WONDERGRAPH THEATRE.

TO PLEASE ONE WOMAN.

How far a woman's greed, negligence, and selfishness may go in some cases to wreck a man's life, was shown in a vivid way by the star feature, "To Please One Woman," at the Wondergraph Theatre on Monday. The production embraces a series of clever character studies. The desire predominant in the hearts of many men to please one woman has led them into the blackest of crimes, and yet, on the other hand, it has brought love and happiness. Conspicuous among the persons connected with the pleasing of the woman Leila is Leila herself. She is portrayed as a selfish, conceited, scheming specimen of humanity, who leaves her husband in the first place because he cannot surround her with all the money and luxury she desires. No sooner is she settled in her seaside home than she casually meets a young doctor, and, entangling him in her toils, almost ruins his life and that of his sweet fiancee, Alice Granville. Bobbie, Alice's young brother, dies a victim to Leila's selfishness and greed. Cecilia Granville is driven almost to suicide, and the light of an erstwhile happy and contented home is blotted out. Then there comes an impressive sequel, and the story points to a wholesome moral. The photography, settings, and dressings were excellent, and showed that a steady advance is being made in film craft. The supporting star feature is a capital picturisation of Mrs. Henry Woods' popular novel, "The Channings." Prepared in England, the picture deserves to rank among the finest of overseas photo-play productions. Great care has been observed in preparing the novel for portrayal on the screen. The story being set in mid-Victorian days, the producers had a good deal of patient research work to do. The scenes enacted in the old world country town are true to type, and some very sweet pictures are given of life in the shadow of an old cathedral. A further episode of "The Diamond Queen" was shown, and a decidedly funny "Fatty Arbuckle" comedy completed an excellent programme.

VIEWS AND COMMENTS.

ALL-AUSTRALIAN TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

From Mr. F. W. BIRRELL, M.P.:—Some of your correspondents have fallen into the same error as Mr. Grealy in thinking that I represented myself at the recent All-Australian Trades Union Congress. I was a delegate at the Congress for the South Australian branch of the Printing Industry Employes' Union. At the Congress I expressed views the reverse of what are accepted as "revolutionary." In fact, I believe some of the "advanced" section looked upon them as too moderate. That I did my duty by the organisation is shown from the official report of the Board of management, which stated:—"Mr. Birrell was complimented on the action he had taken at the conference." My reason for accepting a position on the Council of Action is that I may do all I possibly can to bring about that unity of labor which was the object for which the Congress was called. A majority of the Congress elected me to the position, with a full knowledge of my views on "revolution." I have placed those views before the council of the Labor Party and the board of management of the printing industry, and not one hostile comment was made at either meeting.

"COMPLAINT BY A WITNESS."

From the Hon. D. J. GORDON, M.L.C., chairman Crown Pastoral Company:—It will be a sufficient answer to the further inaccurate statements by Edward Lowe, Oodnadatta, appearing in "The Advertiser" of July 16, to say that when the facts of Mr. Lowe's dismissal were put before Mr. Gregory, M.H.R. (chairman of the Federal Public Works Committee), he publicly expressed himself as being satisfied that it had nothing to do with evidence given before the committee. I only wish to add that no such reference to Mr. Lowe being "a dangerous man" was ever telegraphed or written on behalf of this company. As previously stated, the decision to dispense with Mr. Lowe's services was come to at a board meeting on December 14, 1920.

MAIMED AND LIMBLESS SOLDIERS.

From R. J. CROSLON, president Limbless Sub-section, S.A. branch, R.S.S.I.L.A.:—Apparently "A.W." and "Justice" sympathise with men who have lost a limb or limbs owing to war service, but they are mistaken when they think that a new association is going to be formed in this State. About fifteen months ago, at a meeting of limbless returned soldiers held at the Cheer-up Hut, it was decided to form themselves into a sub-section of the Returned Sailors' and Soldiers' Imperial League, S.A. branch. Since then the sub-section has held its meetings regularly at Austral Gardens, and, by the backing of the league, has been successful in obtaining several concessions, for which we have to be thankful. Although not given to all limbless men, we are still hopeful of obtaining some of these concessions for all. To be a member of the sub-section of course one must be a financial member of the league, and have lost a limb or limbs through active service. We have found by experience that with each State working independently we have not met with the success that we anticipated. A conference of limbless men representing each State is being held in Melbourne, starting on the 18th of this month, for the purpose of discussing various matters concerning the interests of limbless soldiers, such as pensions, vocational training, war service homes, &c. After that conference is held our requests will be laid before the proper authorities. Later on the general public in this State will be asked through the limbless sub-section of the R.S.S.I.L.A. to assist in a practical way, but not till a definite scheme can be placed before them. At the same time I would like to warn the public that at present no organisation or persons has been authorised to collect or receive funds on behalf of the limbless subsection.

