

# Hon. R. B. Hanson Shows Where Conservatives Aided Canada's Trade

Liberals Had Lost Foreign Markets, the Minister Charged, and Entire Dominion Had Suffered, Stoutly Defended Government Record.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 1—A battle of figures broke out in the House of Commons when Hansard was loaded with statistics which may be ammunition for the next election. The Government's record was defended and attacked arithmetically.

It was a continuation of the budget debate which dragged on slowly all day. At one time there were less than 35 members in the House with two or

who lost foreign markets and the Conservatives who regained them. This prompted Jean Francois Pouliot to give another set of figures to attack the argument and for 20 minutes straight column after column of comparative statistics was read into the record.

## Cleared Trade Barriers

No Canadian government, Mr. R. B. Hanson contended, had done more to clear away trade obstructions than the Bennett administration. Treaties had been signed with many countries and he expected lasting benefits from them, particularly the Ottawa conference agreements.

The members speaking were Dr. R. K. Anderson (Conservative, Halton); Hon. R. B. Hanson; J. F. Pouliot (Liberal, Temiscouata); Sam Gobeil (Conservative, Compton); Charles Belec (Conservative, Pontiac).

## Prosperity Budget

The budget, Mr. Hanson said, was a prosperity budget, signaling Canada's return to normal conditions and the Government's return to office.

The election, he said, would come "in due course", and then the Liberals "will know there has been a real election". In the meantime, Parliament will conclude its business in an orderly fashion.

The Government had many difficulties facing it when it came into office in 1930, he continued. Trade was falling, revenues down markets lost and unemployment increasing. Each problem has been met squarely and manfully.

From 1921 to 1930, while the Liberals were in power Canada lost its mar-

kets, Mr. Hanson said. Markets were closed to Canada or tariffs were so high this nation's products could not surmount them.

During the Liberal regime Canada had an unfavorable balance with the United States of \$3,000,000,000. Mr. Hanson said, "How this little country maintained its solvency is beyond my comprehension".

Wheat, flour, oats, cream, cattle, leather, and fish were only some of the Canadian products shut out of the United States while Liberals were in power and did nothing about it, Mr. Hanson said.

"The charge the tariff policy of this Government since 1930 has been responsible for lost markets is false and contrary to the record", he said.

When the Government came into power it shot up the tariff to make provisions for Canadian labor and industry. Then it set out to increase foreign trade. He claimed more and better treaties were signed in the last five years than in the nine years of Liberal rule. No Government, he insisted, ever had done more to clear the channels of trade.

## Defends Empire Treaties

A general defence of the Ottawa trade agreements was entered by the trade Minister.

Liberals were fond of talking of figures of foreign trade under their regime, he said. But they were not frank enough to compare Canadian trade figures with world figures.

World trade since the beginning of the depression dropped from \$66,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000 or 62 per cent. and in the same period Canadian trade had declined only 5 per cent. Comparison of trade figures also left out of account the great drop in the dollar value of all commodities. Many of them had dropped by more than 50 per cent.

California and has been making forecasts on that basis. He says that, in three-month forecasts, the computed and the actual, registered temperatures departed more than one degree in only 10 per cent. of the cases. These were for sea temperatures. Again, applying his rule to air temperatures, it was found that computed forecasts were within less than two degrees of correct in 90 per cent of the cases.

The private long range forecasters referred to have long realized that ocean temperatures have a direct bearing on the weather, particularly on the cyclic theory. Browne uses them, in conjunction with the incidence of sunspots. He receives reports on ocean temperatures from every sea. Most people, even laymen, are aware of the influence of ocean currents on land temperatures. It is generally realized that the Gulf Stream keeps England warmer than New England although England is farther north. Iceland has a relatively moderate climate due to the Gulf Stream.

## Temperature Influences

The same phenomenon, arising from the influence of the Japanese Current, keeps British Columbia, as warm or warmer than Missouri, far to the southward. Conversely, the cold the bleak Antarctic regions, cools the tropics of the west coast of South America. As you get inland from these ocean effects, the temperature influences are dissipated. There, the solar constant comes into play, so a combination of these guides to weather is useful.

Weather changes, storms, and similar meteorological phenomena are caused by the interplay of areas of high and low pressure. The blowing of the winds is governed. There are more elements in long-range weather forecasting than the mere study of air and water temperatures at one place. The Arctic therm, that is, the temperature of sea water in the Arctic ocean, will have an effect on Kansas wheat fields and what is going on meteorologically in Siberia or South Africa may have an echo in Florida or Spain. But study of sea and air temperatures over a period is important as a part of the whole intricate business. However, periods of longer than 20 years are necessary. The private forecasters have painstakingly collected weather

data running back, as to some parts of the world, for hundreds of years.

