Sunday School Lesson

August 18. Lesson VII—The Return From Captivity—Ezra 1: 1-6; Psalm 126: 1-6. Golden Text—The Lord hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad.—Psalm 126: 3.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE PROMISE, Jer. 29: 10-14.
II. THE PROMISE FULFILLED, Ezra 1: 1-11.
III. A SONG OF DELIVERANCE, Psalm 126: 1-6.

INTRODUCTION.—Both Jeremiah and Ezekiel predicted deliverance of the captive Jews and return from Babylonian exile. Jeremiah rebuked those who, after the fall of Jerusalem and deportation of many captives in B.C. 597, predicted a speedy return, ch. 28. The deliverance would come, he declared, but not until after many years, ch. 25: 12. Ezekiel, himself an exile in Babylon from the year B.C. 597, foretold to his fellow captives the fall of Jerusalem which took place in B.C. 586, and after that foretold the restoration. The Lord who had scattered the Jewish people abroad among the nations would bring them again, would cleanse them from their evil ways and their idolatries, would give them a new heart to serve him faithfully, and put his own spirit within them. Once more would he renew his ancient covenant with them and they would be his people and he would be their God, ch. 36: 19, 24-28. He likened the resurrection of the Jewish nation to the resurrection of a great army of the dead whose dry bones lay in the valley where they had fought their last fight. For the Lord had said: "Behold, I will open your graves and cause you to come up out of your graves, O my people; and I will bring you into the land of Israel. . . And I will put my spirit in you and ye shall live, and I will place you in your own land."

But the most immediate and striking predictions of return are those found in the so-called Second Isaiah, Isa. chs. 40 to 55. There it is declared that the years of banishment are drawing to a close, that the Lord will lead his returning people as a shepherd his flock, preparing all their way, that Babylon will be overthrown, that Cyrus, the conqueror, will give permission to rebuild their city and their temple (see chs. 40: 9-11; 41: 18-20; 43: 1-7; 44: 24 to 45: 17; 48: 20, etc.).

I. THE PROMISE, Jer. 29: 10-14.

It was after Jerusalem had been taken by Nebuchadnezzar's army in B.C. 597 (ch. 29: 1, 2; compare ch. 24: 1 and 2 Kings 24: 10-16), and many of the best of the people had been carried away to Babylon, that Jeremiah addressed to the captives a letter, the substance of which is preserved in this chapter. It seems that other letters had been sent, and other predictions made quite different from that of Jeremiah by men professing to be prophets both in Jerusalem and in Babylonia, chs. 28: 1-4; 29: 8, 9, 21 (etc.). Jeremiah condemns these men as not only false prophets, but also as morally unfit to be the spiritual guides of the people.

After seventy years, Jeremiah declares, the Lord will fulfill his promise and perform his good word to them. Moffat renders v. 11, bringing out the meaning more clearly, "For I know in mind my purpose for you, a purpose of weal, not of woe, to let you have hope for the future." The return described in Ezra, ch. 1, took place shortly after the fall of Babylon in B.C. 538, less than seventy years after the first deportation.

II. THE PROMISE FULFILLED, Ezra 1: 1-11.

The first six chapters of Ezra tell the story of the return of the exiles by the decree of Cyrus after the fall of Babylon in B.C. 538 and of the rebuilding of the temple in the years B.C. 520-516. The latter part of the book tells of Ezra's own mission to Jerusalem some eighty years later. The first year of Cyrus is here to be understood as the first year after his taking possession of Babylon; that is, B.C. 538-537. Previous to that time he had been ruler of the empire of the Medes and Persians for eight or nine years. His consistent policy seems to have been to cultivate the good will of the subject people of his empire, attaching them strongly to his own central government by favors and benefits bestowed upon them. He seems to have aimed to add the rich land of Egypt to his dominions, and one reason of state policy for the restoration of the Jesish exiles to their own land may have been the planting of a strong outpost of empire of the border of that land which might serve some time as a base of operations against it. See the promise of Egypt, Ethiopia," and Seba as the ransom price of Israel in Isa. 43: 3.