MUSIC TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

From C. M. LEUMANE, Gawler:—It is gratifying to find that one result of the Music Teachers' Conference is the formation of a committee to set about protecting teachers and students from quacks. One speaker at the conference remarked that singing was of more importance than teachers generally attached to it, or words to that effect. Well, we are getting on. As a public singer for 35 years, it has been my business to appear in nearly all the large towns of the English-speaking world, and in most of these I met with a crop of broken boyes, the result of need sorry or incompetent "teachers" of singing. In one well-known company I was with we had voice-trials for aspirants at intervals. The humor of these functions was, of course, patent, but the pathos overshadowed it. It would not be exaggeration to say that scores of good natural voices were tried and found ruined. A voice can be comparatively easily ruined by an incompetent tutor. I have often seen at the stage door, as they passed out, girls who had studied (as they thought) and spent their scarcely-hoarded savings in fees to frauds, wipe away the self-pity tear. A drastic remedy is needed. There should be a British Musical Association equally jealous of its status as the British Medical Association. Every diploma granted to singing teachers should, in my opinion, be issued on three major conditions (with, of course, several minor ones), and those should be:—1. That applicants should have themselves been taught in a reputed school. 2. That they should have been before the public as paid vocalists for at least five years in a reputed sphere. 3. That they should pass a searching examination before a medical board in the physiology of the human voice.

From CHARLES WARD, director Adelaide Orchestral College, Rundle-street:—Might I crave space to reply to what, I, as well as thousands of others interested in musical matters, consider to be an unjustifiable statement made by Dr. Davies, reported in your columns, viz., that "you can purchase the privilege of appending letters to your name, and wear cap and gown, for the sum, of 10/6 deposit, and £5 5/ yearly." Our wold think, in the face of this that, Dr. Davies has nothing else to occupy his mind than to try to belittle our oversea examining institutions. Dr. Davies should bear in mind that probably the greater part of his teachers have been educated and trained at these oversea institutions, or have gained their diplomas from them. There are thousands here holding such. I know that one gentleman who lectured at the Teachers' Conference, has also, like a government position, holds the A.L.C.M. What is wrong with him? If Dr. Davies' statements are true, it is time for him to make a change on his staff; if they are not true, he should resign his position. Although we believe to be small fry, we are not so simple that Dr. Davies can make such charge with impunity. These oversea institutions have done good work in the past, and are still doing good work, otherwise the Conservatorium would send to England students to compete their musical education, which has been completed at our own institutions, thereby saving thousands of pounds to the country as well as our Conservatorium. I must request Dr. Davies to make public the name of the college or institution that is trafficking in degrees, with cap and gown. It will be of no use to refer to Cornish's book or any other. We require the name of such college or institution. If Dr. Davies will not do this, or cannot back his statement, he should hold his peace and not belittle institutions that have benefited the world at large.

THE TRAGEDY AT RENMARK.

From "Ex.P.":—Apparently "K.S." views the unfortunate tragedy with a good deal of smile. If he were to see the conditions under which country hospitals have to work—large areas of country to look after, and scarcity of funds for enlarging their wards, so that they have to fall back on tents, &c.—he would view the cold facts differently. I think his best move next week would be to withdraw his appeal to mothers of children. I suggest that an electric light connection be made to all buildings away from the wards. It would be much better than oil lamps, and would probably ease the minds of many people.

From "A BUSHMAN":—I read with feelings of indignation "K.S's." letter. Your correspondent's ignorance in reference to the institution at Renmark is appalling. As a past inmate of the hospital I cannot speak too highly of the attention I received from the staff. If one considers that the hospital is more understaffed than any war hospital ever was one can understand some of the work that falls on the shoulders of the nurses. Also they suffer severe hardships from bad accommodation. I can name one particular sister who, while I was there, did 14 to 16 hour shifts for a considerable period. To call the place a death-trap is to insult the staff of a noble institution. I have seen children being treated in these wards, and have no hesitation in saying that they were treated with the utmost care and consideration. I think it would be impossible for the angels in heaven to be more careful and gentle. "K.S.s" supercilious grossly malign a noble body of women.

