

The Roanoke Rapids Herald

Volume X.—Number 18

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C. JULY 20, 1923

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POLICE COURT NEWS ITEMS

All Cases Against Motorists Falling to Stop Before Crossing Freight Spurs Quashed.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS GALORE

Charles W. Thompson, charged with abandonment of wife, was allowed to give bond in the sum of \$100.00 that he would support her.

W. E. Stewart paid the costs on a charge of driving with only one headlight.

George Jacobs, charged with operating without lights, paid \$5.00 and costs on that case and the costs on a charge of reckless driving.

David King, riding a bicycle without lights, was taxed with the costs.

Ralph Calvini paid \$10.00 and costs on a charge of reckless driving.

His Honor announced that cases charging failure to stop at crossings on the Seaboard Air Line's spur track to the mills on the river would be withdrawn on account of the recent ruling of the Attorney General of North Carolina. The officers have been instructed accordingly and only failures to stop at main line crossings will be prosecuted in the future.

Robert Turner, A. L. Pruden, and D. C. Johnson gave bonds in the amount of \$50.00 each to answer a charge of playing a game of chance in which money was wagered.

Larry Lee, speeding, \$500 and costs.

Leonard Spivey, charged with driving without a muffler, was dismissed on payment of costs.

C. P. Owens, charged with cursing and disorderly conduct, was fined \$15.00 and costs.

C. H. Speight was taxed with the costs on a charge of driving with only one headlight.

John Deloatch, driving without a license, was dismissed on payment of costs.

R. E. Pierce, driving with only one light, was dismissed on payment of costs.

Nathan Turner, charged with a bicycle without light, was dismissed on payment of costs.

Claude Peel, possession and transportation, also operating an automobile while drunk, gave \$150.00 bond for his appearance at Halifax.

Howard Gray and George Smith paid fines of \$25.00 each and costs for accosting two girls on the streets and extending repeated invitations to go automobile riding.

Clarence Alston was dismissed on payment of costs on a charge of driving without lights.

Claude Peel was dismissed on payment of costs on a charge of driving with only one headlight.

Larry Lee, speeding, \$5.00 and riding a bicycle without light, was dismissed on payment of costs.

Bird Brought Calm Weather.

Fung, a fabled weather bird, of royal lineage, long-tailed and green of hue has become one of the valued bits of property aboard the Oriental liner President McKinley, says Leo Mathews, purser. Fung dates his origin back to a family of royal birds of the province of Hunan, China.

At any rate, Fung brought summer weather to the last round trip of the liner. Soon after the ship left Yokohama the wind rose and lashed the sea into comb. Fung perched on the compass. Immediately calm prevailed and summer skies accompanied the ship through 8,000 miles.—Portland Oregonian.

Couldn't Quite Place Him.

George Arliss never tires of recalling an incident which occurred while he was acting the title role in Louis N. Parker's "Darsell."

An earnest young lady in Philadelphia sought out Owen Wister, the novelist, and told him that she had planned to see "Darsell," says Mr. Arliss, "but she felt would like to read up on him. Here she found herself in great difficulty.

"You see, Mr. Wister," she said, "I know he is in the Bible, but I'm not sure whether he appears in the Old or the New Testament."—New York Herald.

ROSEMARY PERSONAL AND LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. H. E. Watts, of Richmond, was in Rosemary Saturday.

Mr. W. I. Hawell, of Oxford, spent Monday in town.

Mr. J. J. Cassidy, of the U. S. Navy, spent several days in Rosemary this week.

Miss Nancy Johnson, is visiting her sister in Fayetteville.

Mr. Jas. C. Mathews, of Richmond, was a visitor in town Monday.

Rev. and Mrs. W. Roy Shelton, of Wadesboro, who have been the guests of Mrs. Shelton's mother, Mrs. Charlena Hart, left Monday for a motor trip to Bethlehem, Pa., to visit Mr. and Mrs. James Hart.

Mr. Harry H. Jackson, of Petersburg, Va., was in town Monday.

