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LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 8.

SPEAK UP, SIR JAMES!

Sir James Whitney has not yet deigned to show the people of Ontario how he figures out that they will save \$500,000 the first year that they discard the present school readers and buy his new ones. So far every published attempt to calculate the saving fails to show that it will be even one-twentieth of the Premier's boasted half-million.

Separate school pupils may be left out of the calculation; their school readers are not cheapened in the least. The latest report of the Minister of Education shows that there are less than 400,000 pupils enrolled in the public schools of the Province. More than a fourth of these are in the primer—the only book estimated to give only a single year's service. Inspector Huggis, of Toronto, in his evidence before that text-book commission, testified that the average length of service of the second reader was five years; of the third and fourth, each six years. He testified further that in Toronto the average cost per pupil each year in a period of fourteen years (1892 to 1905, inclusive), had been only 10¢ cents for readers and all other text-books. At that rate, even if there were 400,000 pupils in the public schools, the total annual bill, not for readers alone, but for them and all other text-books, would have been within \$43,000—thousands of dollars less than one-tenth of what Sir James declares that his readers alone will save the people in the first year.

But the maximum total for readers need not be estimated in approximations; it can be stated to a dollar. The publishers were compelled to disclose their lists. Anyone, from a return printed by order of the Legislature, may verify the following statement:

Name of Reader.	Average annual number printed from 1884 to 1905, inclusive.	Value at the maximum retail price.
First Reader, Part I.	70,004	7,000
First Reader, Part II.	51,112	5,111
Second Reader.....	35,290	3,529
Third Reader.....	27,244	2,724
Fourth Reader.....	17,825	1,782
		\$37,638

The total annual average at the maximum retail price was less than \$40,000, and yet Sir James declares that his books will save over twelve times that amount in the first year.

All the public school readers published in the Province of Ontario for the ten years ending with 1905, if sold at the undiscounted maximum retail price, would have totalled only \$342,764, and yet the Premier declares that the new readers will have the people \$500,000 in a single year! The pupils now have a partial supply; in spite of the loss caused by discarding these, the people are to save a half-million in the first twelve months!

Did Sir James take the word of one of his educational officials?

Without thought or care of the responsibility that rests on a First Minister's utterances did he make an extravagant guess?

Or was he guilty of a deliberate whooper?

His declaration certainly maintains his reputation for boldness, but by allowing it to stand for quotation in and beyond the Province, he places his honesty in dire hazard.

The text-book commission did the public a good service, which we have no wish to disparage; but apart from the lustre so reflected upon the Whitney Government it has not yet earned much glory by its management of the school-book problem. More than five years will have elapsed before the new readers are for sale, and these are only five out of the half-hundred or more public and high school text-books that are authorized or approved.

We have not noticed a word of praise for any of the few books that have been changed. What would appear to be one of the latest additions to the list approved by the education department, namely, a text-book on etiquette for training schools, is not getting praise for either cheapness or quality. A teacher writing in the Weekly Sun under the caption, "Ladly-Daws Instead of School Teachers," reviews it in part, by setting the following examination upon it:

1. Servants: In what particular ways do servants "who are generally ignorant, and often impudent and ill-bred," tax their mistress' temper? Give instructions for servants in respect to the use of the front stairs, telephone, tips, and addressing the children of the family. (See pages 77, 85-87.)

2. Dances: State the maximum number of dances permissible on the first

evening of an acquaintance. When is it permissible to use the street cars in going to a dance? (Page 47.)

3. Gloves: Give rules for the wearing of gloves at the card-table. When may a man wear light or pearl gloves? (Page 47.)

4. Matrimony: What is the wisest thing for a girl to do "if she discovers very soon after her marriage that she has made a mistake"? On what occasions is the re-performance of the marriage ceremony customary? (Pages 55, 64.)

5. Indicate briefly the differences in the etiquette of chaperonage for young widows and unmarried girls of the same age. (Page 62.)

6. Pink Teas: State the etiquette for eating olives, cheese, chicken-bone, dates, oranges, candy; also for the use of finger-bowls and toothpicks. (Pages 82-84.)

Those politicians who argued that there were too many subjects and too many text-books, will have difficulty in defending additions on the above topics.

NATIONS IN THE MAKING.

