# GEN. PERSHING'S MEN BEGIN VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE

## AMERICANS TAKE FIRST VILLAGE

### In Attack in Vicinity of Montdidier, Uncle Sam's Boys Capture Cantigny and Several Other Objectives, Holding Them All.

The great German military machine is in full motion along the twenty mile front in the Aisne rived sector between Vailly and Berry-Au-Bac and greatly outnumbered the British and French everywhere are giving ground.

According to the German official communications numerous towns and villages in the fighting zone have been taken by the enemy and 15,000 allied troops already have been made prisoner.

At last accounts the Germans were endeavoring to press back the defenders south of the Vesle river, which runs parallel with the Aisne and at several points had reached positions dominating the Vesle Valley. The offensive is being carried out with the greatest rapidity, for General Foch's reserves have been reported to be coming up rapidly to reinforce the hard-pressed British and French, who are fighting valiantly against the terrible odds and making wave upon wave of the enemy pay dearly in casualties for every foot of ground they obtain.

**Eight Mile Gain.**

At present it is impossible geographically to depict the extent of the German gains, but it would seem evident that the deepest salient they have driven is the region due east of Vailly—about 8 miles.

Although the Germans, for the moment at least, seemingly are having their own way on the southern part of the line in France on the sectors around Montdidier and southwest of Ypres they are being sorely harassed by the Americans and British and French.

## GREAT TREASURE MAY BE RECOVERED FROM OCEAN

### Many of the Ships That Have Been Sent To The Bottom By the Hun Submarines Will Be Raised Some Day With Their Great Treasures, If Plans of Modern Wreckers Are Successful.

The lure of buried treasure, of gold hidden beneath the earth or sea, has been the motive that has sent countless dreamers on fruitless quests to the four corners of the earth ever since history began. They have found it—sometimes. More often than not the treasure has been a myth.

But never, an all the history of this wealth-seeking old world has such a chance to recover hidden treasure been offered to it as is offered today and never has there been a surer probability of recovering the lost gold.

Five billion dollars worth of sunken wealth lies this moment on the shadowy floor of the Atlantic and modern science has it that the treasure is recoverable.

The Lusitania lies, as far as our knowledge goes, in 270 feet of water. No well informed salver has any hopes of raising the ship, but since the divers employed by the United States have succeeded in working easily at a depth of more than 300 feet, there seems no reason why the hull of the great liner should not be blown open by dynamite and all her treasure of copper, brass and gold brought to the daylight once more.

It is not a landsman's dream. It is cold practical salvage talk, for though the general public has hitherto been ignorant of it, the Allies, including the United States, have joined hands in the greatest maritime salvage undertaking ever launched.

Their scheme is to recover a good part of the $5,000,000,000 of property which the U-boat campaign of the Germans has delivered into the hands of Father Neptune. The work has been going on for some time, though the United States has only lately begun to take a share in it.

Last December the news reached this country that British salvors had up to that time succeeded in refloating about 210 vessels, the craft representing an aggregate of quite a million tons. These vessels were either raised from the seabed or dragged from beaches where they had been grounded to save them from foundering. They were then towed into convenient harbors where it was practicable to start their rehabilitation or repair for the purpose of refitting them for active and vitally necessary service.

The United States which has of late set the peace in realm of the science of salvage has gone into the work on a tremendous scale. As the papers have announced, the American Government has commandeered the equipment of all the big wrecking concerns in the country and to amplify these resources it is not unlikely that numerous craft will be speedily adapted for the work.

The present day argonauts are going forth with mechanical facilities at their disposal that will make it possible for them to battle successfully with the formidable opposition of the sea and to break the ocean's grip upon spoils that but a few years back would have been considered utterly irretrievable.

They will have an extraordinarily rich field in which to work. According to published statistics the U-boats and the mines are responsible for the loss of 7,500,000 tons of craft and hundreds of thousands more tons have been lost through gales and foggy weather.

In short, it is probably no exaggeration to say that the sea bed has gathered to it quite 8,000,000 tons of craft in the course of the last three and a half years. This does not take into account the lesser fry like trawlers, drifters, destroyers, submarines, and a numerous array of vessels below 1,600 tons.