Miss Nettie Cooper left Saturday to spend her vacation at Jackson Springs. Miss Mabel Boyd, formerly of Rosemary, now of High Point, accompanied Miss Cooper.

Mr. Gale Hillyard, of Baltimore, was a visitor here Tuesday.

Mrs. Sterling M. Gary, of Halifax, spent Wednesday in Rosemary.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, of Raleigh, spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. J. J. Wade is spending the week in the mountains of Western North Carolina.

Mrs. Julia P. Hewitt, spent Monday and Tuesday in Richmond.

Mr. J. R. Dowell, of Richmond, was in Rosemary Tuesday.

Miss Pat Cox, of Wadesboro, who has been the guest of Miss Charlena Hart, returned home Wednesday.

Mr. W. P. Williams, of Petersburg, Va., spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. Albert Cooper is spending some time in Asheville.

Mrs. H. L. Everett, of Robinsonville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Shell.

Mr. John L. Patterson, of Richmond, was in Rosemary Wednesday.

Mrs. Samrick Smith spent the week end in Richmond with her husband who is critically ill in the hospital.

Mr. M. O. E. Jackson, of Petersburg, Va., was in town Monday.

Mr. H. Matthers, of Greensboro, spent Tuesday in Rosemary.

Miss Verna Transou, of Winston Salem, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Lehman.

Dr. F. C. Whitaker, of Enfield, was a visitor in Rosemary Tuesday.

Mothers W. F. Joyner and William White made a business trip to Wilson Monday.

Mr. Charles R. Barkley left this week for an extended visit in Washington, D. C.

Mr. D. P. Darrcott, of Richmond, spent Wednesday here.

Miss Charlena Hart gave a very enjoyable picnic supper at Panacea Springs Wednesday night in honor of her guest Miss Pat Cox, of Wadesboro.

Mr. J. B. Watkins, of Clinton, N. C., spent Wednesday in Rosemary.

Mr. R. P. Scovil, of Anderson, S. C., was a visitor in town Wednesday.

Many friends of Mrs. C. T. Dowling and children will regret to learn that they left Rosemary this week to make their home in Virginia.

Mr. Earle Thomas, of Greenville, Tenn., was in town this week.

Mr. J. C. Braswell, Vance Guano Co., was in Rosemary Wednesday.

Mr. R. T. Taylor of Robinsonville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Shell.

Mrs. Sallie Dawson and granddaughter Miss Charlotte Dawson, of Portsmouth, Va., spent Tuesday night with Mr. and

Rosette Disease of Wheat Is Compared

Difficult to Tell Accurately Harm Caused by Each.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The rosette disease of wheat, discovered in Illinois and Indiana in 1919, affects wheat seedlings in somewhat the same way as do the attacks by the Hessian fly and certain other insect pests. When the trouble is caused by insects, their presence or evidence of their work serves definitely to show the cause of the trouble. Wheat seedlings attacked by rosette disease alone show no evidence of the presence or work of insects. It is pointed out by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture who have been investigating these wheat maladies.

The first positive indications of the rosette disease become evident early in the spring after the growth of the healthy plants is well started. Plants affected by rosette remain dormant in the spring after the healthy plants commence their spring growth. Infected fields are spotted with irregular patches of rosette plants, the leaves of which are dark blue-green in color and are rather broad and stiff. The whole plant has a bunched, rosette appearance.

When both rosette disease and insect injuries, especially those by Hessian fly, occur together in the spring, it sometimes is difficult to determine accurately the injuries caused by each. As the rosette disease is not apparent in the autumn and as it becomes evident in the spring before the emergence of the adult Hessian fly, there is very little chance to confuse the two maladies during these periods. In the late spring, however, there is a possibility of confusion, especially if plants affected by rosette show, in addition, the spring infestation of the Hessian fly. These matters are discussed in Bulletin 1187, Symptoms of Wheat Rosette Compared With Those Produced by Certain Insects, just issued, and may be secured upon request from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Twelve Good Reasons for Building a Silo