Only in the past few years have the inhabitants of the older civilizations to the east ceased to look with half-suspicious, half-patronizing eyes upon the nations in the making on the far-flung borders of the "Seven Seas." The terms "Colonial" and "American" always long identified in European minds with immaturity and with a paucity of social and intellectual culture; but this conception is rapidly dying out. It was due in a large measure to the casual and misdirected observations of travellers, and their ill-advised comments upon surface defects. Having paid a fleeting visit to the country, they gazed at a new land with old-world eyes, and went back to write of it with acrimony, because they failed to acquire the new world point of view.

Harriet Martineau happened to enter Boston on the day that William Lloyd Garrison was being dragged through its streets; and in writing of that country, she saw America always in the light of that one act narrow, fanatical, vulgar and brutal. Charles Dickens, that keen and kindly observer of human frailties and follies, in "Martin Chuzzlewit," and "The American Notes" has left a picture of American life that exaggerated its uglier aspects and omitted the redeeming qualities. These writers, and others that might be mentioned, saw only the blatant braggadocio, the self-assertion, the superficial failings of an untutored people, whose chief fault lay in an inordinate desire to justify themselves in the eyes of the world.

A writer in the London Nation, commenting upon Europe's changing ideas of America, says:

"It is not a mere matter of luck that 'America' is always going to the devil, but never gets there. The strength of the nation is seen to lie in the abounding general vitality of her citizens, and this vitality is rooted, as de Tocqueville had the genius to recognize, in the personal dignity of manhood and womanhood which democratic institutions can afford. From this vitality proceed the self-reliance and the hopefulness which distinguish the 'common people' of America from those of any European country, and the facile, all-pervasive humor which is at once philosophy and entertainment. The intrusive curiosity which carried forth the derisive indignation of the early literary discoverers, is shaping towards an ordered intelligence destined to furnish the largest volume of co-operative intellectual power ever devoted to the furtherance of knowledge. Last, and greatest, democracy in America yields a freer diffusion of personal goodwill, an easier comradeship, a more genuine spirit of sociality, than any other nation has possessed. These are the mighty moral assets for civilization, and the great issue which occupies the mind of watchers from Europe is to maintain her by a ceremonial against the new gathering of plutocratic forces threatening the Union by a lateral, and not, as 50 years ago, by a horizontal cleavage."

Much of this applies to Canada, where similar conditions are being reproduced by the physical resemblance of this country to the United States, by the spirit of democracy, and Anglo-Saxon institutions. Canada has been disparaged by both European and United States writers and politicians, but has gone her way doing big things in a big way, till her justification has come.

We are living in a new country, and new world, free from the trammels of traditions and caste, where a man, and not a man's grandfather, is the master of his fate. We carry our future in our own hands. We have thrown our doors open to the world, and people of many races are coming to us from the borders of the earth. They have heard the call of a new land, which offers a new life, free, virile, and youthful, with the glamor of an untried, untrammelled destiny to glorify it. We are not only part of the world's greatest empire, but something even greater than that, for we are playing our part as a distinct force in history.

"This is our message and answer, For this is the path we chose, For we are also a people, Our Lady of the Snows."

LOW-PRICED ONTARIO FARMS.

The ridiculously low prices at which improved farm properties in the older portions of Ontario are constantly being advertised for sale, prompts the Toronto Sun to ask, "What is the matter with Ontario? A Simcoe County property, which is being offered for sale through the provincial department of colonization, is given as an example. Here is a farm of 100 acres, all but five of which is tillable clay loam, with spring wells, two acres of fruit trees, an eight-room, brick house, large barn, with stone stabling underneath, implement shed, etc. The farm is only about six miles from Barrie, in the county town, while a school is but a quarter of a mile distant, and there are churches two miles off. For this property all that is asked is \$5,000, or \$50 an acre, whereas the buildings

alone, as represented, should be worth nearly that amount. Undoubtedly the immediate cause of these low prices is pointed out by a correspondent of the Sun in Kent County, who says the young men are leaving general farming districts in such numbers for the cities and for the west that no one remains to buy farms which come upon the market, and the help is not left to properly till the land, the consequence being the throwing of many fine properties on the bargain counter. As a matter of fact there is no good reason for the movement either to the cities or the west.