COMMUNITY SINGING.

From "SONGSTER":—"Maria" justly complains that the lady who announced the notices at the community singing cannot be heard by many. The same weak ness applies to some of the conductors; in fact, some of the gentlemen show little aptitude for the work. They may be excellent musicians, but they are poor conductors, and lack experience in handling a large body of people. Then some will talk—lecture—too much. Many of us are not musicians, but are skilled in other directions, and not exactly children. Also, cannot some measure of unanimity be arrived at as to the interpretation to be given to the songs, as on one day we are told to do so and so, and another time quite a different idea is put before us? Why is the conducting confined to professional musicians, when we have several very capable amateurs specially gifted for this class of work? It should not be run for the profession only, or for a particular institution. I am one who enjoys community singing, and write with the view of improving the arrangements, as it seems to me to be necessary.

MILITARY TRAINING.

From "PARENTS":—We have boys of our own who are cadets. They are sick of this training business but what are they to do? Mr. Kemp says the parents are to blame. How can he say that when it is compulsory for every boy to attend drill? If he does not there is a fine either for the boy, or for the parent if he can't pay it. The Labor Party if they had been successful would have tried to do away with the system, but they were beaten. Still we hope something will be done as soon as possible to relieve the boys from drilling out in the wet, and having to go back to their work in wet clothes, which is not good for them.

From A. C. BROUGHTON, Moorlands:—The statements by "Cadet," taken in conjunction with the deliberations at the Imperial Conference during the last few days, give food for thought. Is military control of youths for physical training in the proposed new cadet curriculum necessary? If disarmament eventuates as a result of the proposed conference in Washington, what for the future form of Australian defence automatically ceases, and a modified system will meet all reasonable defence requirements. We have then to face the possibility of the present machinery for defence organisation suddenly becoming an expensive non-necessity. The natural recession will be to abolish the complete scheme. As far as the cadet training portion is concerned, we have a splendid possibility for continuing the system as a physical training and athletic project, compulsory, in the sense that school attendance and taxation are compulsory, but non-military. If disarmament is not the outcome of the expected Washington conference, the question of military control of boys is still pertinent. Military training, when compulsory for boys, produces many debatable issues, one being the fact that cadet officers are not selected for their natural qualifications for training developing youthful minds. If the present defence scheme remains in operation, or if disarmament will automatically abolish it, the need for compulsory physical and athletic training for youths appears essential, but not under military jurisdiction. Destiny may decide that limitation of armaments will not come into existence from the Washington conference; but those who have the welfare of growing boys at heart are beginning to realise that it is in the best interests of neither the moral outlook of youth nor future international relationships to train boys to kill. War is a man's occupation, not a child's. But if necessity to defend Australia, from a military aspect, should come, or if regarded from the standpoint of physical improvement of the race, the wisdom for the compulsory continuance of athletic training will justify itself.

TREATMENT OF REJECTS.

From "MUNITION WORKER":—"J.W." complains about the way the rejects have been treated. If "J.W." had been treated as I have been he might have room to complain. I offered my services for the front but was rejected on account of having weak lungs. Being eager to go and do something for my country, I got passed in with the munition workers. I was in England two years working in the worst factories, and going through all kinds of hardships. Many a night we had to go to bed hungry because we were rationed off, and the food was not there to have. Then I contracted pneumonia, and was sent home. When I arrived in South Australia I saw my old manager, thinking I was going to get my place back again, but the reply given me was, "I've got a younger man than you, and one more suitable, and I don't intend to take you back. You can imagine how I felt. I was out of work for six months. I have tramped the country high and low, and the only job I could get was on a farm. Not being able to do real hard work, they offered me 30/ a week and my food, and I have been working there ever since. "J.W." ought to be ashamed of himself asking for invalid pensions. He stayed at home, and could have got a fat job if he wanted one. He says all who enlisted have rightly been compensated, but that is not true. All munition workers got was a free pass on the railway, and they had to make a big noise to get that. Perhaps "J.W." is one of the sort that won't take a job outside a city.

