

deal of expense without getting any business at all, and the management thought this was the proper thing to do. This is merely putting into black and white what was thought to be the business solution of the question.

Motion agreed to; amendments read the second time and concurred in.

HANNA-WARDEN

Mr. GRAHAM moved the second reading of and concurrence in amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 44, respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line between Hanna and Warden, in the province of Alberta.

Motion agreed to; amendments read the second time and concurred in.

LOVERNA EXTENSION

Mr. GRAHAM (Minister of Railways and Canals) moved the second reading of and concurrence in amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 45, respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line from Loverna westerly in the province of Alberta.

Motion agreed to; amendments read the second time and concurred in.

DUNBLANE-MAWER

Hon. GEORGE P. GRAHAM (Minister of Railways and Canals) moved the second reading of and concurrence in amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 49, respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line between Dunblane and Mawer or a point west thereof, in the province of Saskatchewan.

Motion agreed to; amendments read the second time and concurred in.

ROSEDALE SOUTHEASTERLY

Mr. GRAHAM moved the second reading of and concurrence in amendments made by the Senate to Bill No. 61, respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line, being a joint section from Rosedale southeasterly in the province of Alberta.

Mr. SPENCER: I notice that 26 railway bills passed this House and only sixteen are coming back from the Senate. What has been the fate of the balance?

Mr. GRAHAM: One cannot yet tell as to them all. Several of them have been rejected by the Senate. The others are still under consideration.

Motion agreed to; amendments read the second time and concurred in.

CUSTOMS ACT AMENDMENT

Hon. JACQUES BUREAU (Minister of Customs and Excise) moved that the House go into committee to consider the following proposed resolution:

That it is expedient to amend the Customs Act, Revised Statutes, 1906, chapter 48, by providing that in estimating the damage by breakage upon brittle goods, such as crockery, china, glass and glassware, under the provisions of the said act, such allowance or damage shall only be made and allowed for the amount of loss in excess of fifteen per cent of the whole quantity damaged, and a period of fourteen days from date of entry or arrival of such goods shall be allowed within which to claim abatement for damage.

He said: In the Customs Act there is a provision for abatement of duty on imported goods damaged in transit. I do not know the reason, but as regards all goods imported except perishable goods, fourteen days are allowed in which claims can be made. Section 79 of the Customs Act reads:

An allowance may be made for deterioration by natural decay during the voyage of importation upon perishable articles, such as green fruits and vegetables, imported into Canada; but in assessing the same and in estimating the damage—

Then all of a sudden you come upon:

—by breakage upon brittle goods, such as crockery, china, glass and glassware.

We have had representations made that glass importations especially are very bulky. Sometimes large cases of plate glass are at the back of the shed and it is five or six days before the cases can be got at. If they find a breakage, they have to go to the treasury board and make an application for a refund. This takes a long while. We are putting crockery and glassware in the same category as other goods as regards which fourteen days are allowed to bring in the appraiser and make application for abatement of duty when any damage is done.

Motion agreed to and the House went into committee, Mr. Gordon in the chair.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: As I understand from the minister we are doing two things in connection with the proposed change, we are putting crockery and other fragile articles in the same class as articles perishable per se—

Mr. BUREAU: No; we are taking them away from that class, because as regards goods in that class only three days are allowed for making claims, whereas as regards all the others, fourteen days are allowed.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON: We are putting them in the general class as regards