

2. In Walsh's case the learned Judge held that 'the Immigration Officer in charge' did not act under the authority and in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The idea of the amendments is to strengthen the section by prohibiting interference of the Courts not only where the Act is under the authority and in accordance with the provisions of the Act, but where it even 'purports' to be so.

3. 23 (a) is intended to further strengthen the position with reference to Section 23 of the Act, which denies jurisdiction to any Court or Judge to review, quash, reverse, restrain or otherwise interfere with any proceeding, decision or order of the Minister, Board of Enquiry or officer in charge, had, made or given under the authority and in accordance with the provisions of the Act.....upon any ground whatsoever. It is difficult to conceive any wider prohibition, but to a Judge who will not see, everything is easy. He was plainly 'reviewing, quashing, reversing, restraining and otherwise interfering' with an order of an officer in charge upon the ground of non-fulfilment of certain alleged technical requirements, although the Act says he must not interfere 'upon any ground whatsoever.'

The CHAIRMAN.—You have heard the discussion with respect to the class of immigrants from the British Isles. Is it your opinion that people are brought out who should not be brought out?

Mr. WATTERS.—I am decidedly of that opinion, that because of the activity of the agents collecting the bonus and the activity of the transportation companies, we are getting a number of people for whom there is no employment, and that applies to the higher skilled trades as well as the unskilled.

Hon. Mr. RILEY.—I suppose at the same time you get a good many desirable ones?

Mr. WATTERS.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. RILEY.—I presume those agents all work on a commission. A man selling a ticket to Australia will certainly get more money than he would selling a ticket to Canada. If he did not get that bonus he would send people to Australia.

The CHAIRMAN.—But the Australian people give a bonus as well.

Hon. Mr. RILEY.—But if he did not get the Canadian bonus he would not send us any. He would get more commission on the selling of the ticket, as well as the bonus.

Miss WILEMAN.—The Australian and New Zealand people are very anxious to do away with this bonus.

Mr. WATTERS.—It seems as though the Government were moving in that direction. The only argument would be that because of the greater amount of transportation to pay the way of the immigrant to Australia or New Zealand, the commission would be greater for securing the immigrant.

The CHAIRMAN.—If the Australian people did away with the bonus we might very well do away with it.

Mr. WATTERS.—On the other hand it may throw a little light on the subject of establishing Labour Bureaus as has been pointed out by Mr. Robinson, to remember that the establishment of Labour Bureaus will not create work. It may ameliorate the congested conditions in some districts by placing men where there is need for labour in others, but it will not provide work for the great mass of unemployed. On the other hand, because of the seasonal occupation there will be much difficulty met with in solving the problem. You understand the large army of men called in to work for a matter of perhaps six or eight or ten weeks during the year. A large body of men cannot be continuously employed throughout the winter. Where are they going?

The CHAIRMAN.—They are going to the city.

Mr. WATTERS.—The City Council in Winnipeg have written the Government asking them to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole case, to see what can be done to draw the men from the city out to the farms and be assured of employment when they return to the city. How a system may be adopted that will provide labour for the farmer through the harvest, and also will be no injury to these men by