From "DISGUSTED":—Being the sister of a soldier who went to England and was sent home with tuberculosis, and has since died, I feel simply disgusted when I read letters such as "J.W." writes. He thinks he ought to be compensated, and if he can't ought to get the invalid pension. He says the pension is not for rejects. Quite right, too. What about the tuberculous soldiers who came back and had all their pensions and everything cut out from them? And the soldiers who were in camp who had legs and arms, besides those who died from meningitis? They got no compensation. Some returned men are absolutely helpless, with no money, and have had to put in for invalid pensions to live on. They are not rejects who never went into camp. "J.W." talks about walking the streets eager for employment. He is only one among many thousands who are out of work. What about all the returned soldiers, as well as civilians, many of whom have a widowed mother or an invalid sister to support? I reckon "J.W." has fared well compared with what other poor beggars have suffered and gone through.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

From W. H. POYZER:—Bro. "One Who Knows" evidently has a wrong interpretation of my remarks made at a deputation which waited on the Premier with the request that the Government pay the A.S.E. Federal award. The statement made by me on that occasion did not infer that the employe in private employment was on velvet. The remark made referred to the employer. Should the brother desire any further information on this subject I shall be pleased to meet him in any clubroom or at 32, Alexandra-street, Prospect.

A NEWSPAPER'S HISTORY.

From A. T. SAUNDERS:—The Adelaide "Times" ceased publication on May 9, 1858. "The Advertiser" Company was soon afterwards formed, and the first issue of "The Advertiser" was on July 12, 1858, and of "The Chronicle" on July 17, 1858. "The Express" was started by "The Advertiser" Company on November 30, 1863, and on September 9, 1864, the three papers, with copyright, goodwill, machinery, type, materials, fixtures, furniture, £4,387 book debts, and lease of premises in Grenfell-street, with five years to run, at £250 per annum, were sold to a syndicate of eight persons, including Mr. J. H. Barrow and Mr. C. H. Goode, for £3,510 cash. In December, 1866, the syndicate bought the afternoon Adelaide daily, the "Telegraph," and incorporated it with "The Express" as "The Express and Telegraph." Mr. Burden, the secretary of the original company, and Mrs. J. H. Barrow died, and Mrs. Burden married Mr. Barrow. In September, 1871, Mr. J. H. Barrow and Mr. Thomas King became sole proprietors of "The Advertiser," "Chronicle," and "Express and Telegraph." Mr. Barrow, then the Hon. J. H. Barrow, M.L.C., died on August 22, 1874, and Mr. Thomas King carried on the papers for Mrs. J. H. Barrow and himself for about five years, when a new firm was created, consisting of Mr. Thomas King, Mr. Frederick Britten Burden (son of Mrs. Barrow, who retired from the firm), and Mr. John Langdon Bonython. In July, 1884, Mr. Thomas King dropped out, and the firm of Burden & Bonython (F. B. Burden and J. L. Bonython) appeared. In December, 1894, Mr. F. B. Burden retired, and Mr. John Langdon Bonython became sole proprietor. On August 25, 1874, "The Advertiser" imprint was Barrow & King, next day it was Thomas King and the representatives of J. H. Barrow. On November 13, 1878, Thomas King alone appears, but an advertisement shows that from July 1, 1878, Thomas King and F. B. Burden, as Barrow & King, were the proprietors. On April 12, 1881, the imprint of Thomas King, F. B. Burden, and J. L. Bonython appear in the imprint, and on November 25, 1884, the name of Thomas King disappears, and the names of F. B. Burden and J. L. Bonython remain. Finally, on December 19, 1884, the name of Burden is gone, and only that of John Langdon Bonython remains. From July 21, 1858, to September 16, 1864, the price of "The Advertiser" was 4d. It then became 3d. till June 30, 1869; then 2d. till December 31, 1893; thereafter one penny, till the war, the high price of paper, freight, exchange, and the absurd and high Customs duty forced it up again to 2d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One Who Would Like to Know."—Write to some of the theatrical association in New York for the information.

"Anxious to Know."—Tea Tree Gully.—The S.A. railways do not issue return tickets to Kingary. The single fare is:—First class, £2 14/9, and second, £2 16/6.

"H. Wilson."—Apply to J. F. Gowling and Co., Collins-street, Melbourne.

"Want to Know."—Walkerville.—So far as we can learn, no one has yet been appointed to represent the firm you refer to.

"Thirty."—Mile-End.—Yes; if the rent was agreed.

"Anxious."—The latest award of the Common wealth Court for drivers (which came into force on June 1 last) prescribes a wage of £4 12/ per week of 48 hours for drivers of two-horse trollies.

"Curious."—Seventeen per line per insertion.

"B.L.S.B."—Mount Gambier.—It will be necessary to make application to the Minister of Industry for permission to take and keep the swans as pets stating by whom they are to be taken and from what locality.