"There is, speaking broadly, no cheap land in the west today. In Manitoba, in Saskatchewan, or in Alberta, farms situated as that Simcoe farm in regard to a railway station will command between \$40 and \$50 an acre, even with buildings of not over one-fourth the value. Besides, in the west it is a rare thing to find that, as in this Simcoe County case, a public school almost at the door, and a choice of churches within two miles. It is a much rarer thing to find a college, within wheeling distance, while the thousand and one comforts and conveniences, which go with a highly developed civilization—including abundance of fruit and flowers—are practically unknown beyond the great lakes. Moreover, the future holds no promise but a life of toil, the best that is to be hoped for being that the end may not be delayed beyond the period of earning capacity. The rewards of the average Ontario farm are better and surer than the rewards offered the average man in the city."

There is, of course, a marked difference between the prices of properties in general farming districts, such as Simcoe County, and counties where specialized farming is carried on. In the Niagara fruit district, for instance, as much would be demanded for 25 acres as is asked for the Simcoe County 100-acre farm. So, too, in Oxford, where dairying is the specialty, good prices are paid for agricultural land, \$7,250 being the price paid on a 94-acre farm with buildings less numerous and less costly than the Simcoe property, which \$5,000 will purchase. When the farmers of this province realize how greatly increased are the returns from specialized farming, and how much higher prices such farms will bring, there will be less general farming, and fewer farms going begging for purchasers at prices which will no more than pay for the buildings on them. It is doubtful, however, if even a change of agricultural methods will prevent the Ontario farmers' sons from seeking homes in the west. A new country is a powerful attraction to young men.

The Montreal Gazette (Conservative) says that Magna Charta has been repealed in Ontario. It was granted by King John, and has been nullified by King James. Premier Rutherford of Alberta says his own province will be greater than Ontario. Of course, this is impossible, but the spirit which refuses to see impossibilities is a good one in the making of new countries.

The report that alienists have been consulted in the Kinrade affair is not surprising to those who have had an inkling of the crown's theory of the case. The nature of the crime suggests that it was the work of a disordered mind.

The United States sugar trust has robbed the Government of nine million dollars by false weights, and has been forced to disgorge some of the plunder. But the trust is authorized by the tariff laws to take millions out of the pockets of the people in inordinate profits.

The Newfoundland general election takes place today. The campaign has been savage and bitter beyond anything known even in Canada. At one place Sir Robert Bond, the former premier, was mobbed and thrown into the sea. There is no intelligible issue dividing the parties, but "the smaller the pit, the fiercer the rats fight."

There was no reflection upon Mr. Pugsley in the smallness of the majority with which the resolution of censure was voted down. The debate ended unexpectedly through a misunderstanding between Mr. Carvel and Mr. Foster, and many Government supporters were absent without leave. Some of the Opposition journals have not dealt fairly with their readers in this matter.

Niagara power prices for householders have been worked out in Toronto by a Detroit expert engaged by the city. A six-room house will be let for \$12 to \$20 a month, compared with \$16 per month at present. This is not the extraordinary saving that has been promised, and there is not much for the workman in it. We shall see what becomes of the pre-election claim that every cottage in this city will be lighted by Niagara power.

Lloyd-George is hailed as a convert to the single-tax and is described by others as a socialist, although the single tax and socialism are diametrically opposed. Perhaps if the truth were known, Lloyd-George is not acting upon a theory at all, but is dealing with conditions as he finds them, in the way that seems to him the most practicable at the moment. The British mind usually works in this manner. It reaches its ends by a sort of illogical common sense.

"UNDER A BUSH."

[A. W., in Toronto Globe.]
Oh, modest little candle,
Beneath the bushel's shade,
Art thou a meek and lowly maid?
Or but a merry maid?

The Turkish veil is going.
But the Turks take comfort that
It will never be missed when they
Have got the western hat.

A NEAT THRUST.

[T. P.'s Weekly.]
As a gentleman was having his luncheon in the coffee room of a Birmingham hotel he became irritated at another guest who during the whole of the meal stood with his back to the fire, taking up most of the heat, and watching him partake of his repast. At length the man at the table rang the bell and said: "Waiter, kindly turn that gentleman round; I think he is done out on that side."

A HERETIC.