Cyrus is represented here (v. 2) as recognizing the supremacy of the God of Israel, the Lord God of heaven. The language of the decree, however, is most probably diplomatic, and is similar to that of a proclamation issued by him after the taking of Babylon in which he says that Merodach, the great god of Babylon, gives permission to all exiles to return to their homes with their gods, and asks them to pray for him. Of course it is possible that this was more than mere political policy and the Cyrus was sincerely religious, but the prophet who predicts his success (Isa. 45: 1-5), and represents him as the anointed agent of Jehovah's will, says distinctly that he did not know Jehovah, vs. 4, 5. No doubt Cyrus learned from leaders of the Jewish communities in Babylonia their desire both to return and to rebuild their temple, and in his decree gives permission accordingly.

The gifts of the people who remained in Babylon, who were unable at this time to return, were generous and abundant. No doubt the king's gift of the vessels of the house of the Lord which had been carried off as spoil by Nebuchadnezzar, was most highly prized. Who Shehbazzar, the prince of Judah, was is not certainly known, but he was probably identical with Zerrubbabel (2: 2; 3: 2; etc). grandson of the king Jehoinchin who was carried captive in B.C. 597, and who lived many years in Babylon.

III. A SONG OF DELIVERANCE, Psalm 126: 1-6.

While not very much is told us in Bible history of the events of the return from exile the evidence is sufficient to establish the fact beyond reasonable doubt. Possibly the first company to return was few in number. Other companies followed from time to time, and the list given in Ezra, ch. 2, may have covered a hundred years. But there must have been much rejoicing. This simple and beautiful psalm contains both rejoicing and prayer joy because of what had already been done in the way of restoration, and prayer that the full flood of return might soon come, as the streams in the South when swollen with the winter rains, and hope that the harvest long waited for would soon be ripe for the reaping.

Dirigible Starts Month's Inflation

London—Inflation of the new Burney passenger airship R-100, designed for Atlantic flights, has been begun at Howden, Yorkshire. Five million cubic feet of hydrogen gas will be needed for the inflation, which will occupy nearly a month, after which the Air Ministry will conduct speed tests.

These will be folowed by preliminary flights over Great Britain, varying from 3 to 49 hours, duration, and by 7 days at the mooring mast before flight to Canada is attempted.

Accommodation is provided for 100 passengers, and besides a restaurant seating 50 people, there are promenade decks and lounges. The maximum speed an hour is still air and a cruising speed of 71 to 75 miles an hour is expected. The cruising radius when carrying a full load of fuel and passengers, will be approximately 3000 miles.

The Monitor is informed that the entire accommodation for the maiden flight from England to America has been fully reserved, as much as £1000 having been offered for a berth.

The Mystery of the Loaf

Victoria Times (Lib.): Several weeks ago the price of wheat went down to $1.05 a bushel. But not a word was said about reducing the price of bread. When trading began in Winnipeg the figure stood at $1.75 and the closing price was $1.68. We are now told in a despatch from Vancouver that we soon shall be compelled to pay more for our loaf. We have never been able to solve the mystery of the price of bread. We think of ten cents for sixteen ounces here and eighteen cents for a four-pound loaf in the Old Country. We grow the wheat from which the flour for Britain's bread is ground. It has been said that the Canadian loaf is more costly to produce by reason of certain preservatives which enter into its manufacture, that wages paid to Canadian bakers and deliverymen are much higher than the wages paid in Great Britain. We have no reason to doubt the truth of this statement, but it still seems exraordinary that in a country where the wheat is grown the price of bread should be just twice as much as it is in a country which depends upon our wheat — and which is three thousand miles away.

