



THE LATE J. BEAUFORT HURLBERT, LL.D.

Dr. Jesse Beaufort Hurlbert, whose sudden death on the 12th of May last occasioned deep sorrow to his personal friends and sincere regret to those who had known him by his writings, was born in Prescott, Ont., in the eventful year, 1812. He was of the good old stock of the United Empire Loyalists, and was all his life consistently true to the convictions which led his forefathers to sacrifice means and prospects on the altar of loyalty. Nor did he manifest his fidelity to inherited traditions by profession only. For years he devoted time and talents and acquired knowledge to the promotion of what he believed to be Canada's best interests, and was ever an earnest and able advocate of British connection. He began his career as educator and man of science and letters with an unusually thorough equipment. His love of learning, even in boyhood, was remarkable, and he sought the finest opportunities for gratifying it. Having pursued a course of study in Yale, where he evinced that rare faculty for the acquisition of languages which he afterwards turned to such good account, he continued his education in New York. There he was initiated into the oriental languages under the guidance of the illustrious Hebraist, Dr. Nordheimer, who was also the master in Eastern lore of the late Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D. After graduating, he returned to Canada and took charge of the Academy at Cobourg, the germ of Victoria University, in which, on its organization, he was entrusted with the classical and Hebrew classes. Though only thirty-one years old when he undertook this responsible position, he discharged its duties with general satisfaction. Some years later, the young professor was admitted to the Bar of Upper Canada, and in 1862 he served as one of Canada's commissioners to the second great London Exhibition. This may be considered the starting point of his career as a writer on economical questions. He was a valued contributor to the Canadian press on a series of allied topics, of which he had, by conscientious research, made himself master, and his papers in *Silliman's Journal* and other scientific periodicals always attracted attention. He was one of the first in Canada to indicate the need of protection for our forests—his monograph on "The Forests of Canada" having made its appearance in 1862. He won a still higher reputation by his work on "Britain and her Colonies," some of the suggestions in which obtained the approval of English statesmen then in office. One of the most permanently valuable of his books is his "Physical Geography of Canada," in which the country's varied resources and their location are shown by coloured maps. "The Food Zones of Canada" brings out the fact that the Dominion comprises within its limits the greatest range of cereal production on this continent. "Field and Factory" is an application of the data thus collected to practical purposes. The style of these books and brochures is concise and clear and the information always trustworthy. To many persons Dr. Hurlbert's name is most familiar from his association with the controversy on the Jesuits' Estate bill. To the doctrines of the Order, which Mr. Mercier's measure had brought so prominently before the public, Dr. Hurlbert was conscientiously antagonistic. He believed that the Jesuit system was the foe of civil and religious liberty, and that to encourage it even indirectly was a political blunder, fraught with possible consequences of the gravest moment to the whole community, Catholic as well as Protestant. Only the deeply founded and unshakable nature of his convictions on this point could have induced Dr. Hurlbert to emerge from the seclusion of the student into the glaring light of the platform champion. But he deemed his own honour and, what was more, the honour and safety of the country at stake, and concluded,

therefore, that it was no time for hesitations which might have been misconstrued. He proved at any rate that he had the courage of his opinions, and if the public controversy in which he had undertaken to defend the anti-Jesuit position did not take place, the blame did not lie at his door. The pamphlets in which Dr. Hurlbert set forth the main tenor of his argument were written with ability and a great deal more moderation than polemical writing always displays. In private life Dr. Hurlbert was companionable, genial and unaffected, his conversation being at once entertaining and instructive. He leaves a widow and a daughter (Mrs. W. W. Mussen, of this city) to lament his loss. In Ottawa, where he had lived for some twenty years, he was universally regretted. The executive of the Equal Rights Association, of which he had been a member, gave expression to the prevailing feeling by passing a resolution of sorrow for one who had done so much for the cause—that of civil and religious liberty—which it represented. The remains of the deceased scholar and writer were interred in Mount Royal Cemetery.

## THE CANADIAN EXHIBITION AT DONCASTER.

The Royal Agricultural Fair held annually at Doncaster,



THE LATE J. BEAUFORT HURLBERT, LL.D.

