

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF MARINE.

Mr. SMITH was appointed by the Governor in Council of Canada, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in the year 1868, having previously acted as Secretary of the Marine Department, to which office he was appointed in 1867, immediately after the Confederation of the Maritime Provinces with Canada. He was appointed to both these offices on the recommendation of the Hon. Peter Mitchell, who was appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries in 1867, when the Confederation of the Provinces took place, and who was the first Minister who ever held the office; and it was therefore under his late energetic chief and himself that that Department, which has grown to such large proportions, was first organized. Previous to his appointment to his present office, Mr. Smith had held the offices of Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping, at St. John, New Brunswick, from 1855 to 1867, under several Governments of that Province, of some of which, both his late chief the Hon. Mr. Mitchell, and his present chief, the Hon. Albert J. Smith, were prominent members. Mr. Smith first entered the service of the Imperial Customs, in Scotland, in 1840, at the age of nineteen, under an appointment of the Lords of the Treasury, and was afterwards appointed by the same authorities to the Imperial Customs Department at St. John, New Brunswick, in 1842, since which period he filled several offices in connection with that Department up to 1855, when he was appointed Controller at St. John, N. B. He held the office of Receiver General of Admiralty Droits for New Brunswick from 1858 to 1865. In 1862 he was appointed by the Government of New Brunswick Commissioner to investigate complaints against the Police Department of St. John, New Brunswick; and in 1865 he was also appointed by the New Brunswick Government a member of the West Indian Trade Commission of British North America, which was deputed to proceed to the West Indies and South America, to report on the trade relations of these countries with the British North American Provinces, with the view of ascertaining whether such relations could be extended in the interest of such Provinces. Mr. Smith represented New Brunswick on this Commission. In 1868 he was appointed by the Government of Canada a member of the Civil Service Commission which was appointed for the

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY, No. 294.



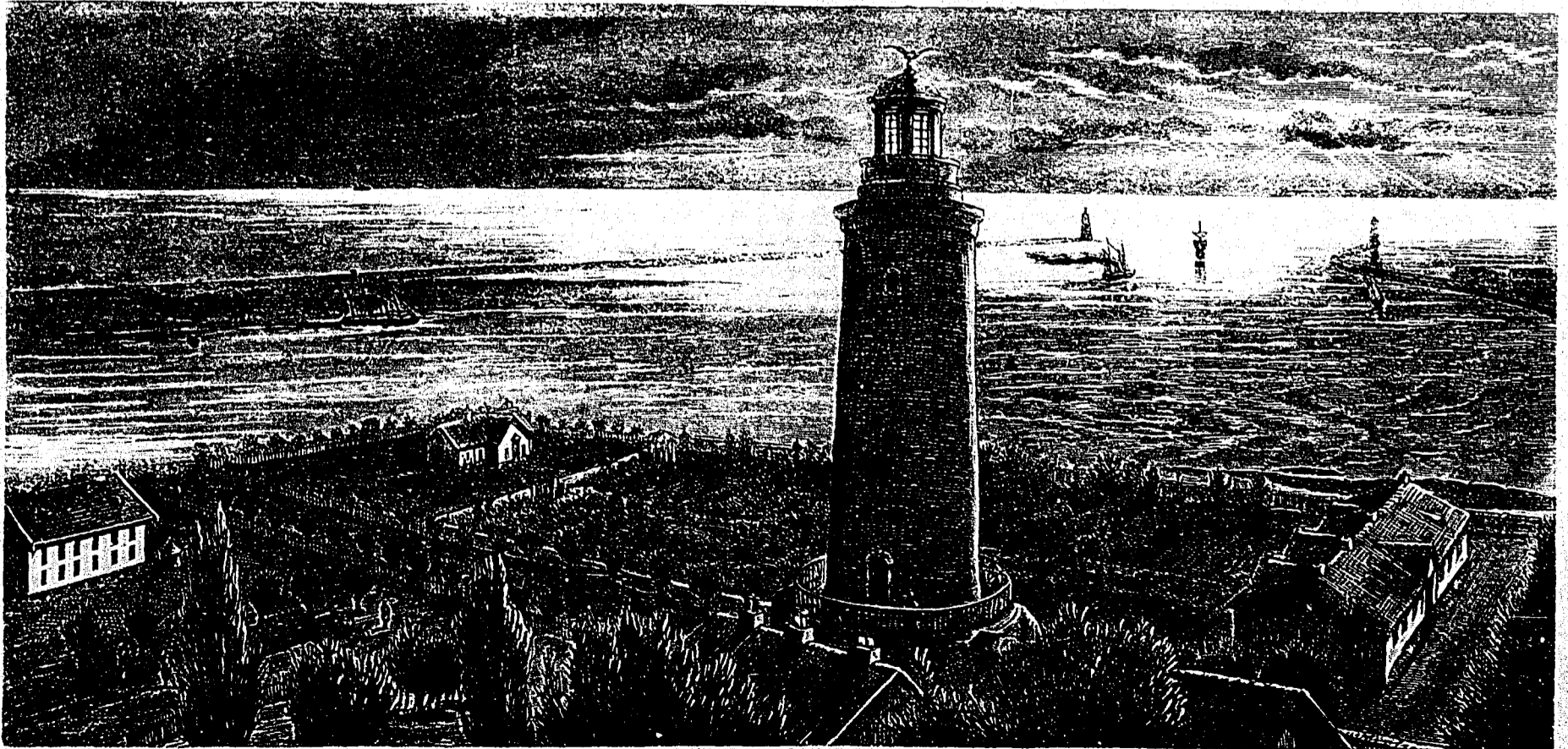
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., DEPUTY MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