Britain's Recovery

Murray Williams in his Financial Review: Since returning from England the writer has been asked a dozen times if the coal industry in Britain is dead beyond recall. Can it be that Canadian newspapers have failed to record the almost sensational recovery in the coal trade? Or perhaps the newspaper readers have failed to see the news. While it is true that British coal production is still far below the pre-war level and also true that prices are low and the wage question is still a live issue, the coal movement has increased substantially, so much so in fact that at times the coal companies have suffered from a scarcity of ships. More British miners are at work than for years past and Britain is now exporting as much coal as Germany, America and Poland combined. In one week in June 600,000 tons were shipped from ports in South Wales. With lower sea freight prevailing Britain is slowly recovering its lost markets.

The Aged Poor

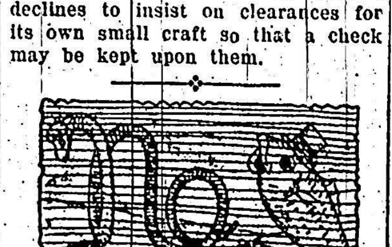
New York Times: There has been a lengthening of the average life in America. This does not mean that the maximum span of life has been increased, but only that more people live to a greater age. Child mortality has been greatly diminished — this is the brightest achivement. But there has been an extension of life at the other end. This means that more people live to be old, and in so doing live further beyond the period of greatest vigour, of easy adaptation and of adequate earning ability. Thus this lengthening of life makes the problem of old age more acute and difficult. It makes more imperative, too, some friendly provision for care in that period, even if there is increased saving against old age and its severaties.

Guests of Canada

Windsor Border Cities Star (Ind.): The American tourist is welcome to this country and to this Dominion. While here, he is a guest, and is entitled to all the courtesy which we, as his hosts, can extend to him. There are two things, however, which he must not do. He must not flagrantly abuse our laws, and he must not go back home and make unfounded and unwarranted complaints when he is brought to book for his misdeeds.

Liquor Smuggling

Saint John Times-Globe (Ind.): The United States can hardly expect Canada to make strenuous efforts to aid in preventing the smuggling of liquor into that country, when it declines to insist on clearances for its own small craft so that a check may be kept upon them.



"How Miss Eel answered that fresh Mr. Fish when he popped the question!"

Periodic Health Examinations

By DR. GORDON BATES
(General Secretary, Canadian Social Hygiene Council)

I had a very good friend—a leading professional man, in middle life. "I had"—what a tragedy those two words can suggest, as they do in the present instance. By hard work my friend had earned a position of the highest standing. He was a leading citizen, a gentleman. He was at the top of his profession. In terms of life generally, he had reached that broad, calm plateau which some fortunate men attain after the climb and the storms of youth are over. He seemed to be in the best of health; Canada had reason to expect of him long years of mature work, and thought, and guidance.

And then one evening he dropped dead.

What a shock to his family and friends. What a loss to the community in which he lived—that this individual of ripened, matured judgment, of great force of character and personality, this leader, should have been stricken down just when the star of his destiny seemed to be shining brightest.

And the greater tragedy was this: this his death was unnecessary. There was no need for him to have died for another twenty, or thirty years.

There are thousands of deaths like that, every year.

For scores of years, people have been saying: "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." If only those who say that so glibly could appreciate its profound truth. If only they would take the trouble to apply it to their own health and well-being.

My friend died suddenly of a heart condition that was entirely unsuspected. He had never experienced any symptoms, so had no reason to believe that anything was the matter with him. To most people, that fact is sufficient to indicate that the death was absolutely unpreventable. But that is not so.

Medical science has progressed far beyond the knowledge of the layman. The X-ray sees things that are hidden to the naked eye. And if he had been in the habit of subjecting himself to a thorough physical examination every year, or every six months, the heart condition or its cause might have been detected long ago. He would have been warned by his doctor, could have dealt with conditions which neglected result in heart disease, or were the heart disease already in existence could have so regulated his life as to impose the least possible strain upon his heart —so that up to a point, that organ would have overcome its disability, and gotten better instead of worse.