Yorkshire, is one of the most important events of the sort held in Great Britain, and for a number of years an annual exhibit has been made by the Canadian Government of specimens of Canada's agricultural products. At the fair of '91, held last month, the Canadian exhibit was a large and interesting one, and by the courtesy of Mr. Dyke, one of our official agents in England, we present our readers with an engraving of the stand and of the visits to the same of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. The most notable feature of the exhibition are some two hundred varieties of grain, both in the straw and in bottles, taken from various sections extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and showing the wonderful fertility of the soil and remarkably favourable climatic conditions under which the agriculturist in Canada labors; there is also a fine collection of photographs of the principal Canadian cities and some of the most interesting forest and field scenes in Manitoba and British Columbia. Other features of the exhibit are: Specimens of timber of all sorts, minerals, (including Rocky Mountain coal), heads of deer and buffalo and stuffed fish, comprising salmon, trout, and large white fish. We sincerely trust that the exhibit will be the means

of inducing intending emigrants to give Canada a trial; many of our best settlers have come from Yorkshire, and the tenant farmers of that county are just the men wanted for the better-class farms of Ontario and Manitoba. Pamphlets and circulars of various sorts, setting forth the advantages of Canada, were distributed freely, and the whole display speaks well for our representatives in Great Britain. The show was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who made a special visit to the Canadian stand and spent some time in discussing Canadian matters. Altogether, Mr. Dyke and the Canadian Government are to be congratulated on the entire success and excellent material results of the exhibit.

## THE STUDLEY QUOIT CLUB, HALIFAX, N.S.

Quoits can hardly be called a popular game in Canada at large, but in Halifax it is one of the favourite summer pastimes. The game is played in several private "rinks," and on the grounds of the Wanderers, the Yacht Squadron and a couple of quoit clubs. At intervals, within the last few years, "rinks" were started and weekly quoit parties given by the officers of the flag-ship at the Dock Yard and by the officers of the Army Service Corps at the Ordnance

Wharf. Most of this enthusiasm for the game is traceable to the prestige and success of the Studley Quoit Club. It was founded in 1856 from a nucleus of quoiters, who had played together for a few years previously, without any local habitation or name. It is named from Studley, the suburban seat, now of Miss Nordbeck, formerly of Mr. W. M. Richardson, who have successively allowed the club to pitch its tent and prepare its rinks in a picturesque spot upon their grounds. There, from its opening to the present date, the club has played on every fine Saturday and holiday, from the Queen's birthday to the middle or end of November. Whatever the attractions may be elsewhere—and there are many attractions in Halifax on summer Saturday afternoons—you can rely upon a gathering at Studley. And where there is a gathering of the S. Q. C. you are safe to find good play, good fellowship, and a famous brew of rum punch.

There are non-playing as well as playing members. Strangers may be invited to any meeting, and residents of the city three times a year. Some of the most enthusiastic members have belonged to the Imperial service. Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell presented the members of the club with a handsome cup, not for competition, but to be kept on the refreshment table, "in remembrance of the many happy afternoons spent in their company." Major Cummings, of the Royal West Kent Regiment, after he left the station, sent the club twenty pounds for a challenge cup. Colonel Booth, A.S.C., who became so enamoured of the game that (like Col. Noyes, B.A.) he started a rink of his own, presented the club with a pipe-box fully stocked with pipes. During his visit to Halifax in 1873,

Lord Dufferin was a guest of the club, and enjoyed himself so much that the next year he presented it with a medal for annual competition.

The first president of the club was Mr. Samuel DeBlois, while Mr. John T. Wyld has been annually elected to the presidency for the last fifteen years. Mr. Wyld owes this honour to his geniality to members and his courteous attention to their guests quite as much as to his superior play. He won the Dufferin medal seven times and the Cummings' Cup more than once, but at the last competitions he has felt the handicap of years.

Some people fear that the glory is departing from Studley. The play has not deteriorated, but certainly some of the pleasantest gossips that sat upon the benches, some of the brightest conversationalists that lounged beneath the trees, have joined the majority. And the wide-spread facility for playing quoits, created by the successful example of Studley, render a special quoit club superfluous. But Studley has social characteristics of its own; it has its preservative memories and enthusiastic champions, and may hold its own against all rivals for many years to come.