1. More feed can be stored in a given space in form of silage than in form of fodder or hay.
2. A small loss of food material when a crop is made into silage.
3. Corn silage is a better feed than corn fodder.
4. An acre of corn or kafir can be placed into a silo at less cost than the same area when husked and shredded.
5. Crops can be put in the silo during weather which could not be utilized for curing fodder or hay.
6. More stock can be kept on a given area of land when silage is the basis of a ration.
7. Less waste in feeding silage than fodder.
8. Silage is very palatable.
9. Silage, like other succulent feeds, has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs.
10. Silage is the cheapest and best form in which a succulent feed can be provided in the winter.
11. Silage can be used for supplementary pasture more cheaply than can colling crops, because it requires less labor and cattle like silage better.
12. Converting corn or kafir crops into silage clears the land and leaves it ready for another crop.

Use Banding Material to Repel Gypsy Moth

Gypsy moth tree-banding material is a greasy and semi-viscid substance with a tarlike odor, which is being used by the bureau of entomology in its control work against the gypsy moth in New England. This material has been developed since 1915 to replace a German product no longer available, which was formerly used for the same purpose.

Questions have arisen as to whether the odor or the viscosity of the material was the chief element which halted the caterpillars as they tried to get into the trees. The exhalation or odor, it was found on investigation, exercises a restraining influence, but the viscous or physical condition is more important as a barrier factor in the band.

Big Space in San Luis Valley.

The San Luis valley forms one of the most remarkable valleys in the United States. It is entirely surrounded by mountains and is 130 miles long and 63 wide. Its area is 8,000 square miles, equal to that of the state of Massachusetts. The valley is composed of the counties of Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande and Saguache and contains 5,159,040 acres of tillable and grazing land. Artesian wells are found throughout the valley. It has an elevation of 7,000 feet above sea level and is traversed by the Rio Grande river. San Luis was visited by the earliest Spanish explorers. San Luis is the Spanish for St. Louis and derived its name from that city, from which Kit Carson, Maj. Lafayette Head and other early settlers had come. The valley is the bed of a prehistoric lake.

Mrs. John J. Willey.

Mr. E. L. Singleton, of Durham, was here Wednesday.

Mr. Reginald Joyner, of Northampton county, was in town yesterday.

WITH THE CHURCHES

All Saints Church (Episcopal)
Rev. Lewis N. Taylor, Rector
Mrs. Katherine Webster, Parish Worker
Roanoke Avenue

Next Sunday, is the eighth Sunday after Trinity.

Services 7:30 A. M. Holy Communion.
9:45 A. M. Church School, Bible classes for adults and children, T. W. Mullen, Supt.

Morning service and sermon at 11.
8 P. M. evening service and sermon.

Every member a worker. Every worker a worshipper. Every worshipper a giver. Every giver a spiritual force. All Saints invites you.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH

Rev. Robert H. Broom, Pastor
Mr. W. V. Woodroof, S. S. Supt.
Miss Vivian Edmonds, Pianist
Mr. R. L. Lowe, teacher of Baraca Class

The pastor of the Roanoke Rapids Methodist Church is preaching each Sunday evening a series of evangelistic sermons on short New Testament questions, such as "What Think Ye of Christ?" "What then shall I do unto Jesus who is called Christ?" "Good Master, what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" And others. If interested, you are invited to spend the closing hour of God's day in his house with his worshipping people.

MCDONALSON-BURFORD

In Hotel Braswell, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., at 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon, July 14, 1923, Mr. Nelson T. Burford, of Charlottesville, Va., and Miss Pearl McDonaldson, of Cumberland, Md., were duly united in matrimony. Rev. R. H. Broom, pastor of the Methodist Church, officiating. Mrs. Burford has recently attended the Summer School for Teachers at the University of Virginia. The happy couple left at once for a short stay in Richmond.

One of Every Seven Animals Had Dread Disease.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Federal meat-inspection records for the year 1922 show that an average of one hog out of every seven slaughtered in establishments under federal inspection during the year showed lesions of tuberculosis. Altogether, 99,418,499 hogs were slaughtered under federal inspection in 1922, and 5,840,061 of them showed lesions of the disease.