"H."—Kingscote.—A person desirous of becoming an engineman should first register his name at the Government Employes' Exchange for employment as a cleaner, and then work his way up to the position of fireman, and subsequently to driver. Both cleaners and firemen between the ages of 18 and 20 years, and experienced cleaners from 21 to 25. A simple educational test only is necessary for those who are engaged. The pay is as under:—For youth cleaners, 18 to 19 years, 7/3 per diem; 19 to 20 years, 9/1 per diem; 20 to 21 years, 10/7 per diem. On attaining the age of 21 years the rate of 12/6 per diem is paid.

"Query."—Tailem Bend.—Yes. 2. No. It would be necessary for the applicant to pass at the subjects set for the railways clerical examination not covered by those taken at the Junior Public Examination. Somewhat similar to the Junior Public and Civil Service A. A qualifying scale, beginning with £65 per annum at 15 years of age and exhausting by yearly increments to £265 per annum at 20 years of age, increasing to £290 per annum on reaching the age of 21 years.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The recent payment to farmers on account of the 1920-21 wheat harvest is reflected in the overdraft of the Australian Wheat Board for the week ended July 11, the total having increased from £1,121,000 to £7,220,000. South Australia is now in debit £1,984,000 (the total for the week ended July 4 was £225,000). New South Wales is in debit £3,300,000 (£653,000), and Western Australia £962,000 (£320,000). Victoria now has an overdraft of £1,917,000, as compared with a credit of £57,000 shown in the previous return. The board's statistics relating to wheat handled in connection with the 1920-21 crop show an increase from 131,180,000 bushels to 131,574,000 bushels. The latter comprises 67,200,000 bushels shipped, 17,302,000 sold locally, 35,431,000 bushels are represented by shippers' stocks, and 13,255,000 by millers' holdings. New South Wales has contributed 30,000,000 bushels to this pool, Victoria 28,486,000 bushels, South Australia 21,607,000 bushels, and Western Australia 10,475,000 bushels. South Australia's contribution is:—Wheat shipped, 19,954,000 bushels; sold locally, 1,947,000 bushels; shippers' stocks, 16,000,000 bushels.

South Australian Land Mortgage and Agency Company.

For the year ended December 31 last, the profit of the South Australian Land, Mortgage, and Agency Company, after providing for expenses, interest on debenture stock, and depreciation in leaseholds, improvements, plant, &c., was £14,764, plus £1,997 brought forward, making £16,676. The directors recommend dividend of 6 per cent., free of tax, making 7½ per cent., free of tax, for the year, and leaving £6,527 to carry forward. The company's stations have benefited by excellent rains. Both sheep and cattle were reported to be in good condition, and there was an abundance of grass and water on all stations. During the year £1,000 of debenture stock was cancelled, reducing amount outstanding to £30,849. For 1919 profit was £11,084, dividend was at the above rate, and debenture stock cancellations amounted to £12,100.

August Wool Sales.

The following are the allocations for the August wool sales:—Western Australia, 1st, 14,000 bales; 9th-day (date to be announced), 20,000 bales; Melbourne, 8th to 11th and 15th to 18th, 29,000 bales; Geelong, 17th to 18th, 9,274 bales; Albany, 25th, 3,000 bales; Adelaide, 26th, 12,000 bales; Brisbane, 30th, 30,000 bales. Total, 150,000 bales.

New French Treasury Bond.

The French Government has recently been issuing three type of Treasury bond which it is hoped will contribute largely to bridge over the gap until the time when the German debt has been mobilised to the extent of producing ready money. The Paris correspondent of the "Economist," writing on May 21, said:—"The existing Treasury bonds are of several categories, and yield varying rates of interest. Bonds for one month yield 6.60 per cent.; for three months, 4 per cent.; three six months, 4 per cent.; and for 12 months, 5 per cent. New bonds, which are not redeemable for two years, are in denominations of 500 francs, and yield 6 per cent., the interest being payable every six months in advance. They are issued at par, but apparently (to the careless) at 485, as the first half-yearly interest payment becomes due on June 1, the remaining three coupons being payable on December 1 next, and on June 8 and December 8, 1922. A new feature of these issues is that the bonds, in order to protect them against theft, may be endorsed with the name and address of the purchaser, and may also be crossed. Another feature is that they will be exchangeable against Bonds, at a premium of 1 per cent. quarter per cent. above their redemption price."

Wheat and Produce.