[Kingston Standard, Con.]
We wish we might agree with the Toronto Mail that England put a tariff on foods entering that country. It would tax the foreign rather than the home producer. Unfortunately we do not hold to that view of a tariff tax, which ultimately is borne by the consumer. The tax the home producer must pay for his goods.

THE FEAR OF THIRTEEN.

[Success Magazine.]
The fearful grip which this number thirteen superstition continues to have upon the hearts of men and women in all walks of life is incomprehensible. Yet every intelligent person knows that nothing in this world can possibly take place without a cause, and that the cause must be sufficient to produce an effect. The most important person, it would seem, should know that the number thirteen has no more power to produce any effect, to cause any calamity, than a drop of ink. The fact that the ink or paint, instead of being in the shape of a round drop, is put into the form of the number thirteen, does not add any force or power to the ink or paint. The ink or paint on the door of a hotel room would have just as much power to produce harm as it would if formed into the figure thirteen.

INDIAN VICTIMS OF TIGERS.

[London Globe.]
The ferocity of the tiger can be seen from the fact that according to a recent writer he is made responsible for the deaths of the human beings killed by the wild animals of Hindustan. The writer states that one of his friends, a British officer, has been told that in Southern India one of these man-eating tigers has devoured 200 human beings.

OF THOSE WHO WALK ALONE.

[Richard Burton, in the Century.]
Women there are on earth, most sweet and high,
Who lose their own, and walk bereft and lonely.
Loving that one lost heart until they die,
Loving it only.

And so they never see beside them grow
Children, whose coming is like breath
Of flowers;
Consoled by subtle loves the angels know
Through childish hours.

Good deeds they do; they comfort and
In duties others put off till the morrow;
Their love is balm, their touch is tenderness
To all in sorrow.

Betimes the world smiles at them, as
"Twere shame,
This maiden guise, long after youth's
Departed;
But in God's book they bear another
Name—
"The faithful-hearted."

Faithful in life, and faithful unto death,
Such is the motto of the true woman;
In love, in sooth, illumine with lustre
splendid
That glimpsed, glad land wherein, the
vision saith,
Earth's wrongs are ended.

THE MODERN APARTMENT.

[Harper's Bazar.]
"Blinks like a fine new apartment."
"Everything stationary in it, I suppose."
"Absolutely everything—except his wife and the cook."

A DEFERRED REWARD.

[Lippincott's.]
A little boy in Trenton, who has but recently reached his majority, confessed his disappointment therein in the following terms:
"Say, dad, I obey the Fifth Commandment and honor my father and mother, but my days are not a bit longer in the land, for I'm put to bed every night at 7 o'clock just the same."

AN ADDED TRIMMING.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
"Prat the cat!"
"What the matter, girl?"
"Oh, the cat went to sleep on my new hat, and I wore her down town and back."

DEAN STANLEY'S HANDWRITING.

[T. P.'s Weekly.]
Dean Farrar, in his "Reminiscences," says that the first proofs of Dean Stanley's "Sinal and Path" informed the reader that from the monastery of Sinai was visible "the horn of the burning bush." The original proof sheets also stated that "Sinal and Path" informed the reader of the walk from Bishay, "there suddenly burst upon the spectator a magnificent view of 'Jerusalem.' In this startling manner 'Sinal and Path' informed the reader that 'Jerusalem' was visible. When the dean answered an invitation to dinner his hostess had been known to write back and inquire whether his note was an acceptance or a refusal, and when he mostly kindly replied to the question of a workingman, the recipient of his letter thanked him, but ventured to request that the tenor of his answer might be cleared out by someone else, as he was not familiar with the handwriting of the aristocrat."

THE UNCONQUERED FOE.

[Kingston Whig.]
A London, Ont., paper heads an article, "Seven deaths from cancer; disease appears to be increasing, if records prove anything." Medical science has discovered various toxins of very great value, but so far without a check or cure for cancer.

THE CANNY GROOM.

[Exchange.]
Prospective Best Man—Got the marriage license yet?
Prospective Bridegroom—No; I'm not going to get that until the last thing. She may go back on me.

THE WORST IS OVER.

[Hamilton Times.]
The April customs returns show receipts of over half a million in excess of those of April last year. Canada has passed through the worst of the period of restriction, and business is now on the up-grade.