Hogs are infected principally by following diseased cattle in the feed lot and by drinking milk from tuberculous cattle. Because of the short feeding period of hogs, the tuberculous lesions are usually localized; the head and glands of the neck are most commonly affected. However, it is estimated that in 1922 more than \$2,000,000 worth of pork was condemned as unfit for human food on account of tuberculosis. This is but a part of the total loss sustained by the nation on account of tuberculosis in hogs. Animals affected with the disease cannot make the best gains, and the danger to human health is a factor always to be considered.

The vigorous campaign being conducted for the eradication of this dread disease has resulted up to March 1, 1923, in 24,132 accredited herds in the United States, in which more than a half million cattle have been pronounced free from tuberculosis. Every herd that is freed reduces the menace to the hog industry.

Soy Beans With Corn Do Not Lessen Yield

There is no decrease in yield of corn when soy beans are planted with the corn, judging by results at the Ohio experiment station. Over a period of three years each acre of soy beans and corn, planted for hogging down, made 180 pounds more grain to the acre than corn alone.

When planted for silage, corn and soy beans showed even more decided advantages. Corn silage averaged 8.2 tons of silage to the acre; the corn-soy bean combination, 11.2 tons to the acre. The combination proved most profitable in wet seasons. The poorer the soil, the more likely are corn and soy beans to be good business. The corn and soy beans can be drilled together at the same time. The soy-bean seed should be inoculated. Lime the soil, if sour.

Dairy cows receiving corn-soy bean silage need less bran and oilmeal than those receiving corn silage. Figuring the protein at 5 cents a pound, and the carbohydrates at 1 cent a pound, the mixed crop has been found worth about \$6 more to the acre than corn alone.

Cost of Working Horses on Farms

Department of Agriculture Survey Places Figure at \$100 Yearly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The cost of using work horses on corn-belt farms in 1921 was about \$100 per head, according to a survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture. The total yearly cost of keeping six horses on farms of approximately 160 acres amounted to about \$600. Feed and bedding was about 90 per cent of the total cost of maintenance. Other costs in order of importance were chares, interest, stabling, depreciation, harness costs, miscellaneous costs, and shoeing. The total gross cost was \$106.08 per head from which a deduction of \$6.87 was made for the manure produced, leaving a net cost of \$99.21.

Exclusive of pastured, the annual ration per head consisted of 40 bushels of corn, 26 bushels of oats, 13 tons of hay and 1.8 tons of straw and corn stover. During the year, 96 hours of man labor were required to care for each horse. The average farm value of the work stock was about \$123 per head. Actual cash outlay and saleable feeds, including corn, oats, hay, straw, depreciation, shoeing and miscellaneous cash costs, amounted to \$84 per horse, or about 69 per cent of the total cost.

Average Work in Year.

During the year each horse worked an average of 723 hours. On the basis of a ten-hour work day, the average cost was \$1.37 per day, or 13.7 cents per hour of actual work done. The horses on some farms worked from two to three times as many hours as those on other farms. Such variations indicate the degree of efficiency with which horses are employed on different farms, and have considerable effect on the cost per hour of work performed. The point is made, however, that while it is not always possible to keep the horses at work continuously, nor advisable to do so for the mere sake of keeping them busy, too many horses or a lack of productive work will invariably result in a relatively high cost for their use. If conditions are such that it is necessary to keep a surplus horse or two, the practice may not be objectionable if the animals so kept are brood mares and raise a colt each year.

Details of the department's survey are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 1298, entitled "Costs of Using Horses on Corn-Belt Farms." In the bulletin the authors, M. R. Cooper, assistant farm economist, and J. O. Williams, senior animal husbandman, discuss the different phases of horsepower costs and present suggestions for reducing these expenses.

Largest Cost Item.

