, Margaret Edmund, were natives of the parish of Stirling, Scotland. James Logan was a burgess, and carried on the business of baker. Between the years 1756 and 1772 this worthy couple had a family of six sons and three daughters born to them; but death made sad inroads in the household, and took away one after another of this family until but two sons and two daughters remained. James Logan, like many of his countrymen, thought of bettering his fortunes in the New World, and taking his wife and two sons with him, William, the eldest, born in 1759 (the father of Sir William), and Hart, the youngest, born in 1772, sailed for America, probably about 1784, and found his way to Montreal. Here he established a large bakery, and with wise forethought, purchased considerable landed property in the neighbourhood of the city, where we find him in the last decade of the century comfortably settled on his farm, William carrying on the bakery, and Hart engaged in a prosperous importing trade. In the spring of 1794, Miss Janet E. Edmund, of Connieshill, near Stirling, niece of Mrs. James Logan, left her Scottish home and came to Montreal, and married her cousin, William Logan. The time-honoured sequence was thus, and as time rolled on they became the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters; and the subject of this sketch was the third child of this union. The father, appreciating the value of education, sent William and his brother to an excellent school kept by Alex-