While some of the ships that have been sent to the bottom were stricken when travelling in ballast only, the vast majority were lost when ladden with valuable cargoes. In normal times a ship's freight is said to be worth as much as the craft itself. Vessels that could be bought for $125 a ton are now bringing $375 a ton, and commodities of nearly all sorts have increased on an average proportionally. Therefore a fair figure for ocean going ships and their freight combined is roughly $500 ton. At this rate the ocean graveyards have been enriched since August, 1914, by fully $4,000,000,000 worth of property and that independently of the vessels that have succumbed through stress of storm and navigational errors.

This makes no allowance whatever for specie, bullion and other such valuables, nor for such objects as those millions of unregistered securities that lie in the hold of the Lusitania. Indeed, the belief is held by some qualified judges that the total monetary sacrifices involved are probably well above the $3,000,000,000 mark.

The popular opinion that a vessel's freight is ruined by submersion is largely erroneous. Most metals can remain in water almost indefinitely without suffering deterioration, and coal, cotton (in bales) rubber, porcelain, glass, hemp, jute, hides and wool can remain submerged for years and yet be serviceable when salved. Putting two and two together, it is obvious that goods packed in earthenware, tin; casks, etc., are also salvageable.

**WHOLE FAMILY IN THE SERVICE OF UNCLE SAM.**

PETER J. CLANCY CHESTER CLANCY ROBERT R. CLANCY

One of the proudest women in Whitestone, L. I., is Mrs. Elizabeth Clancy, mother of Alfred J. Kennedy, postmaster of the Flushing Postal District. She has three sons in the service of the country. They are Peter J. Clancy, who is a gunner in the navy; Chester, who is a member of the "bomb throwing squad" of the United States Marines, and Robert, who is a gunner in the United States Navy. They are sons of the late John C. Clancy, who for years was a member of the United States Engineers, stationed at Fort Totten, Willets Point.

**THESE CITIZENS EAGER TO PAY THEIR WAR TAX, NOT DODGE IT**

**A TYPICAL INCOME TAX INFORMATION BOOTH.**

The forces of the United States Internal Revenue Department now are engaged in one of the most stupendous tasks which ever faced the tax collecting agencies of the government—the rounding up of the millions of men and women subject to the new income tax law. These include every unmarried person who, in 1917, had an income of more than $1,000 and every married person whose income in that period exceeded $2,000. When the labor of collecting this great tax is completed the total sum realized will be in the billions, and the money will have come from those who for some reason could not go "over there" to give battle for the cause of humanity and the honor of the Stars and Stripes, and will be spent for the care and comfort of those who have gone to the European battle fronts from the United States, or will go later on.

## THE FRENCH LOSE FISMES, IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTRE

(Continued from page 1)

channel ports. Ludendorff's drive along the Aisne does not even endanger Paris. It is safe to say that Ludendorff is not even contemplating a try for Paris just yet. He would rather follow rivers than cross them, and behind the Vesle lies the Marne, where the great advance of August, 1914, was halted. If the Germans should make their advance to Compiegne we might look for another dash down the Oise River towards Paris, but a lot of things can happen before that occurs.

There are no reasons for worriment in the latest advances of the Germans. The war will not be won on the Aisne. What is happening there is only the first act in the great drama which will engage the attention of the world throughout the next few months. The action is sure to spread over the whole front from Rheims to the sea and give rise to many critical days and nights.

**Prepared for Bad News.**

The allied publics are better prepared for bad news than they were two months ago and there is every reason to expect that the army is better prepared to meet and foist the German fury than it was on March 21. Ground is being given but is being bought by the enemy at a heavy cost of men. Wave after wave of the Germans, sent over in massed formation, fall before the withering fire of machine guns until finally the survivors of a wave manage to reach and occupy the enemy trenches. Behind them lie the bodies of thousands of their comrades, sacrificed mercilessly.

In the north the thrust between Lochre and Voormezeele has proved to be a failure. The allies have made a successful counter-attack in this sector.