There is no possibility of error here. It is recognized by leading doctors the world over, that the person who has his system examined and "overhauled" regularly just as a sensible motorist has his car overhauled regularly, has a far better chance of longer life than one who does not.

No one doubts such a reasonable claim. It isn't public skepticism that has to be overcome; it is public indifference. The average man is too busy trying to add a thousand dollars to his income to bother about adding ten years to his life.

A very large proportion of illnesses, if dealt with in their incipient stages, will not become serious. During those incipient stages, the symptoms are so slight as to be scarcely noticed by a layman. In fact, no exterior symptoms may be present whatever. Furthermore, there are many physical conditions that are forerunners of illness—conditions that may lead up to illness if not checked. It is the little things that have to be watched—the inconsiderable acorns that grow into great oaks of disease. Here the importance of regular physical examination looms large. High blood pressure, overweight, are example. Or a man's habits may need to be corrected: Cancer, syphilis, tuberculosis are all diseases that it is supremely important to combat early—and whose earliest symptoms are not always manifest to the patient.

In a pamphlet issued to physicians by the Dominion Department of Health, and compiled by the Canadian Medical Association, the following appears: "The average man habitually accepts his variations from the normal as something to which he should be resigned. The Army experience demonstrates clearly that a very high percentage of supposedly fit and active men among rich and poor alike, have some physical impairment which in many cases, is due to preventable causes. It has been shewn further that improvements may result upon the correction of such defects and by the establishment of proper hygienic and dietetic habits."

Periodic health examinations afford the only systematic opportunity:—

(a) To observe the development of the individual;

(b) To detect the earliest signs of change from the normal and of impending disease;

(c) To observe the effects of a hygienic daily regime;

(d) To note abnormal conditions arising from neglect of the laws of health;

(e) To recognize the benefit of following advice given to correct these abnormal conditions;

(f) To detect the early signs of focal infections and the results of their persistence;

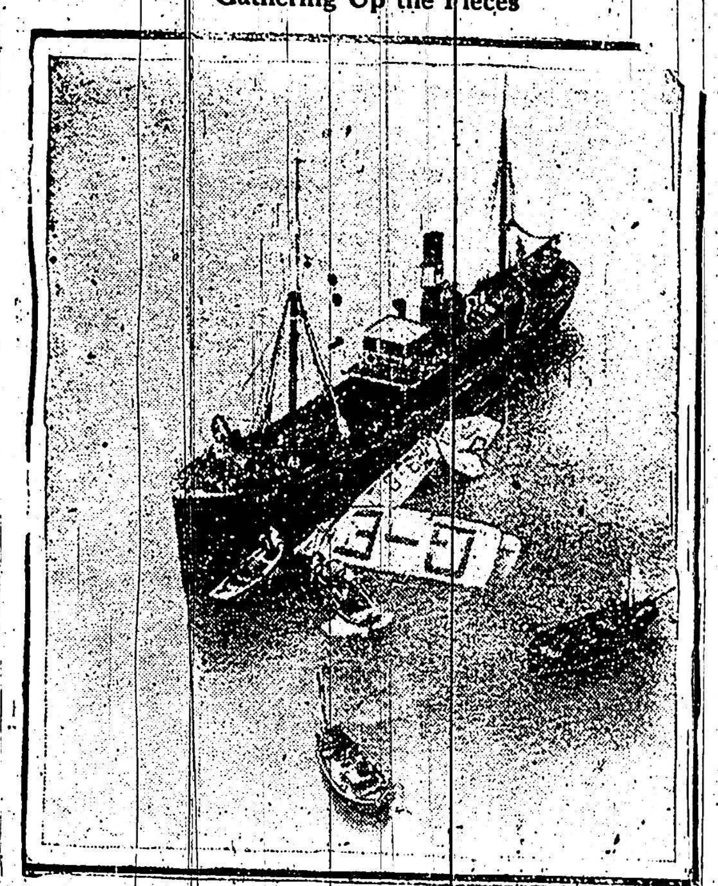
(g) To accumulate facts regarding early symptoms of disease and treatment;

(r) To investigate the possibilities of cure in cancer, tuberculosis, venereal disease, etc.;

(l) To study the importance of hygienic and dietetic treatment in general.

