

Mr. NOWLAN: Whatever may have happened in respect of the paper I have no specific knowledge. The regulation reads: imitation totem poles shall be marked by imprinted die stamping or embossing.

Mr. ANDERSON: The most satisfactory way is the way they put the totem pole on the new silver dollar; it cannot fall off. In a conversation Mr. George Doucette told me when he was in India he watched goods being manufactured and a label attached, "Made in the U.S.A.". When he asked why they were labelling the goods made in India as goods made in the U.S.A., he was told that was the only way they could sell their product.

Mr. NOWLAN: Naturally if that is done and discovered there is an absolute prohibition on goods which are false or fraudulently marked in any way.

Mr. MCILRAITH: Is there anything to prevent an importer stamping "Article made in Canada", even though he has to assemble a little part of it?

Mr. NOWLAN: They have to be substantially finished before this regulation applies. If they comply with that and the exporter marks them made in Canada, when they fall in the scope of this legislation he is liable to very severe penalties.

Mr. CATHERS: Is there any restriction on the size of the printing? I am thinking of the Aylmer tomatoes. I understand the American company bought Aylmer and they have been packing tomatoes in California and then shipping them in here under the Aylmer brand and on that label in very, very small print is printed "Are packed in the United States". I think that is misrepresentation. I am wondering if there is any law in your department which regulates the size of that?

Mr. NOWLAN: There is a very long list of technical regulations here covering the type of printing and all the rest of it. I think the department has tried to meet that. I have heard of that complaint before about the Aylmer product. It is very close to me because we had an Aylmer plant in my own constituency in Middleton and they closed that plant there and, according to the local people, they were bringing into that area the product from California and selling it there. I looked into it and satisfied myself that the regulations were being carried out in that case.

Mr. PAYNE: Recognizing that customs tax collecting is not a good public relations business, I was wondering if the minister would make a statement, in view of the recurring complaints one endlessly receives, as to the instructions given to the personnel at ports of entry as to their conduct in respect of returning Canadians.

Mr. NOWLAN: The instructions are general instructions issued that the visitor or the Canadian returning is to be treated courteously in every case. It is true I have received in the eighteen or twenty months I have been minister of this department perhaps a dozen—I do not think that many—complaints alledging discourtesy on the part of custom officers at the ports of entry. By the same token I have received several hundred letters commending the department for the courtesy which has been shown. These, naturally, are all unsolicited. I know nothing of the facts. However I find reason to believe that in 99% per cent of the cases the persons going through customs are treated courteously and, of course, efficiently. In the instances where complaints have been made where I have received letters, I have passed it over to Mr. Sim and I do not have to give him the instructions, he would do it anyway; but we have reviewed every case of alleged discourtesy and ran it to the ground. If there were any grounds to it it was dealt with in a very serious manner.