Business was very quiet in wheat trading circles on Monday, and outside of small lots of f.a.q. for home flour requirements there was nothing doing. Millers are still keeping in touch with their clients in Italy, Africa, and the East, but no results in the way of sales of flour are forthcoming. The price for f.a.q. wheat for flour on private shipping account to overseas markets remains at 7/6, while wheat for flour for home consumption is 9/. London operators in Australian flour are not enquiring for quotations, and this market will probably remain quiet for some time or during the period when English wheat is coming in and new grain offering freely from America. Wheat shipping from this side is very quiet, and the three steamers and one sailer now loading in South Australia will finish this week, and there are no boats announced to take their places. It is, however, expected that more tonnage will be available in August. The season is, however, steadily passing, and there is a considerable quantity of wheat to be lifted if stocks are to be anything like cleared by the time new wheat comes in, and the Wheat Pool in South Australia ceases to operate. Flour for home consumption is in fair demand, while retail parts were marked up by Mr. Omnia's mills, are, however, not heavy, and with light grainings holdings, even with present demand. Millers are working a three days' week, and unless new loading in South Australia will finish this week, and there are no boats announced to take their places. It is, however, expected that more tonnage will be available in August. The season is, however, steadily passing, and there is a considerable quantity of wheat to be lifted if stocks are to be anything like cleared by the time new wheat comes in, and the Wheat Pool in South Australia ceases to operate. Flour for home consumption is in fair demand, while retail parts were marked up by Mr. Omnia's mills, are, however, not heavy, and with light grainings holdings, even with present demand. Millers are working a three days' week, and unless new loading in South Australia will finish this week, and there are no boats announced to take their places. It is, however, expected that more tonnage will be available in August. The season is, however, steadily passing, and there is a considerable quantity of wheat to be lifted if stocks are to be anything like cleared by the time new wheat comes in, and the Wheat Pool in South Australia ceases to operate. Flour for home consumption is in fair demand, while retail parts were marked up by Mr. Omnia's mills, are, however, not heavy, and with light grainings holdings, even with present demand. Millers are working a three days' week, and unless

Wheat Board Statistics.

Statistics showing quantities of wheat handled by the Australian Wheat Board for the past five seasons and up to July 11 in respect to the 1920-21 crop give the following comparisons:—

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	(000 omitted.)			
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat shipped ..	55,366	75,074	16,119	67,306
Sold locally ..	49,535	33,215	19,022	17,302
Shippers' stocks	349	174	121	35,431
Millers' stocks..	231	—	—	13,255
Totals	105,479	65,463	35,262	131,574

In respect to the 1915-16 harvest receipts amounted to 105,328,000 bushels (South Australia 29,694,000 bushels), of which 97,823,000 bushels were shipped, 65,086,000 bushels sold locally, 697,000 bushels remaining as shippers' stocks. The total for the 1916-17 harvest was 138,777,000 bushels (South Australia 41,997,000 bushels), of which 56,814,000 bushels were shipped, 70,491,000 bushels sold locally, 4,929,000 bushels are down as shippers' stocks, and 4,013,000 bushels on account of stock adjustments. Figures relating to South Australia for the past four seasons are:—

	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	(000 omitted.)			
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat shipped..	19,792	16,259	9,805	19,954
Sold locally ..	3,786	4,009	2,705	1,947
Shippers' stocks	349	174	121	16,000
Totals	23,867	20,472	12,694	37,607

For 1915-16 the figures were:—Total received, 163,398 bushels, South Australia contributing 29,694,000, of which 20,086,000 bushels were shipped, 8,502,000 bushels sold locally, 697,000 bushels remaining as shippers' stocks. The total for 1916-17 was 138,777,000 bushels, South Australia's share being 41,997,000 bushels, of which 23,013,000 bushels were shipped, 14,045,000 bushels sold locally, while 4,929,000 bushels are held by shippers.

A comparison of the seasons follows:—

	Commonwealth.	S. Australia.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat shipped	253,512,000	108,756,000
Flour shipped	60,276,000	13,419,000
Local sales	194,34,000	23,027,000
Flour stocks held ..	2,000	1,000
Shippers' stocks ..	20,331,000	16,000,000
Stock adjustments ..	4,264,000	—
Millers' stocks	13,245,000	—
Totals	527,553,000	162,231,000

Australia's Sugar Importations.

The quality of sugar imported into the Commonwealth during June was 348,495 cwt., valued at £1,096,951. Exports were 2,348 cwt., £6,600. Sugar of Australian origin included in the outward movement was only 6 cwt. (£16).

Wheat, Feed Grains, and Produce.