purpose of reorganizing the Civil Service of Canada. In 1875 he was sent to England by the Minister of Marine for the purpose of transacting some public business in connection with his Department, and, while there, was directed by the Canadian Government to confer with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the officers of the Board of Trade on the subject of Imperial Merchant Shipping Legislation which was then under consideration by Parliament, with the view of protecting the interests of Canadian shipowners, who strongly objected to such proposed legislation. In 1876, when her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies requested the Canadian Government to send a representative to London to confer with Her Majesty's Government on behalf of Canada, on the subject of the proposed Imperial legislation then before Parliament, Mr. Smith was appointed for this purpose by the Dominion Government, and remained in London till the close of the session of the Imperial Parliament, when the Merchant Shipping Bill of 1876 became law; and, while on this mission he succeeded in procuring a number of alterations in the Bill in favor of the marine interests of Canada. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Civil Service Board of Canada, and the Audit Board of Canada, since 1867, and he has now served continuously in the Imperial and Colonial Service thirty-seven years, thirty-five of which have been in North America.

ORIGIN OF BILLIARDS.—A gentleman in the financial profession, named William Kew, invented the game of billiards about the middle of the sixteenth century. During the wet weather he was in the habit of taking down the three balls and with the ward measure pushing them, billiard fashion, from the counter into the stalls; in time the idea of a board with side pockets suggested itself. "All the young men were greatly recreated thereat, chiefly the young clergymen from St. Pawles, hence one of ye strokes was named a cannon, having been by one of ye said clergymen invented. This game is now known by ye name of Bill-yard, because William or Bill Kew did first play with his yard measure. The stick is now called a kew or 'kue.'" It is easy to comprehend how "Bill-yard" has been modernized into Billiard, and the transformation of "kew" into "cue" is equally apparent. Mark-her or marker arose from the duties of a sentinel who had to look out for a certain wife who objected to her husband's absence, and sought him out—he was called hence Mark-her.



HOSPITAL. LIGHTHOUSE. MOSQUE. CUSTOM HOUSE. GREEK CHURCH.



MIDDLE LIGHTHOUSE. NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSE. SOUTHERN LIGHTHOUSE.

THE DANUBE AT SULINA. THE DANUBE FLOWING INTO THE BLACK SEA.