

navians and Icelanders are among the best, that is, in relation to adaptability for settlement.

Q. What about the Crofters? A. I do not call the Crofters foreign immigrants.

*By Mr. Wilson (Elgin):*

Q. I would like to know on what authority Mr. Lowe states that one class of citizens are better than another? A. The question asked I understood to have reference to continental or foreign immigrants, and which were considered by me as the most effective colonizers. I did not make any comparisons between the Crofters and foreign immigrants. My answer simply went to say that the inhabitants of the north of Europe were the most persistent and successful settlers among the modern immigrants in Canada, and especially North-Western Canada. With regard to that Crofter question, it may be stated that the crofter colony, which was aided by advances by Lady Gordon Cathcart, is on the whole doing very well indeed.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. I did not understand you to say that the Icelanders and Scandinavians were better than English? A. No; not at all. I only spoke of immigrants who came from the continent of Europe.

*By Mr. Livingstone:*

Q. You were going to give us the number of French? A. They are not large. During the year the number entered at Quebec was 147, and at Halifax 240. There may have been some *via* New York and Boston, by the French direct lines.

Q. I understood you to say that there was a general agent in Paris? A. Yes; Mr. Fabre, who, as I stated, is general agent with a function of immigration, but he is under the administration of the Secretary of State. He does not come immediately under that of the Minister of Agriculture, although, as I have said, he has a function to promote immigration.

*By Mr. Wilson (Elgin):*

Q. He is paid out of the immigration vote? A. No; he is paid by special vote of Parliament.

*By Mr. Baker:*

Q. \$313,000 does not really cover the entire cost of salaries of immigration; because there must be added to that a proportion of the High Commissioner's salary, and of the salary of the gentleman who acts as French agent? A. In answer to that it may be stated that the expenditure for immigration gives more to general or commercial agency than the immigration service borrows from the votes for the services which include these and perhaps others.

*By Mr. Trow:*

Q. What success has attended the efforts of Mr. Fabre in Paris? A. I cannot speak of his general agency, but there has never been a very large French emigration, that is, for many years past. Immigration, however, is only a part of Mr. Fabre's functions. He is general agent in France, and respecting his duties other than immigration the Secretary of State's Department could give the Committee information.

*By Mr. Wilson (Elgin):*

Q. I think I understood you to say that none of the charges in connection with Mr. Fabre's expenses are paid out of immigration? A. Yes; none of the charges are paid from that vote.

Q. I think under the head of travelling expenses you will see something for him? A. Yes; but those items are in connection with the exhibitions. He was an agent both at the Belgian and Colonial and Indian Exhibitions.

*By Mr. Trow:*

Q. Don't you think it is a waste of public money to employ an agent in Paris? A. That is a question which I do not think comes within the scope of my official duties, and I would ask to be excused from answering.

*By General Laurie:*

Q. Is there any probability of any greater facility being afforded to protect immigrants arriving at Halifax by ship, in other places than on the wharf? A. I