Wheat for home consumption, w per bushel for f.a.q. at chief ports. Wheat for flour on private shippers' account to South Africa, the East, Ceylon, Pacific Islands, and New Zealands, is 7/6 Flour.—Distributing lots, £21 7/6 per ton, delivered, usual terms, in city and suburbs.

Mill Offal.—£7 10 net, at mill door, or 1/ delivered in Adelaide.

Oats.—Growers' lots in country based on about from 2/ to 2/2, trucks, Port Adelaide, for Algerian feed.

Barley, Farmers' lots in country, for No. 1 English based on 2/ to 4/3, for prime, trucks, Port Adelaide; Cape, for prime, 2/9 to 3/.

Chaff.—Per ton of 2,240 lb.: Outward quotations—Parcels, on trucks, Mile-End, £5 (bags in); delivered, £5 10.

Hay (cutters' quotations).—For best wheaten sheaved, delivered in Adelaide, £8 10/.

Onions.—Growers' lots in the markets, £6 to £6 10/ per ton; South-Eastern, £4 net at Mount Gambier.

Potatoes.—Growers' lots, in the market, Carmen, £7 to £8; Victorian merchants' parcels in arrive—Carmens, £6 to £6 10/; Up-to-dates, £6 to £7, trucks, Mile-End.

Cheese (Thursday's auction rates).—Large to small, 11d. to 11½d.

Butter (Thursday's auction rates).—Factories and creameries first grade, 1 5d to 1 6; second grade, 1 3d; choice separators and dairies, 1 2 to 1 4; fair quality, 1/3 to 1/5; stores and collectors, 1/ to 1/1.

Bacon.—Best factory-cured sides, 1/3d to 1/4 lb.; hams, 1/4 lb.

Eggs (Thursday's auction rates).—Fresh hen, 1 5; dark, 1/6.

Almonds.—Brandis, 9d.; mixed softshells, 9d.; kernels, 8d. to 8d. brazils, 1/.

Honey.—3d. per lb. for prime extracted; 2d. to 2½d. for second grade.

INTERSTATE MARKETS.

Melbourne, July 18.

Butter firm, English, 4/4, 4/7½; Cape, 3/8, 3/9; rain firm, good light supply, 2/9, 3/10; maize, steady, old flat, nil, 4/9; new, 4/6, 4/8; peas, few offered, firm, Dun's, 8/6; chaff quiet, £6, £4 10/; potatoes steady, Carmens, £4, £5; Brownlows, £3 10/, £4 5/; onions quiet, Bermuda, Spanish, £5, £5 10/.

Sydney, July 18.

Eggs, hen, new laid, 5/; Brown, 1/6 to 1/9; south coast and Gulbarra, 1/8; duck, new laid, 3/10; case, 1/7 to 1/8. Flour, £10 17/6, net cash.

White's Celebrated Corn Cure.
Recommended by eminent doctors.
Price, 1/.
ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES. Pallmore

at the mill, 30 extra for booking and delivery. Bran, £9 5/, net cash, at the mill; pollard, £9 5/, net cash, at mill. Lucerne bay (Hunter River, £4 to £6; Tasmanian cut-in chaff, £6 to £6 10/; cutten hay, £8 10 to £9 10/; straw, £6. Millet, Northern Rivers, to £40. Onion, manna, prime are yellow, Northern Rivers, £9; white, £10. Peas, blue, 6½ to 6¾; grey, 10½ to 10¾. Oats, Algerian feed, 2/ to 2/3; white, 2/4 to 2/5. Chick wheat, 2/ to 2/1. In truck lots, Potatoes, Tasmanian Brownlows, £7; Pinnacles, £6 to £6 10/; others, £4 10/ to £6 10/. Onions, Victorian Brown Spanish, £5 10/; pickles, £5; swedes, £5.

CHAFF, ON TRUCKS, ANY STATION. HARRY KNOX & CO., 41, KING WILLIAM-STREET, ADELAIDE. MILLS—Frewling and Gawler. Pilkowa.

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MILK DISTRIBUTION.