Two of the most distinguished officials of the United States weather bureau are J. B. Kincer and W. A. Mattice, experts who are quoted in scientific circles all over the world. They have just reported discovery of a remarkable 43-year cycle of temperature agreement. They have checked the day-to-day recordings over this third of a century and find the most astonishing recurrences of nearly the same temperatures on the same days.

The months of June, July and August, for 1934 and for 1901 are so close together, day by day, as to temperature readings, that it seems something more than coincidence. The study covered the central United States.

The cyclic theory of weather has been adopted by a number of students. Many cycles have been set up, one at least, being 100 years cycle and there are cycles as narrow as 16 years. The weather cycles seem to move, like the wheels of Ezekiel, within wheels. For example, the 16-year cycle would make two revolutions within the 33-year cycle of Kincer and Mattice and, their 33-year cycle would make three revolutions within the 100 year cycle.

With science in every field advancing so rapidly and with so much already done by the private forecasters, it would seem there is a bright promise for accurate long-range forecast, and a church in December can announce on what day the following summer it will hold a picnic, certain of a fair day.

## Diamonds From the Dustheap

Some men are made poets by the times; others by the London Times. In an age of poetic fervor, like the Elizabethan, any men write poetry merely because it is the fashion to do so; and in the present there is at least one example of a gentleman who, when he thought that he was writing impeccable prose, was discovered by England's most famous newspaper to be composing poetry of a distinctly Wordsworthian quality.

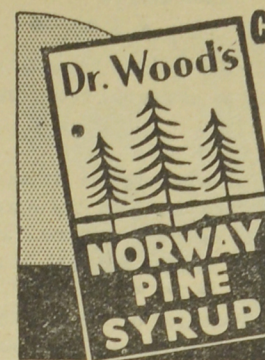
A leader writer on The Times cued from no more promising a source than the weather reports of the Meteorological Office the other day these striking lines—

The night was cold, and the exposed thermometer

Sank to the freezing point on Eskdalemuir.

The flattered author immediately volunteered the information that these lines were poetic only by mistake, and that he had never written another piece of poetry in his life.

He may be one of a large company; and perhaps the rolls of history bear the names of many one-piece poets who have never had true justice done to them. Some of the



## Coughing Wrecks Your System

Every time you cough, dozens of muscles receive a terrific shock causing pain and distress. Besides, a neglected cough or cold may lead to serious results. Half-way measures are only temporary. For relief take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Its healing qualities penetrate and slowly ooze through the germ-laden phlegm, relieving oppression and tightness. Sold everywhere.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**STRIKES at the ROOT of COLDS and COUGHS**

## Of Interest to Women

### GIVE LENTEN SOUPS A FEAST-LIKE FINISH

(By Katharine Baker)

Lent is not only a ecclesiastical season but because it is springtime, is an excellent period for both pagan and Christian to ease the burden on the digestive system. "Fasting" must not lower vitality—food must be stimulating and nourishing. A good soup will round out the meatless meal and when it has a fine, creamy body, is highly nutritious.

Neither white sauces nor thickeners are needed in these recipes to give bisques or chowders their smooth, fine texture. Minute tapioca has stepped from the pudding and ice cream shelf right into the soup ingredients. Those little pearly particles that cook

in five minutes bind these delicious soups perfectly.

#### OYSTER BISQUE

4 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca  
4 cups milk  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 cup oysters, cut in pieces.  
Dash of cayenne  
4 tablespoons butter  
Dash of paprika

Combine quick-cooking tapioca, Cayenne, paprika, and milk in top of double boiler. Place over rapidly boiling water, bring to scalding point (allow 5 to 7 minutes) and cook 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Add oysters and butter; reheat. Serves 4 to 6.

#### SALMON BISQUE

1 tablespoon quick-cooking tapioca  
2 cups milk  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 cup water or salmon stock  
1 cup flaked salmon  
1-8 teaspoon pepper  
1 tablespoon chopped parsley  
1-8 teaspoon paprika  
2 tablespoons butter  
1 tablespoon minced onion  
1-2 cup cream, whipped

Combine quick-cooking tapioca, salt, pepper, paprika, onion, milk, and water or salmon stock in top of double boiler. Place over rapidly boiling water, bring to scalding point (allow 5 to 7 minutes) and cook 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Add salmon, parsley, and butter; reheat. Serve with whipped cream on top of each serving. Serves 4 to 6.

#### HOUSEHOLD USES FOR

##### SALT

Salt has hygienic as well as culinary uses and as much in place in a bathroom as in a kitchen. As a dentifrice salt is known to keep teeth white and sound and gums firm and healthy. As a mouthwash a half teaspoonful of salt in a glass of water is pleasant and refreshing. eHad colds may be relieved by using a half teaspoonful of salt to a glass of water as a nasal irrigation.