"Feed and bedding is the largest item in the maintenance of a horse, and hence deserves first consideration in an attempt to reduce costs," says the bulletin. "Although the exact quantity is variable, a good, practical guide for the farmer to follow in feeding his horses is to allow 11 pounds of grain and 1 1/2 pounds of hay per 100 pounds of live weight for horses at moderate work. For horses at hard work the grain should be increased to about 1 1/2 pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight, but the hay should not exceed 1 1/2 pounds daily per 100 pounds live weight, unless of very poor quality. The use of good pasture in place of the grain and hay ration is not only an economical practice, but also will have a good effect upon the system of the horse. The use of nonsalable feed for the horse is to be recommended. The raising of colts to take the place of worn-out work stock will often aid in keeping down the depreciation cost. With the business established the number of horses kept must be adjusted to the nature of the business and form of management developed. A smaller number than are needed properly to carry on the farm operations may mean a decrease in farm profit greater than the expense of carrying the extra animals needed. A greater number than are needed simply add unnecessary expenses."

Copies of Farmers' Bulletin 1298

may be obtained free upon request of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Searching Ocean's Depths.

The latest invention in nautical services now in use on a pilot boat is a machine which throws a beam of light to the sea bottom allowing the depth of the water below the ship to be gauged. Soundings may thus be done away with. The invention may be usefully employed by the big liners in entering shallow water. The searchlight is worked through a hole in the lower part of the ship, while an observation window is placed nearby through which the beam of light may be seen. A mirror is set at the end of a long observation tube running vertically through the ship to the bridge.

Nevel Motor Canoe.

It is reported that a western man has built a most unusual water craft in the form of a motor canoe. He took an ordinary canoe and placed in the bow a detachable motorboat arrangement which pulls the canoe forward when the motor is operating reversely. At the stern of the canoe he rigged up an airplane propeller, which is driven by a separate engine. In order to insure safety, pontoons were fastened on either side of the craft, and the steering gear of both motors was placed within easy reach near the center of the canoe.

ROANOKE RAPIDS PERSONAL AND LOCAL ITEMS

Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Borst, of Petersburg, Va., were the guests of their son-in-law and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. T. P. of Jackson street for the weekend. Mrs. Borst and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Borst, 350 of Petersburg, are spending the week in the same home.

Mr. V. H. Borst, an active layman of the First Baptist Church in Petersburg, Va., delighted both morning and evening congregations in the Methodist Church here last Sunday with splendid solos; his selections were suitable, and his voice was well modulated.

Miss Margaret E. Capron Va. is spending some time with Miss Annie Belle Daughtry.

Miss Mary Ruffin Judkins, of Surry, Va., is visiting Eula Jones.

Mr. Wilson Shoals, of Rich Square, spent Sunday in town with friends.

Miss Doris Moore left Saturday for her home in Bradford where she will spend some time.

Miss Bernice Hitchens spent the week end in Raleigh.

Miss Evelyn Gordon, of Lenoir, is spending some time with Miss Vivian Edmonds, of Petersburg, Va.

Miss Eula Collier left Tuesday for Richmond where she will spend a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mathews spent the week end in Laurinburg, S. C., with friends.

Mr. J. R. Gordon and Mr. Roy Parkinson and Mr. Cecil Mosley and Miss Florence Mosley, of Lenoir, spent Saturday in the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Edmonds.

Misses Mary Crofton and Carrie Louise Grimes, and Mrs. Everett, of Robinsonville, are spending some time in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Woodroof.

Miss Rosa Pearson has returned from Norfolk where she spent a few days with friends.

Miss Airline Hutchinson, of Richmond, is spending some time with Miss Fannie Marks.

Misses Annie Taylor, Sallie Saunders and Mr. R. L. Martin spent Sunday in Hollister.

Miss Mary Garrison, of Charlotte, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wafford.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jones, of Amos, S. C., are spending some time here with Mr. Jones parents.

Miss Christine Cranwell left Tuesday to spend some time in Lynchburg and Sweetbrier, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Chase and children have returned after spending some time at Ocean View.

Miss Beulah Clark returned Sunday after spending some time at home in Lenoir.

Mr. John Jackson, of Durham, is spending some time in town.