**To Hold Reserves.**

The object which Ludendorff had in mind when making this thrust in Flanders simultaneously with the advance on the Aisne evidently was to hold the reserves of the allies. He knew that the greater part of Foch's army of movement is on the front between Arras and the sea. By making a small attack near Ypres with every indication of its developing into larger proportions, Ludendorff plans to hold the allied reserves in Flanders while he betters his lines in the south. He figures that Foch cannot shift his centre of gravity soon enough to prevent a penetration in the Aisne sector and that if minor operations are carried on in Flanders Foch will fear to move his army lest a strong attack develops and the allied line is penetrated in the north.

## PERSONAL.

Hon. Josiah Wood, former Lieut-Governor of the province, is a visitor in the city.

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Massie left on the Montreal train last evening for Montreal on a business trip.

## SUES QUEBEC CITY.

Quebec, May 27.—The company of the auditorium theatre, whose annex was set on fire by rioters some time ago, has filed a claim for $28,000 damages against the city of Quebec.

New York, May 27.—The Standard Oil Company of New York today announced an advance of 1 3-4 cents in refined petroleum for export, making cases 18.75 cents a gallon, in tanks 2.25 and standard white in barrels 15.05.

**An Up-to-Date Maid.**

"Do you know how to serve company?"

"Yessum; either way."

"Either way!"

"Yessum; so's they'll come again or so's they won't."—Judge.

## PAPER'S IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE WORLD WAR

Much has been said of the "scraps of paper" and the "notes" which have featured the war, and all colors of "papers" have been published by the various belligerents not to mention the extras of the daily press and the Congressional Record. But paper and pulp have found new and noteworthy fields of usefulness.

It is well to remember that the fundamental substance of pulp and paper is cellulose, Nature's most abundant building material, which we use in many forms from cotton fibre to heavy timbers. In reality paper is just cellulose in the form most suitable for certain purposes and capable of being shaped in a multitude of ways.

As metals furnish so large a portion of the sinews of war, we have turned to paper and pulp to replace them in such things as containers for food and merchandise. The problems presented are both mechanical and chemical, for a way had to be devised for producing a heavy wall and means for closing the ends more securely than is possible with a slip-on cover. At the same time all inner surfaces must be treated to protect the food or other contents and to prevent absorption by the package. The walls and seals must be such as to retain even the delicate aroma of skilfully blended coffee.

**Paper For Bandages.**

This important problem is practically solved. Tubes of the required diameter are built up and closed by a machine which rolls cover edge and tube together more securely than a double lap seam. The chemist has seen to proofing the surfaces.

Pulp prepared as for paper-making, but more thoroughly purified has found extensive application in the field of explosives and large quantities are reported used in Germany for this purpose in the absence of cotton. Some pulp is said to be used here for nitration, but the necessity of employing it largely is not yet here.

We are, however, making progress in adopting highly purified paper pulp to supplement our supply of absorbent cotton. This pulp is like a collection of poorly formed sheets of very white tissue and has a capacity for absorption many times that of cotton. It is especially well suited for sponges, pads and similar applications when held in gauze. Crepe paper bandages have proven useful, and they possess a considerable advantage in being somewhat elastic, thus avoiding any undue pressure resulting from tight bandaging or hurried work.

A paper has been devised for Red Cross, such that it may be used as a wrapping for dressings, etc., which are then sterilized. The paper has the peculiar property of being sufficiently porous to permit efficient sterlization, but during cooling these pores close and the paper covering affords ample protection.

There is little likelihood that Americans will be required to use paper clothing, such as may be in use by the Boche, but the possibilities are interesting, at least along the line of replacing burlap and other coarse fabrics. The absence of a demand has made our progress slow, excepting in the manufacture of paper twine and cordage with and without cores; but the step from these to paper yarns is a short one.

**Yards of Paper.**

The flexibility, fine texture, ability to take dyes and good appearance of paper yarns is remarkable, while cloth attractive for many purposes may be woven entirely from such yarn or paper may be used as a filler with cotton or artificial silk warp. The all-paper fabric is inclined to be coarse and harsh, but it answers well for bags, etc., while other varieties should serve well in upholstery and wherever it will not be subject to much washing in water.

The better paper yarns are made by twisting narrow strips of conditioned sulfite pulp paper properly bleached and sized or dyed, and otherwise finished to give strength, a degree of waterproofness and the best possible appearance.