## WEATHER MEN FAVOR LONG RANGE FORECASTING

Bureau About Ready to Accept the Idea That Bulletins Can Be Issued Three Months or More in Advance

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1—For many years the United States weather bureau has set its face determinedly against the idea of long-range weather forecasting. The bureau has stuck to its 36-hour forecasts with the exception of weekly reports on the probabilities of the weather a week in advance. While it can scarcely be said that the advent of the New Deal has had anything to do with the development, it is a notable fact that the bureau is beginning to entertain if not quite accept, the idea that forecasts at a month or, perhaps, three months are scientifically possible.

### Valuable To Many

For some years what has been called the smallest and most exclusive profession in the world has maintained that forecasts of months, even of years, are practicable. In the United States, Herbert Janvrin Browne has, for years, maintained a special weather service, putting out forecasts a long time in advance. He forecasts in the winter the weather conditions for the spring and this is of value to farmers, especially the big canning corporations with enormous investments in vegetable gardens. For them to plant too early and lose their effort by late frosts means a loss of thousands of dollars. In the spring, Mr. Browne furnishes to cloth manufacturers forecasts of the severity of the next winter and this is a guide to the type of fabrics which should be woven. Railroads and steamship companies are foretold of hurricanes.

In France, the Abbe Gabriel performs similar services while the German, Tippenhauer, and one of two others are and, for years have been engaged in the same sort of work. There are four or possibly six of these savants familiar with what the weather will be months hence. It is claimed by some of them, that has taken 20 years of temperature records for the sea and air of Southern

cast for a century from now—if any one is interested.

The members of this profession, are private students and practitioners and there has been a sort of scientific feud of long standing between them and the official forecasters who have said it can't be done. Their own answer has been reference to their works which indeed, constitute a remarkable record. For example, Mr. Browne forecast the last great flood in the Miss-

### How They Do It

In view of these circumstances, the fact that the United States weather bureau is beginning to execute an about face special interest. Perhaps it is too much to make the flat statement that the weather bureau officially has accepted the idea of long-range weather forecasting. But it is not much to report that some of the leading scientists, officials of the bureau, have done so. Moreover, their findings have been published officially by the bureau and that, assuredly, means that the subject has ceased to be taboo within the official precincts.

George F. McEwen, professor of physical oceanography, in a statement put out officially by the weather bureau, remarks: "Reliable forecasts of monthly air and sea temperatures one of several months in advance, are in great demand. In fact, attempts to provide such information for commercial purposes are made by various individual organizations, utilities, department stores, sea product companies, etc. May we expect to work out such forecasts with sufficient reliability to be of commercial value?"

Prof. McEwen then proceeds to answer his query in a cautious affirmative. He has used a system of observation of past temperatures, adopted the theory that future temperatures may be judged by past ones. He has claimed by some of them, that they can produce a fairly sound fore-

## NEW BRUNSWICK PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME

OFFICE: ROOM 12, 50 PRINCESS STREET.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., April 1, 1935.

TO THE PROTESTANT PEOPLE OF NEW BRUNSWICK:  
Ladies, Gentlemen and Children:—

Our present Fiscal Year ends on April 30, 1935. On May 1, 1930, we did not owe one cent for Maintenance. On May 1, 1931, we owed the Bank \$12,000. On May 1, 1932, the Overdraft was \$18,000. On May 1, 1933, it was \$27,000.00. On May 1, 1934, it was \$35,000.00. Today the Overdraft is \$40,000.00. What will it be on May 1, 1935? That is up to YOU.

Every Bill must be paid when our present fiscal year ends on the last day of this month. We have many unpaid bills to hand. Therefore unless we are favored with a prompt and generous response to this letter we must further increase our Overdraft during this month. We do not want to do so. We hope you will not force us to increase the Overdraft, by your failing to respond to this appeal.

For the nine fiscal years ending April 30, 1934, we operated at an average cost per child per day that was 29 cents less than what the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare considers to be a fair and proper cost. In the last fiscal year we were 32 cents less. During the first 10 months of this fiscal year we have been operating at 33 cents less per child per day. Surely these figures prove that we have not been extravagant. Perhaps they prove that we have not supplied necessities that should have been supplied.

If every Protestant in New Brunswick who sees this letter will at once send in, even the minimum amount that he or she is able to give; the entire Overdraft will at once vanish. Surely enough Protestants will respond with at least enough money to pay all of this fiscal year's bills; and thus not only prevent any further increase to the Overdraft, but also wipe out the \$5,000.00 already added during this fiscal year.

The Treasurer, at Room 12, 50 Princess Street, or P. O. Box 796, Saint John, N. B., awaits the privilege of sending you a receipt of thanks.

Believe us to remain, on behalf of the 252 Little Ones; who are your care and responsibility.

Yours very truly,

JAMES W. BRITTAIN, President.  
H. USHER MILLER, Secretary.