From the foregoing, some idea of the advantages of periodic physical examinations, both to the individual, and to society, may be gathered. It is up to those who desire to partake of these advantages to govern themselves accordingly.

Gathering Up the Pieces



WRECK OF CITY OF OTTAWA CHANNEL PLANE
Remains of giant Imperial Airways plane, City of Ottawa which fell into the English channel recently carrying seven of its passengers to death.

His Excellency Gives Tourists Great Surprise

Lord Willingdon Offers Aid to U.S. Tourists When Auto Turns Turtle

Quebec. — His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Willingdon, enacted the role of good Samaritan, to two stranded American autoists on the Rivere du Loup road, a couple of days ago.

The Americans in question were proceeding towards Rivere du Loup in their automobile, when it suddenly turned turtle on them as it left the road.

The machine was practically ruined, and as it was in a remote country district the tourists didn't know what to do.

Unknown to them a big, shiny limousine drew up close and a tall, elderly man alighted. Approaching the wrecked car, and its occupants he asked them if he could do anything for them, such as give them a lift to the nearest village, or something else, after being informed of the mishap.

The Americans in question stammered out their thanks, but stated that they preferred to carry on afoot and make for the nearest farm house, after asking the gentleman in question his name.

A short while after they reached Rivere du Loup, where one of them started talking of the adventure, stating, among other things, that the car had no license plates but had instead a silver crown on a black plate.

The man who was getting the story asked if he remember what name the gentleman had given him, to which the American replied: "Yes, if I remember rightly, it was a Mr. Willingdon." and he was greatly surprised to hear that the gentleman who had offered him a lift on the road when he was stranded was no other than the King's Representative in Canada, His Excellency, the Governor General.

The Sublime

The sublime and the ridiculous are often so nearly related that it is difficult to class them separately; one step above the sublime makes the ridiculous and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again.

Goldfish, All Kinds. Swim Into Favor

Washington — Goldfish, brought from Japan 50 years ago by a naval officer were the beginning of one of the Nation's foremost fish farming industries which last season produced 21,500,000 common and fancy varieties to be distributed to ponds and aquariums all over the country.

The story of the industry which last year produced 17,000,000 common goldfish valued at $573,000, and 4,500,000 fancy goldfish worth $369,000, is told in a leaflet just issued by the Bureau of Fisheries Department of Commerce.

The most successful propagation farms, it is found, lie along the thirty-ninth parallel, in Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and California. Common, comet, nymph and fantail fish are the species which lend themselves best to large scale production in this country. Fancier forms have been developed by the Koreans, Chinese and Japanese, and from Japan last year the United States received 280,000 exotic fish worth $31,900 wholesale.