A patent reinforced paper has lately been perfected which also answers well in the place of some cloth. This paper is composed of two sheets held by a waterproof compound applied as an adhesive. Between them jute or cotton yarn is ingeniously woven in a manner to give maximum strength and resistance to tear, the weaving progressing simultaneously with the cementing. One of the more recent applications of this paper is in the making of moistureproof and windproof vests for our men "over there." For this purpose a soft crepe paper is used in place of the usual kraft, the edges are tape-bound and the garment is easily tied on, thus avoiding the use of buttons.—(Copyright, 1918, by the Scientific American.)

## MISSIONARY SOCIETY HOLD 33RD ANNUAL

### Mrs. Chas. Sanford of St. John is President — Sixty-Five Members Present From N. B. and P. E. I.

St. Stephen, N. B., May 28—The 33rd annual meeting of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island branch of the Women's Missionary Society was opened here today with sixty-five members enrolled from all parts of the province and some from P. E. I.

Mrs. Chas. Sanford of St. John, president of the society, is presiding.

The executive met in the morning and the regular sessions were commenced this afternoon and will continue until Thursday afternoon.

Very interesting public meetings are held each evening, when the claims of the missionary work are presented by Miss Hartt and Miss Bird, returned missionaries from Japan, and musical numbers are provided.

All the sessions are open to the public and the attendance has been good.

Halifax, May 27.—James Smith, of Newfoundland, able seaman in the Canadian naval service, whose arrest by two police officers precipitated the riot at City Hall on Saturday night, appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Fielding this morning and pleaded guilty to three charges. For being drunk in the street and using abusive language he was fined $4 and $3. The third charge was that he unlawfully resisted arrest. The magistrate said that this was an indictable offence and gave Smith choice of being tried summarily or of electing to be tried in the supreme court. Smith then entered his plea of guilty, which was allowed to stand, the stipendiary reserving sentence until tomorrow.

Smith said that the police used bad language toward him and struck him, while the policeman said that Smith kicked one of them in the leg and struck at both of them. Smith appeared in court with a black eye and a bruised face.

**Hard On The Kid.**

"You can form no idea how bright my little girl is. She repeats every word I say."

"She must get frightfully tired."—Boston Transcript.

## "VENUS" WHO DRESSED AS MAN CAPTURED

### Sturdy Lass Worked For Chaleur Bay Pulp Co., Restigouche.

Quebec, May 28.—"Venus" Cote, a sturdy lass, living at Rimouski, is today in the toils because she posed as a man, had her hair cut with a military effect and went as far as donning a man's attire and working in the log driving bee for the Chaleur Bay Pulp Company in Restigouche.

Venus was in jail at Rimouski when she escaped last week. After a widespread search for her through bush and open country, a posse of sheriffs, deputies and volunteers located her half starved in a barn at Ste. Angele De Merici and she has been brought back to Rimouski where she will serve her term on a charge of impersonating a man. She is 23 years old.

## BODY OF GIRL FOUND IN ST. JOHN RIVER

### Child of Three Years Probably Drowned Through Ice During Winter.

The body of a girl two or three years of age was found Monday by men working on the river drives at Meductic. The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, and had evidently been in the water for some time. The coroner, Dr. Turner, after viewing the remains gave orders for temporary burial. An effort is being made to locate the parentage of the girl.

Some people are of the opinion that the little one may be the victim of some drowning accident, which took place up river during the winter, and that the body has been under the ice, or perhaps was brought to the surface by the movement of the logs in connection with the driving operations.

## CAPTAIN OF FLORIZEL TO BLAME FOR WRECK

### Mishap Due To Faulty Navigation and Master's Certificate Revoked For Twenty-One Months.

St. John's, Nfld., May 28.—This evening the marine court of enquiry which investigated the loss of the steamer Florizel, made public their findings. They find the mishap was due to faulty navigation by Capt. Wm. Martin, who is alone held blameable and they suspend his master's certificate for twenty-one months, but allow him a chief mate's certificate for that period.

**WEATHER SIGNS.**

Here are some of the rules by which you can tell what the weather is to be. These were published in an almanac in the year 1700.

The resounding of sea upon the shore, and the murmur of winds in the woods without apparent wind show wind is to follow. A murmur out of caves portendeth the same.

