

Q. In Canada? You try to telephone Winnipeg and then try to telephone Vancouver. Perhaps Vancouver might be a good place to telephone to; I suppose you have some friends there. When you come to pay for your telephone call you will soon see that there is a difference in the price you pay.—A. It is not proportional to the distance by any means though.

Q. What is it based on?—A. I wish I knew.

Q. I wish I knew what they were based on. At least I wish I knew what freight rates were based on. I have spent forty years trying to find out what they are based on and I have not succeeded yet. Now, in any event, you are of the opinion that a person in Portland, Oregon, should pay the same rates for gas as a person in Kingsgate, British Columbia?—A. Spokane, that is making it two big cities, and that is really nearer Kingsgate.

Q. All right. What I am coming at is this: your idea is that there is no advantage in living or doing your business near the source of supply?—A. Well, if you are very close, that is a different matter, such as at Calgary or Edmonton, but when you are at a considerable distance away and a large line has to be built to supply the whole series of places, I think each consumer should share their proportion of cost of the whole enterprise.

Q. I am coming to that. You said that in your view there was very little to be expected by way of development along a pipe line in the wide open spaces, let us say, along the pipe line?—A. You have expressed it exactly correct.

Q. And I suppose that would continue to be so if the persons using the product, the gas, or are engaged in industry which uses it, pay the same price a thousand miles away from the source as if you were fifty miles away from it. You have the answer to your story right there, have you not?—A. Well, you are making it too extreme.

Q. Well then, let us go as far as Jasper Park. That is about two hundred miles away?—A. Two hundred and forty miles.

Q. All right, so that I suggest what I have said to you gives the complete answer to your statement of a moment ago. Now, I am going to give you another one. We will take the city of Medicine Hat in Alberta. You are familiar with that place; it was our first discovery of gas, and our first user of gas in that province. Now, you also said that gas was an apt fuel for the manufacture of ceramics. Am I right that ceramics means the manufacturing of clay products?—A. Anything made of clay.

Q. Clay products, such as bricks? Well now, speaking about industry being attracted to gas. In Medicine Hat, as you know, we have some pottery companies, which is a ceramic industry, which are quite large, I mean having regard to our country they are quite large affairs. Medicine Hat Potteries is one. Now the clay which is used there comes from the province of Saskatchewan, so I am giving you a good example of an industry where they import their raw products from Saskatchewan just because the gas was at Medicine Hat.—A. As I already said ceramics is one of the several industries that are attracted to gas.

Q. What about glass?—A. Glass is also in that category but not quite so much as ceramics.

Q. Then let us take the Ogilvy Flour Mills, if you will, which are in Medicine Hat, located there of course because they had gas, or do you know that? Everybody in Medicine Hat has his own gas line in his own back yard, as somebody remarked.—A. That illustrates exactly what I have been trying to say.

Q. But industry has come to the gas and has even brought its main raw product, which is clay, from another province. Now, were you suggesting the fact that the gas there would not affect that?—A. No, I stated in my testimony that certain industries are attracted to it in the same way that if there was cheap coal an industry might be attracted to that place where the coal is.