

Agriculture, then responsible for immigration matters. In 1903 the emigration work was taken over by M. Paul Wiallard, who continued in that capacity until 1915 when the emigration office was closed for the duration of the war. In 1902 the commercial work of M. Fabre was transferred by Laurier to Mr. A.F.A. Poindron, and the commercial agency continued to be separated until recombined on Mr. Roy's appointment as Commissioner-General. The position of the Agent-General (afterwards Commissioner-General) in France was of so little account that in the various negotiations of a commercial or diplomatic character between Canada and France, either the High Commissioner in London (Galt and Tupper) or a specially accredited Minister from Ottawa, was sent to Paris to work with and through the British Ambassador there, who was the sole imperial diplomatic representative accredited and recognized in France for purposes of negotiation with the French Government.

The story of the Paris Agency is fully told by Professor Skilling. It is only necessary to remark that, in the opinion of the Canadian Government, M. Fabre lacked some of the qualities of a diplomatic negotiator, although his qualities as a Canadian information officer and public relations agent were recognized, he published a Canadian newspaper in Paris, and he had an important and wide circle of friends in the influential classes of France. In diplomatic business, either the High Commissioner in London or special emissaries from Ottawa resorted to Paris to collaborate with the British Ambassador there.