Carlton's Canada Club Lager is the finest and healthiest beer brewed, and will be delivered by all dealers to any part of the city in cases containing one dozen pints, for 80 cents. *Slk twy*

NO REBELLION IN SIMCOE ST. SCHOOL

Boy Who Sent Penned Epistle Sorry, and Disclaims South American Intentions.

The red flag of rebellion will not wave over the Simcoe street school. The boy who was to lead the revolution, and who brought in the statement to the newspapers now comes forward with a new document, in which he states that he was misinformed, and that the scholars will continue to do business at the old stand, picnic or no picnic.

Whether the change of heart was voluntary is not known, but nevertheless he gives out the statement, which is as follows:
"I am exceedingly sorry that I wrote the letter to you about the picnic, as it does not express the feeling of the boys and girls of Simcoe street school. I meant to say that we would like a picnic, but have no wish to go against the ruling of the school board."

KINDERGARTENS WERE CONSIDERED YESTERDAY

But No Decision Was Arrived At By the School Trustees of No. 1 Committee.

At the meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education yesterday afternoon, the question of making the kindergarten teachers work two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon instead of three hours in the morning was taken up.

Miss Jean R. Laidlaw, supervisor of kindergartens, was present and explained the working of the kindergarten to the committee. She said that the teachers could not work the two sessions and do justice to the kindergarten. She also explained that much of their work was outside of the school altogether.

The organization of Mothers' Clubs were very necessary and assisted the teachers a great deal. No recommendation was made regarding them.

The matter of penny savings banks was also discussed informally. Some of the members thought that they were quite successful in other cities, but it was decided to defer action until further investigation was made.

Those present were Mr. George N. Weekes (chairman), Trustees Hamilton, Laidlaw and Muggis.

LONDON CAMP DATES WILL NOT BE CHANGED

Authorities Have Found That, On the Whole, June 8 Will Be Most Satisfactory.

It is likely that the date of London camp will not be changed from June 8 to 15, as the militia authorities, after consulting everybody, have found that, although the date may conflict to some extent with a few of the rural regiments being inconvenient owing to the lateness of the season, it is suited as well as any other for the general needs of the regiments who will go under canvas at London. Several of the regimental commanders who made the strongest representations in regard to having the camp date changed, have since been advised that their regiments will not go in camp at London, as other arrangements have been made.

BICYCLE THEIVES BUSY IN LONDON

If You Own a Wheel Lock It Up When You Are Not Sitting on It

Bicycle thieves are apparently at work in the city, as during the last twenty-four hours two cases of such thefts have been reported to the police. Mr. E. E. Nicholson, of the bicycle factory in the Green-Swift building last night, and when he came to look for it it was gone. The number of the wheel was 1261, and it is described as a wheel in good condition.

A line named Jarvis reported that yesterday afternoon he left his wheel standing on Dundas street near Richmond street, while he went into a store and when he came out it was missing. The wheel was a Crescent, and in good condition.

MR. ALEX. BADENOCH LEAVING FOR WEST

Was Tendered a Complimentary Dinner by His Friends Last Night.

Mr. Alex. Badenoch, who has been a traveller for a local firm for the past eight years, was tendered a complimentary dinner last evening by his fellow employees prior to his departure for Winnipeg where he has taken a responsible position. After the dinner Col. Smith called Mr. Badenoch to the bar and presented him with a fine diamond stick pin. Mr. Badenoch's long services for the company, and they regretted that he had to go. He wished him great success in the west, and was certain that if work would be accomplished that result, it would certainly be achieved.

Complimentary speeches were also made by Col. Smith, John M. Dillon, W. P. Hungerford, N. J. Falls and others.

During the evening songs were given by Mr. S. Friendship and Mr. Chas. Milligan.

Western Ontario

Three thousand dollars has been owing Chicago for water taxes for years, and payment has been ordered on pain of having water turned off. Willard Norman, of Strathroy, had his left arm broken while operating a machine in a furniture factory. Stepler's drug store, Strathroy, was entered by burglars Thursday night, and \$125 in cash carried off.

Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Mary's, is going to a Montreal hospital to undergo an operation.

Latest reports from points all over Western Ontario show that many barns were destroyed in Thursday's electrical storms.