A meeting of members of the S.A. Wholesale Milk Producers' Association was held at Ware's Exchange Hotel, on Saturday evening. In the absence of the president the chair was occupied by Mr. W. J. McNicol. After the general business of the association had been transacted, a long discussion took place on the future of the milk business. The proposal that the milk producers should form a company met with the support of those present. The view was expressed that this would be in the best interests of the consumers, distributors, and dairymen. The object of the company would be to supply a clean and safe milk to the public at a reasonable price, and so encourage the consumption in preference to that of fresh milk; to improve and cheapen the system of distribution by the introduction of block delivery, and the abolition of the present overlapping. Dairy farmers, it was argued, would be encouraged by the assured market to develop the industry by an improved and more economical system of production. Many shares were taken up, and committees were formed in order to bring the proposal to a successful issue.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

Dalgety & Company, Limited, have received the following cable advice from their London house, dated July 18:—Wool sales continue active, except for coarsebreds, which are very irregular, as compared with last sales. Fine fleeces rates—Fine Merinos, prices are about par; average to good Merinos, 5 per cent. lower; Merino wools of other descriptions, 5 to 10 per cent. lower; crossbreds, fine quality, 10 per cent. lower; crossbreds, medium and coarse quality, 15 to 20 per cent. lower.

SYDNEY WOOL SALES.

Sydney, July 18.

Wool sales were held at the Sydney Wool Exchange to-day when the quantity catalogued totalled 4,720 bales, and the sales, including private transactions, amounted to 4,520 bales. The market ruled firm at last week's rates for all Merinos. The Japanese and French buyers secured the bulk of the best Merinos, and German competition was particularly keen for heavy skirtings. The Yorkshire demand was chiefly noticeable on the finer grades of crossbreds, the coarser grades being neglected to the benefit. Greasy Merino sold to 27½d. and 27½d.

THE COUNTRY.

SEDAN, July 14.—Mr. W. S. Hunt, manager of the Sedan branch and Central Agency of the Bank of Adelaide, who has been transferred to Georgetown, left with his family, entertained at a valedictory social at the Sedan institute on Thursday evening by a representative gathering, under the presidency of Mr. G. A. Payne. The speakers were Messrs. H. Michael, J. S. Godfree, N. A. Zadow, W. K. Payne, and G. L. Chinner. A wallet of notes was presented to Mr. Hunt. A musical programme was contributed by Misdames Bogner and Hoffmann, Misses M. Zadow, A. Payne, Valesca and Irma Zadow, Messrs. Lyn, Payne, W. Boustmann, J. Nickolai, and R. K. Payne.

PORT BROUGHTON, July 13.—An operetta entitled "The Fairy Chain," was staged on Wednesday evening in connection with an effort to raise money for putting a new floor in the local hall. During an interval plasms were sold by auction to help swell the funds. There was a crowded audience, and the proceeds amounted to about £82. The operetta was played by local amateurs assisted by school children. The principal parts were sustained by Mrs. Omnia (Prince), Mrs. T. B. Shiels (Princess), Miss Grace Wall (Fairy Queen), Mr. P. Colley (Ogre), and Master J. Pitchell (pirate). Mrs. B. Reid was pianist, Mrs. Faithfull violinist, and Mac G. Wall stage manager.

JAMESTOWN, July 15.—At a meeting on Tuesday evening it was resolved to request the Government to bring Jamestown under the Early Closing Act, earlier Saturday afternoon the compulsory half-holiday. The mayor (Mr. Hampton) presided, and Messrs. Reilly, Moseley, Judell, May, and Sindair spoke.—A rifle match against Caltowie was fired on Wednesday. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards.—Jamestown—J. Williams, 30; G. Williams, 31; Medlin, 30; Cock, 30; Cummings, 28; Joe Williams, 33; Brown, 37; Rose, 36. Total, 495. Caltowie—Hewett, 39; W. Nissen, 34; J. Nissen, 34; Leyman, 31; Amey, 35; Tiffner, 37; Bottrell, 32; Martwig, 32. Total, 718.

PORT ELLIOT, July 16.—On Friday in the Institute Hall an "anniversary dance and party" was held to assist in raising fund for the soldiers' Memorial Gateway. It is just twelve months since the plans were prepared for the gardens by Mr. C. C. Reale (Government town planner). The proceeds were satisfactory, over £12 being realised for the gateway, making the donation of £5. Miss Elma Dodd was organiser, and she was assisted in the decorating by Misses Davenport and Miss Vera Swift. Music was supplied by Mrs. A. A. Kent and Miss Dna Roberts, while Mrs. Needham had charge of the supper. Mr. H. Handley, chairman of the district council, was M.C. A special vote of thanks was moved by Miss E. Bean, was seconded by Mrs. Jos. Thgwell, and Miss Waters, and was generously cut up and divided amongst the children. The gardens are becoming one of the beauty spots of the town, and with a little encouragement assist