Mr. (Chick) Johnson and (Pete) Turner spent the week end in Durham.

Mr. Willie Graham and mother, of Salisbury, are spending some time here with friends and relatives.

Miss Edwinton and Daniels, J. O. Sanderson last Tuesday.

Miss Lucile Kenn spent the week end in Henderson with her parents.

Mrs. W. R. Cherry and little daughter, left for their home in Rocky Mount Wednesday after spending some time here with her parents.

Mrs. J. Frank West and children are visiting in Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. W. B. Fitzhugh and children returned to their home in Norfolk Sunday after spending some time here with relatives.

Rev. Stanley White spent a few days in Richmond this week.

Miss Eunice Keeter has returned to Norfolk after spending some time here with her

All Outer Clothing Should Be Selected From Standpoint of Their Suitability.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

All outer clothing, men's and boys' suits and overcoats, women's and girls' suits and topcoats, should be selected from the standpoint of good materials and workmanship, their suitability to the wearer's needs and becomingness of line and color. Careful attention should be given not only to the quality of material but to the general workmanship, cut, fit, manner of finish of seams, pockets, belts and buttonholes—all of which count for service.

Simple one-piece dresses of wool for cold weather and of silk for summer are as suitable for the rural woman when she appears in public at market or meetings as for business women. The advantage of silk in summer is the saving in laundry work. The wearer may further preserve the fresh appearance of the dress throughout the summer by frequent changes of collars and cuffs, the United States Department of Agriculture suggests.

The same type of dress is appropriate also for the afternoon wear of the woman who is at home. For hard work she will probably prefer an inexpensive one that can be washed easily and frequently.

For use with the one-piece dress, a topcoat is necessary. The latter may often need to serve the purpose of everyday and dress wear, in which case it would be wiser to buy a raincoat for use in bad weather, to save wear and tear on the other coat. If one cannot afford both a heavy and a light-weight topcoat, it may be better to buy one of medium weight and depend upon an underjacket or a piece of fur for extra warmth. For general wear some women prefer a topcoat and one-piece dress to a suit. Suits, however, have a legitimate place in the woman's wardrobe, especially when combined with a waist of the same color. A good plan is to alternate the buying of the more expensive garments; for instance, not to buy a topcoat and a suit during the same season.

Blouses and separate waists for women are best made of washable materials, such as voile, batiste, handkerchief linen, crepe de chine, crepe georgette and washable silks, or madras and gingham for hard wear. The cotton materials require more frequent laundering than the crepes. Voile can be worn much longer without pressing than can any of the other cottons. Handkerchief linen is not very satisfactory because it crushes easily. For general wear, the tailored waists made of batiste, crepe de chine, wash silk or broadcloth are especially suitable; simple blouses of sheer materials are also suitable when careful attention is given to detachable linings or to undergarments.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams and children are visiting relatives at Four Oaks, N. C.

Miss Ellen Jones is visiting friends at Four Oaks, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Clarke, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lynch.

Miss Catherine Everett, of Hamilton, N. C. is the guest of Graham Lynch.

Mr. George Hanson is spending a few days in town with friends.

Miss Louise Herring is spending some time at her home in Washington, D. C.

Mr. Everett English and John Dempster spent the week end in Rocky Mount.

Mrs. W. H. Dooley spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Crewe, Va.

Mrs. D. L. Traynham spent the week end in South Boston, Va.

Miss Mattie Jones, of Weldon is spending some time in the home of Mrs. J. H. Kenemur.

Miss Elizabeth Bell of Cape-ron, is spending some time here with friends.

Miss Leona Tison, of Farmville, is spending some time in the home of her sister, Mrs. J. A. Taylor.

Mr. Robert E. Lee Correll Jr. spent the week end at Chapel Hill where he was the guest of friends of the University of North Carolina.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams are visiting in Four Oaks this week.

Mrs. W. H. Jones spent the week end in Rocky Mount with relatives.

Mr. John H. Knight and daughters, Misses Nannie and Lovena, of Tampa, Fla., were the guests of T. W. Wafford and family Wednesday.