M'GREGOR WELL WAS GIVEN A TEST TODAY

Engineer Moore Says a Mistake Was Made in Boring It Where It Was Located.

The McGregor well was pumped yesterday. Samples of the water were taken by Dr. Hutchinson and forwarded to the provincial analyst.

According to reports there were about 500,000 gallons a day running from the well.

Even with that quantity of water, it is looked upon with suspicion, and there is no doubt, it is alleged, that in face of the evidence concerning it that the water commissioners will not take it over.

Engineer Moore is not impressed with it, according to his statements this morning.

Those who drilled the well showed bad judgment in selecting the site," he said, "it is only a few feet away from the other wells, that were condemned some time ago, and there is the danger of pollution still."

"If they desired that the well should be acceptable they should have sunk it some distance away from the others, and then there would have been no suspicion."

Not Prepared to Speak.

"There is no doubt that there is quite a bit of water there, but as to its permanency I am not prepared to speak. I marvel where the water comes from. The well is on a hill, and I do not understand where it can come from. I have not heard where the commissioners are going to do."

The Beck wells continue to show a fine flow of water. The latest addition, No. 12, is a good one, just as good as any in the series, which is saying considerable.

Plenty of Water.

In spite of the fact that the wells in that district were said to be showing signs of lessening quantity, they continue to pump as much water as heretofore. The level has been raised a trifle in some instances owing to numerous wells tapping the vein, but the quantity of water is undiminished.

The Beck scheme will be ready within a couple of weeks, and then the citizens will have an opportunity of voting on it.

It is not likely that the water commissioners will refuse to submit it to the people, as they have at the present time no alternative scheme except the McGregor proposition, and no person takes that seriously.

The Vote.

A vote could be taken before July, and the problem settled for all time to come.

There was some talk to the effect that the water commissioners would send the proposition to the people and attempt to defeat it by public discussion.

SMALL BOYS GIVE FIRE DEPT. A RUN

An alarm turned in from Box 63, Chalmers and Hill streets, by a gang of small boys, gave the fire department a needless run at 2:15 this afternoon. On the approach of the alarm, the fire department was called out in the direction of the river. Chief Atkins made an effort to identify them, but without success.

RUMBALL-LOCKYER

A very pretty event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rumball, 155 Wharncliffe road, South London, on Tuesday evening, when their daughter Harriet was united in marriage to Mr. Albert Rumball, of this city.

Only the immediate friends of the family were present. Rev. James Livingstone, of Mitchell, officiated. Bertha Lockyer, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. Fred Rumball, brother of the groom was best man, and little Elsie Lockyer as flower girl. After the ceremony the young couple were spread where the health of the young couple was drunk and the good wishes of all tendered them.

At an early hour Mr. and Mrs. Rumball left for their home at 19 Roberts street, East London, where they will reside.

FAILED TO PAY THEIR BOARD BILL

East End Man is on the Warpath and is Looking for Two "Sinks."

Mr. G. Kenzie, who keeps a boarding-house at 236 Rectory street, is looking for two young men who left his place suddenly the other day. It is alleged, without settling the bill, after being there a week.

The men came to this city a short time ago and stopped at the boarding-house, saying they were from Chicago. When the time came for cashing in, they could not be found, and as a result Mr. Kenzie is out quite a little.

TODAY'S STOCKS.

By private wire to H. C. Becher, London, from Harris, Winthrop & Co.
New York, May 8.—The week ends with the market in full swing upward London has been a heavy buyer here, and especially in the Copper issues, for several days, which has exacted a heavy price position a week ago. Southern Pacific, Atchafson, Baltimore and Ohio, the Rhode Island issue and Wabash look attractive to us for the next few days. Many of the equipment stocks are said to be under pressure for higher prices, but we shall be inclined to taking profits should the bull fever continue a few days longer, as we expect it will. We think the Steel stocks are high enough.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO.
Chicago, May 8.—Cattle.—Receipts estimated at 100; market steady. Hogs, \$2 to \$2.25; Texas steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; western steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$5 to \$7. Horses.—Receipts estimated at 1,000; market steady. Light, \$6.00 to \$7.25; mixed, \$5.00 to \$6.25; heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; roughs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; good to choice heavy, \$7.00 to \$8.00; pigs, \$5