

tively priced natural gas in Ontario and Quebec?" The report goes on to say:

An estimated market for 87 billion cubic feet of natural gas exists in Ontario and Quebec at a price competitive with alternate types of fuel. This size of market assumes the fifth year of operation of a natural gas pipe line able to deliver gas in sufficient quantity to satisfy demand as it develops. The competitive price of natural gas is found to be 65 cents per thousand cubic feet at the city gate, or \$1.01 per thousand cubic feet delivered to the average user.

The next heading is: "What is the most economic source of gas for these markets?" The report reads:

The most economic source of gas for supplying eastern Canada approximately 87 billion cubic feet per year is the gas fields of southern Alberta.

There is an elaboration of that statement which I will not take the time of the house to put on *Hansard*. The next heading is: "What are the most economic outlets for Alberta natural gas reserves?" The report reads as follows:

The most economic outlet for southern Alberta gas is eastern Canada. The most economic outlet for northern Alberta gas is the Pacific northwest.

I put this on the record, Mr. Speaker, because from what the hon. member for Calgary South said the house may have gained the wrong impression about this report.

**Mr. Nickle:** Will the minister permit a question?

**Mr. Prudham:** Yes.

**Mr. Nickle:** Is it not correct that the average selling price in eastern Canada cited in the Stanford survey is 65 cents per thousand cubic feet which compares with a price of approximately 53 cents for United States gas at Toronto and 35 cents for United States gas now delivered to the Union Gas Company at Windsor? Would he explain just how the very substantial differential in price would be overcome, between 35 and 53 in one case for United States gas and 65 cents in the other case for Canadian gas?

**Mr. Prudham:** I am not aware that the price of Panhandle gas has yet been established.

**Mr. Erhart Regier (Burnaby-Coquitlam):** Mr. Speaker, we in the province of British Columbia are very much concerned about a national gas policy. I was very interested to hear the statement the minister read from the Stanford report that one of the best markets for northern Alberta gas is the Pacific northwest. We in the lower mainland of British Columbia feel that if we are going to have anything like a national gas policy this is the time to use our bargaining power with the gas interests of the United States. We feel that eastern Canada should not be permitted to import United States gas until such

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time as we have received a favourable decision and the Pacific northwest of the United States is permitted to import Canadian gas. If a trans-Canada gas pipe line is built to eastern Canada and Alberta gas flows east, and if a satisfactory decision is not reached in Washington, we are afraid that all we can hope for is that the southern states interests will export natural gas to the lower mainland area and all the rest of British Columbia will be left without natural gas. At no time in the years to come will it then be worth while for anyone to build a gas pipe line from northern Alberta to the lower mainland.

We believe that the only way we can have economical distribution of gas throughout British Columbia is if a pipe line is built from northern Alberta through British Columbia to the lower mainland and to serve the great cities of the Pacific northwest. I know that the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Howe) is a very capable businessman when it comes to the business affairs of the nation, and I hope he will not forget that one-tenth of the people of Canada live on the other side of the Rocky mountains.

Motion agreed to, bill read the second time and referred to the standing committee on railways, canals and telegraph lines.

### INDUSTRIAL STATUS OF WOMEN

#### MEASURE TO REQUIRE EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

The house resumed, from Friday, March 19, consideration of the motion of Mrs. Fairclough for the second reading of Bill No. 2, to provide equal pay for equal work for women.

**Mr. C. W. Hodgson (Victoria, Ont.):** Mr. Speaker, in taking part in this debate I assure you I will not be long because I would not want to be accused of talking out the measure. I would rather see a vote taken on it. I am sure that it will carry because I think there are very few male members of the house who would dare to stand up and say that they should have more money than the female members.

In my remarks today I should like to try to adduce a point in favour of the bill. I am going to start with the doctors, because in my own riding we have two lady members of that profession. I am sure that the people to whom they are administering would be happy to have me say that these female doctors are as good as the average male doctor in any other part of the country. Certainly, they fill a very important requirement in our area.

Then, we come to the teachers. Some people have said that teachers are underpaid