The obscuring of the smaller stars is the sign of a tempest. Also if the stars seem to shoot, wind will come from that quarter the star came from.

The often changing of the wind showeth tempests.

If two rainbows appear it will rain. A rainbow presently after rain denotes fair weather.

If the sky be red in the morning it is a sure token of winds or rain or both, because those vapors which cause the redness will presently dissolve.

If the sun or moon look pale, then look for rain.

If fair and bright expect fair weather. If red, winds will come. If a dark cloud be at sun rising in which the sun is soon after hidden, it will dissolve it and rain will follow.

If the sun seem greater in the east than common, it is a sign of rain. If in the west about sunsetting there appears a black cloud it will rain that night or next day.

If mists come down from the hills or descend from the heavens and settle in the valleys it promiseth fair hot weather. Mists in the evening show a hot morrow.

White and ragged clouds, like horses manes and tails foretelleth great winds.


## HEART WAS BAD NERVES ALL GONE

Very important it is in this age to have a clear cool head, a strong heart and steady nerves.

Too much rush and bustle, work and worry, fall to the lot of women attending to their household duties and social obligations. The constant strain under which they continue day in and day out will soon shatter the strongest system. Before long the heart gets weak, flutters and palpitates, the nerves become unstrung, you start at the least sound, the pulse becomes weak and irregular, then finally comes physical breakdown or nervous prostration.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are the remedy you require to strengthen your heart and steady your nerves.

Mrs. Jackson, 457 Bolwar street, Peterboro, Ont., writes: "Fifteen years ago I was so bad with my heart I could not walk across the house, my nerves were literally all gone, and I was frightened at my shadow. I commenced to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and was soon able to do my own work. I have told dozens of people about them, some as bad as I was, and today they are also doing their own work. If more people would take them there would not be so many weak hearts."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



## PREPARE FOR THE HOLIDAY

Young men will find here plenty of Suits with Sport Coats — some with belts all around, three-quarter belts and across back. Others close fitting and shapely without belts. Pockets, regular, patch, slanted, perpendicular.

White Flannel Trousers — white serge — white serge with black stripe — white and khaki duck.

Shirts and Neckwear, too, in novelty patterns.

**Gilmour's, 68 King St.**


**MINIATURE ALMANAC.**

MAY—PHASES OF THE MOON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Last Quarter, 3rd | 7h. 26m. p.m. |
| New Moon, 10th | 10h. 1m. a.m. |
| First Quarter, 17th | 5h. 14m. p.m. |
| Full Moon, 25th | 7h. 32m. p.m. |

| Date | D. of W. | Sun Rises | Sun Sets | H. Water a.m. | H. Water p.m. | L. Water a.m. | L. Water p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Wed | 5.46 | 7.55 | 2.26 | 14.57 | 8.52 | 21.12 |
| 30 | Thu | 5.45 | 7.56 | 3.17 | 15.42 | 9.37 | 22.00 |
| 31 | Fri | 5.45 | 7.57 | 4.03 | 16.34 | 10.26 | 22.52 |

**THE WEATHER.**

Maritime—Moderate winds, fair; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Washington, May 28—Northern New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; moderate north winds.

Toronto, Ont., May 28—Showers have occurred locally today in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces; elsewhere in Canada the weather has been fine, and in the west much warmer.

