

Hon. Mr. DOMVILLE—Mineral oil, lubricating and burning oil as well, and in any quantity and I think that is an excellent idea because I believe the industry will start at once, and will endeavour to compete with foreign oil. I may say I am not personally interested in one way or the other.

Hon. Mr. McSWEENEY—I think that Dr. Ellis, of the Geological Department, if he has not already gone to Scotland, is about going, to look into how they manufacture the oil there, and they expect in the near future to get a report from him.

Hon. Mr. FORGET—That is the only place in New Brunswick where this oil is?

Hon. Mr. DOMVILLE—No, it runs right through the country to St. John, you may say, but the great mass of it is in the Cumberland range of mountains.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was read a second time.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Bill.

(In the Committee.)

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—Was this the bounty payable under the Act of 1904?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Yes.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—Could the hon. gentleman inform the House what quantity of oil is produced from a ton of shale?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—We have no positive evidence at all. It is not considered fair that if they can produce oil in New Brunswick that we should not give them the same bounty. It was said many years ago that they could produce it. Possibly they may have some modern machinery that will enable them to abstract it. It is put on the same plane as the other qualities.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—What percentage of oil is taken from, say a ton of this shale, or how is it produced?

Hon. Mr. DOMVILLE—I do not know. One could find out in the library. I only know the fact that it exists.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—The reason for this was very well understood by the hon. gentleman who has just spoken. This is to extend the same bounty system

to the production of oil from shale as they now pay to the flowing wells. There is no objection to it, because it is another advance in the principle of protection, and I congratulate the government on the fact that they are being rapidly educated to a proper economic system of trade.

Hon. Mr. ROSS (Halifax)—This is always prospective. When the oil wells in Ontario dry up, then they will come down to New Brunswick and manufacture oil from our shale, which was done before the discovery of oil in the United States. I remember that oil, and I have used it in my own house in my early recollection. It is a fine illuminating oil.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—That is one of the advantages of confederation. When our oil wells dry up we will come and get some from you.

Hon. Mr. LOUGHEED—I fail to understand why my hon. friend confined this bounty to oil from shale.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—It says: 'From shale or other substances, made in Canada.'

Hon. Mr. WILSON—I should like to know from the promoter of the Bill, if the owner of the land will stand in the same position as the producer to receive his proportionate share of the bounty? Under an amendment of two years ago, power was placed in the hands of the Governor in Council that they could compel the producer who received the bounty from the government to grant the owner of the land his proportionate share of the bounty, and I wish to know whether this will weaken their claim in any particular?

Hon. Mr. SCOTT—Oh, no.

Hon. Mr. WILSON—So that they will have the same rights and privileges in the future to their proportionate share of the bounty. As a rule, the producers go to the owners and offer them a certain ratio, say one-eighth of the oil produced. Then the farmer is considered entitled to his proportionate share of the bounty. Before, the farmer received none of the bounty, and when they did grant the bounty it depreciated the price paid for crude oil and thereby the farmer was deprived of a con-