

In 1872 he headed an exploratory expedition to the Pacific Ocean, via the Caribou Head Pass, the results of which are embodied in Prince Rupert's book, "Ocean to Ocean." During the '70's he also conducted railway exploration work in Newfoundland. In 1880 he retired from the service of the Dominion Government, but continued to act in an advisory capacity. In the same year he was elected as Chancellor of Queen's University, which office he held until his death.

His efforts contributed in no small degree to the adoption of initial meridians common to all nations, and the initiation of the movement for a reform in time reckoning, resulting in our present twenty-four hour system of time zones. Another subject which he studied and made his own was that of an Empire-girdling system of ocean cables. The Pacific cable was mainly due to his untiring propaganda.

Various honors and degrees were conferred upon him from time to time in consideration of his valued services.

The venerable Canadian Institute of Toronto was organized in 1851. Mr. Fleming was one of the charter members, and chiefly instrumental in its organization.

He died at Halifax on July 22nd, 1915. Winterholme was his Ottawa residence after 1869.

JOHN KNATCHBUL ROCHE

John Knatchbul Roche was born at London, England, March 15th, 1817, and was third son of Capt. John Roche, R.N. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, England, and came to Canada about 1833. His brother, George M. Roche, was Crown Lands Agent at Lindsay, Ont., for many years and a Magistrate.

Mr. J. K. Roche received his appointment as Deputy Provincial Surveyor on December 1st, 1841, and was appointed a member of the Board of Examiners in 1852, and was present at the first meeting on April



JOHN K. ROCHE.

5th of that year. He was an active member of the Board until his untimely death. He was then employed by the Government to survey and lay off a continuation of the Colonization Road (the Bobcageon Road), commencing at Bell's Line, between the Counties of Victoria and Peterboro, to Lake Nipissing, thus to open up the Ottawa Valley through that route. Mr. Roche had been with his party on this work since the middle of July and was on his return to report progress to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, when, on Tuesday, the 13th September, 1859, whilst crossing Balsam Lake in a bark canoe during a gale of wind, the canoe was upset, and he was unfortunately drowned, his own canoemen being only able to save themselves by swimming. His men endeavored to dissuade him from attempting to cross the lake during the storm, but he urged them to proceed, saying his business was of importance. Mr. Roche was a gentleman of great urbanity of manners, of high integrity, much ability in his profession, and was held in general esteem by all who knew him.

Mr. Roche was survived by a wife, three sons, John, William Hardie, and Frederick, and by one daughter, Annie Elizabeth, at present living at Cobourg, now the only surviving member of the family.

BOLTON MAGRATH.

By Charles A. Magrath.

The subject of this sketch was born at Tynan, County Armagh, Ireland, August, 1824. Educated Royal School, Armagh, and private tuition. For five years he was employed as an assistant in a private astronomical observatory at Markee Castle, near Sligo, Ireland, and then engaged on railway construction in England for at least two years under an elder brother, who was a civil engineer.

Emigrating to the United States in the early fifties, he was engaged on engineering works in various parts of that country until about 1857, when, being offered a permanent position that would in time have necessitated his renouncing his British citizenship, he came to Canada and for a short time was employed as an engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway.

In or about 1858 he started to teach school in Aylmer, near Ottawa, and was appointed inspector of Protestant Schools