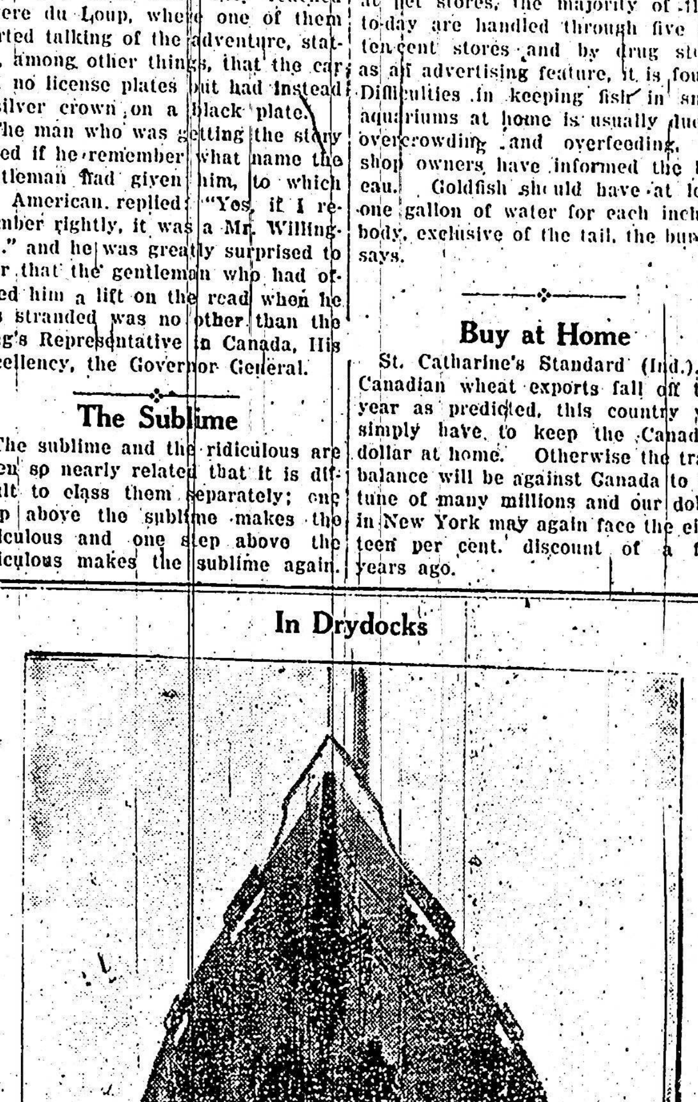
Under favorable conditions goldfish breeders here grow 40,000 to 50,000 fish per pond acre. When hatched the fish are silvery gray in color, like the original wild stock, but change to a golden or mottled color sometimes after a few weeks, sometimes not for three or four years.

While goldfish were originally sold at pet stores, the majority of them to-day are handled through five and ten cent stores and by drug stores as an advertising feature, it is found. Difficulties in keeping fish in small aquariums at home is usually due to overcrowding and overfeeding, pet shop owners have informed the bureau. Goldfish should have at least one gallon of water for each inch of body, exclusive of the tail, the bureau says.

Buy at Home

St. Catharine's Standard (Ind.). If Canadian wheat exports fall off this year as predicted, this country will simply have to keep the Canadian dollar at home. Otherwise the trade balance will be against Canada to the tune of many millions and our dollar in New York may again face the eighteen per cent. discount of a few years ago.

In Drydocks



THE LEVIATHAN GETS SEMI-ANNUAL OVERHAULING
The giant liner, flagship of the United States lines, in yards at Boston, Mass., for her semi-annual house-cleaning. Her present three-blade propellers are to be replaced by four-blade type.

Zeppelin Lands At Lakehurst

Second Atlantic Crossing Beats Old Time, Making Trip in 94 Hours 1 Minute

CROWDS CHEER

Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N.J.—Graf Zeppelin, mighty German monarch of the air, landed on United States soil to-day, completing its the crossing of the Atlantic within [illegible]. Last October the huge dirigible completed its first round trip from its base at Friedrichshafen, Germany, to the navy reservation here, where the naval dirigible Los Angeles has its home. At 5.55 o'clock (eastern standard time) this afternoon a speck was sighted 14 miles away to the east by Coxswain William Bishop, lookout man for the Los Angeles, and half an hour later the huge silver bag poked its shining nose into the sunset over the field.

Manœuvering in salute to a cheering crowd of almost 100,000 people the Zeppelin disappeared over the northern horizon and cruised over New York City before returning to the reservation, where it dropped its landing ropes at 8.49. It was moored to a stub-mast on the field, pending its removal into the huge naval hangar which will be its home until it departs on the return journey. The landing was accomplished 94 hours and one minute from the time it left its base 4,175 miles distant last Wednesday night.

