

Mr. FORTIN: But not for 1959-1960.

Mr. NOWLAN: No. In those cities you can maintain a resident man or men doing the checking work which comes up each day, but you could not possibly maintain them in all the centres where you have to make evaluations. It is better to send teams out from here on specific tasks after they have studied all the background of the subject. After having collected all possible information from records, they then go into the field and there make direct observations after which they come back here to compile their work.

Mr. GRAFFTEY: Mr. Chairman, I am not discussing now the smaller ports where perhaps you have only one or two officers on hand, but, rather, the larger ports. What is involved in the expression "stop to report at customs"? Does it mean you drive up, get out of your car, and go into the building; or does it mean you drive up and wait for the officer to come to the car? What is involved in that expression?

Mr. NOWLAN: That depends on the circumstances, the person coming into Canada, weather conditions and a number of other things, including the pressure at the individual port at the time. Strictly speaking, I do not think it would mean going in to the customs officer, reporting to him and getting a clearance from him.

Mr. WINCH: I have one more question along the line we were discussing a few minutes ago. I would like to ask the minister, in view of this power of adding an additional impost on goods imported to Canada, whether that is basically for the purpose of protecting Canadian goods. At the same time that you move to protect our Canadian goods, do you also protect the consumer by examining in order to ascertain whether or not the Canadian goods are being sold at a fair and reasonable price?

Mr. NOWLAN: Well, I am not going to enter into a philosophical discussion as to whether the tariff law is for protection or for revenue, or where you draw the line between revenue and protection. It is not the value for which the goods sell in the Canadian market which is the governing factor; it is the value for which the goods in question have been sold in the open market in the country from which they came.

Mr. WINCH: In regard to the goods produced in China there is an obvious difference. What is the price there? They must be basing it on Canadian prices.

Mr. NOWLAN: No, not at all. It is up to the minister to determine the method whereby that value, and not the impost, is arrived at. It is not a question of raising the rates. It is a question of the value of these goods, upon which a certain tax is levied. When it is a question of determining the value, the minister is charged with the responsibility of determining some other method of fixing that value. The method used is to take the value in a country where we can determine these values, which is usually slightly competitive with our own.

In regard to the question of Chinese textiles, where we could not determine the value at all, we take the value of equivalent textiles as fixed in the free and open market in the United States. And, goodness only knows, from the complaints which I have received from all over the country, that is not imposing a high degree of protection because everyone will realize that the American textile industry is highly competitive with our own. However, that is the yardstick used in determining these values.

Mr. WINCH: I do not know much about the textile angle, but I am only using China as an illustration. It is the only place in the world where you can obtain hog bristles. What is the value of a paint brush that is made in China with pure hog bristles? I ask this question because that is the actual case in point. China is the only source of hog bristles anywhere in the world.