## QUOTATIONS IN ST. JOHN MARKET

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Groceries.** | | | |
| Sugar— | | | |
| Standard | $9.15 | @ | $9.20 |
| Yellow | 8.65 | " | 8.70 |
| Rice | 10.25 | " | 10.35 |
| Tapioca | 0.17 | " | 0.18 |
| Beans— | | | |
| Yellow-eyed | 10.00 | " | 10.25 |
| White | 9.50 | " | 9.75 |
| Cream of Tartar | 0.78 | " | 0.81 |
| Molasses | 0.89 | " | 0.90 |
| Peas, split, bags | 10.50 | " | 11.00 |
| Barley, pot, bags | 6.50 | " | 6.75 |
| Cornmeal, gran. | 0.00 | " | 14.50 |
| Raisins— | | | |
| Choice, seeded | 0.12½ | " | 0.12¾ |
| Fancy, seeded | 0.12¾ | " | 0.13 |
| Salt, Liverpool, per sack, ex store | 2.10 | " | 2.15 |
| Soda, bicarb. | 4.35 | " | 4.40 |
| **Canned Goods.** | | | |
| Corn, per doz. | 2.50 | " | 2.55 |
| Beans— | | | |
| Baked | 2.40 | " | 2.95 |
| String | 2.50 | " | 3.35 |
| Beef— | | | |
| Corned 1s. | 4.00 | " | 4.35 |
| Corned 2s | 9.00 | " | 9.25 |
| Pineapple, sliced | 2.80 | " | 3.00 |
| Peas | 2.00 | " | 3.00 |
| Peaches, 2s | 3.20 | " | 2.30 |
| Plums, Lombard | 2.00 | " | 2.05 |
| Raspberries | 3.10 | " | 3.20 |
| Salmon—(Per case). | | | |
| Pinks | 11.00 | " | 11.25 |
| Cohoes | 13.75 | " | 14.00 |
| Clams | 7.50 | " | 7.75 |
| Oysters—(Per doz.) | | | |
| 1s | 2.25 | " | 2.30 |
| 2s | 3.60 | " | 3.70 |
| Tomatoes | 2.70 | " | 2.75 |
| Strawberries | 3.10 | " | 3.20 |
| **Flour.** | | | |
| Government standard | 0.00 | " | 12.05 |
| Ontario | | " | 12.05 |
| Oatmeal, standard (No quotation). | 0.00 | " | 0.00 |
| Oatmeal, rolled | | " | 12.00 |
| **Provisions.** | | | |
| Pork, Am. clear | 61.00 | " | 64.00 |
| Beef, Am. plate | 41.00 | " | 42.00 |
| Lard, pure | 0.32 | " | 0.32½ |
| Lard, comp., tubs | 0.27½ | " | 0.27¾ |
| **Meats, Etc.** | | | |
| Beef— | | | |
| Western | 0.21 | " | 0.25 |
| Country | 0.13 | " | 0.19 |
| Butchers' | 0.20 | " | 0.23 |
| Eggs, case | 0.34 | " | 0.35 |
| Eggs, fresh | 0.00 | " | 0.38 |
| Spring lamb | | " | 10.00 |
| Pork | 0.24 | " | 0.25 |
| Veal | 0.11 | " | 0.13 |
| Mutton | 0.22 | " | 0.25 |
| Butter— | | | |
| Tub | 0.40 | " | 0.44 |
| Roll | 0.42 | " | 0.44 |
| Chicken | 0.00 | " | 0.45 |
| Fowl | 0.40 | " | 0.45 |
| Potatoes, barrel | 2.50 | " | 2.75 |
| **Fruits, Etc.** | | | |
| Almonds | 0.24 | " | 0.25 |
| Bananas | 3.50 | " | 5.50 |
| N. S. Apples | 2.50 | " | 5.00 |
| Walnuts | 0.25 | " | 0.26 |
| Dates, new | 0.00 | " | 0.20 |
| Filberts | 0.22 | " | 0.23 |
| Lemons | 6.00 | " | 7.00 |
| Cal. Oranges | 6.00 | " | 8.50 |
| Canadian Onions, bags | 0.00 | " | 2.50 |
| Peanuts, roasted | 0.22 | " | 0.28 |
| **Fish.** | | | |
| Cod— | | | |
| Medium | 10.00 | " | 10.25 |
| Finnan Haddies | 0.00 | " | 0.14 |
| Herring— | | | |
| Gr. Manan, ½-bbls. | 0.00 | " | 0.00 |
| Herring, kippered, box | 0.00 | " | 1.80 |
| Haddock | 0.00 | " | 0.10 |
| Halibut | 0.00 | " | 0.20 |
| Gaspereau, 100 lots | 0.00 | " | 2.00 |
| **Oats, Feed, Etc.** | | | |
| Oats, per bushel | 1.10 | " | 1.15 |
| Oats, car lots, bush. | 1.05 | " | 1.10 |
| Bran, car lots, bags | 48.00 | " | 49.00 |
| Hay, car lots, ton | 18.50 | " | 19.00 |
| Hay, small lots, ton | | " | 20.00 |
| Middlings, small lots | 49.50 | " | 50.00 |