TRAVELLED 5,331 MILES

An average speed of approximately 45 miles an hour was credited the big ship up to the time it was first sighted, but the craft slowed down as it approached its destination and [illegible] leisurely to New York, and it was believed that the final [illegible] would reduce the early average.

Authorities estimated the [illegible] traveled 5,331 miles on its [illegible] age, including the side trip to New York City, in 94 hours one minute, compared with the 109 hours [illegible] utes, required to cover [illegible] 6,275 miles to New York last year.

When the Graf takes off on its return trip it will be starting a [illegible] around the world, which will be followed next spring by a [illegible] exploration cruise.

Dr. Eckener, commander of the Zeppelin, announced on his arrival that if fuel and oil supplies could be taken on soon enough, he will start on Wednesday night to Friedrichshafen. The return flight will be the first leg of the founder cruise around the world.

The North-West Passage

Halifax Herald (Cons.): [illegible] ple of this part of Canada [illegible] venture to offer an opinion [illegible] ing the value of the Hudson [illegible] way as a development [illegible] transport of whatever [illegible] come out of that [illegible] but they always have been [illegible] still in an inquiring mind [illegible] the feasibility of the Hudson [illegible] water route. People [illegible] and on salt water may [illegible] to know something of the [illegible] shipping and what [illegible] shipping operations. It [illegible] ficult to convince persons [illegible] Atlantic littoral of Canada [illegible] Hudson Bay shipping [illegible] sound one.

Hertzog's Government

Glasgow Bulletin: In every [illegible] during its term of office, which has just been renewed, this party [illegible] hibited its dislike of the Imperial connection; it has flouted the old [illegible] sentiment in its "flag" policy, [illegible] termination to "do what it likes with its niggers," its preference for [illegible] man usiness over British, and [illegible] ways. How far the Premier, General Hertzog, will go in this direction now that the plebiscite has gone in his favor, no one can tell. For [illegible] selves we can see no end to the tendency to slip into a declaration of independence.

The War on the Border

Toronto Star (Ind.): The [illegible] ed activity of United States [illegible] tive officers has put a [illegible] crimp into the operations of [illegible] who run liquor across the [illegible] The increased effectiveness of the United States patrol, however, [illegible] not weaken the argument in [illegible] of neighborly action on the part of Canada; first, because there is [illegible] ger of international complications arising from possible clashes between armed patrol boats and armed rum runners, and, second, because of the reasonable assumption that [illegible] operation of both countries [illegible] quired in effecting a [illegible] pression of the traffic.

Privy Council Appeals

Ottawa Droit (Ind.). Appeals [illegible] the Privy Council [illegible] amount to a lack of confidence [illegible] judicial system and in our [illegible] They retard the course of justice. Moreover they are very costly [illegible] for this reason alone, beyond the reach of 80 per cent. of the Canadian population. Only those who are privileged by fortune and the great companies can have access to [illegible] decisions that are then rendered [illegible] not always in the general interest of the country. . . . The Privy Council [illegible] might be abolished and Canadian [illegible] tice would only be so much [illegible] off.

A Leaf

Thousands of years ago a leaf [illegible] on the soft clay, and seemed to be lost. But last summer a geologist in his ramblings broke off a piece of rock with his hammer, and there lay the image of the leaf, with every line and every vein, and all the delicate tracery preserved in the stone through those centuries. So the words we speak, and the things we do to-day may seem to be lost, but in the great final revealing the smallest of them will appear.—James Russell Lowell

Explorers Find Two Cities In Palestine

Jerusalem.—In an endeavor to correlate the little-known Palestinian archæology with that of Egypt, an expedition organized by Sir Flinders Petrie, noted Egyptologist, has spent two seasons at Tell Fara, 18 miles south of Gaza, examining two mounds of ruins on the Egyptian border of Palestine, where two lost cities of Judæa, Beth-pelet and Gerar, have been discovered.

The expedition, says a special account by Lady Petrie just received here summing up the results of last season, revealed that Gerar was in the midst of a corn country, as borne out by numerous sickles of iron and flint, as well as by the Biblical account of Isaac reaping a hundredfold; and that Beth-pelet, described in Joshua, was an important military centre from which David drew half his bodyguard.

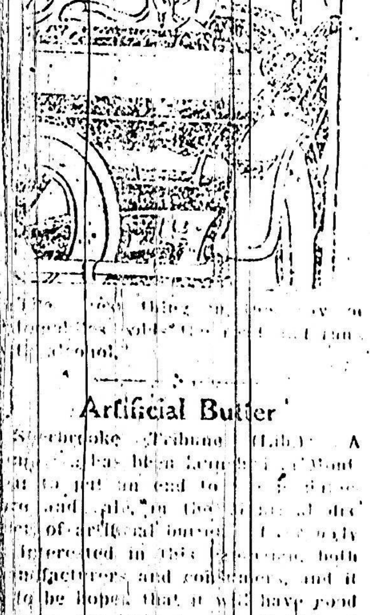
In speaking of Gerar, Lady Petrie says: "Here was settled Abimelech, a Philistine resident for the corn exports. Very fine weaving was done here in early times; iron was brought in by 1350 B.C., and furnaces were built about 1200 B.C. Nearly all the gold is of 1200 B.C.; the allusion to the Ishmaelites wearing gold marks the record as being contemporary. At the time of Shishak the lozenge-barked lance, the triangular arrow, the arrow with a barb, the broad dagger, the chariot models, and humped oxen of pottery, came down from over the Euphrates. The Assyrian invasion brought in eastern pottery, incense altars and the lazuli cylinder. Lastly the Persians built immense granaries here which would hold corn for an army of 100,000 during three months, so that the route to Egypt was assured. Few sites have so many contacts with the history of surrounding peoples; the cities of Gerar illustrate and amplify the ancient records."

Professor Petrie found that 15 out of 38 greats containing cities mentioned in the Book of Joshua [illegible] their Old Testament [illegible]

In the present season the work has gone lower, and under the [illegible] the evidency of the Romans have been found an earlier fort [illegible] Before 1600 B.C. the Hyksos, or Shepherd kings, had [illegible] this district. Their history [illegible] will be helpful in determining [illegible] of the middle period of Egyptian history and with it the [illegible] early Europe, and this [illegible] the importance of the Hyksos. The people [illegible] a vast earthwork round the [illegible] of the Tell with a trench 20 feet wide, descending 18 [illegible] and rising 62 [illegible] [illegible] in Egypt [illegible] Syria [illegible] their tombs [illegible] [illegible] Hyksos [illegible]

A Naval Parley

Washington Post [illegible] order to prepare [illegible] of the five American [illegible] building is strongly [illegible] this undertaking in many ways than one that the President has been persuaded to take advantage of a technicality [illegible] whether the storm [illegible] when the Senate [illegible] Whoever advised Mr. Hoover [illegible] pressed will of the American people for a mess of British [illegible] pottage rendered poor service indeed. In the first place it was calculated to weaken the foundations of naval reduction negotiations at a time when confidence of the American people is badly needed to counteract the impression that the United States is altogether too likely to be the easiest sort of victim to British diplomacy.



Artificial Butter

Sherbrooke Tribune (Lib.): A [illegible] has been launched in Montreal to put an end to [illegible] and sale, in the [illegible] of artificial butter. [illegible] interested in this [illegible] both manufacturers and consumers, and it is to be hoped that it will have good results, not only in the district of Montreal, but in the province as a [illegible] The practice of [illegible] artificial butter or permitting it to be sold could not but have the most disastrous results on the dairy industry of the province, and should be severely suppressed.

No Harvesters Needed

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix (Lib.): Never before has Saskatchewan been able to get through the work of the harvest season without help from the east. It will be possible this year for the first time because of the relatively small crop, use of labor saving machines such as combines, and the increase in western industrial population.

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