

Parish Democratic Executive Committee.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Parish Democratic Executive Committee met here Monday, April 19, 1909.

The result of roll call was as follows: 1st. ward, J. B. Babington, proxy.

John Dymond, Chairman, present. Frank C. Mevers, present.

A quorum being present the chairman stated that this was an adjourned meeting called for the purpose of receiving applications from candidates for the position of Clerk of Court for the Parish of Plaquemines.

The application of Mr. Ernest Alberti was the only one received. In view of the fact that this application was the only one and that it was in due form accompanied by the usual check required according to law, on motion of Joseph Cosse, duly seconded, Mr. Ernest Alberti was declared the democratic nominee and the secretary was ordered to notify the Secretary of State to have issued the necessary ballots for the election to be held in this Parish on the 27th day of April, 1909, and to forward same to the Board of Supervisors for the Parish of Plaquemines in due time.

On motion of Dave Withan, duly seconded, the check deposited by Ernest Alberti was ordered returned.

There being no other business, on motion of F. C. Mevers, duly seconded, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

EDWIN C. KOHN, Secretary pro tem.

A Pleasant River Trip on the Lower Mississippi.

The morning was charming, just cool enough, cloudy, with a golden misty hint of sunshine now and again.

We boarded the "El Rito", the new motor boat, at ten minutes after eight.

Everybody was busy loading freight. The mate made us comfortable, loaned us the morning paper and hurried back to his workmen.

As a rule, this replanting is a risky matter, for I have found that there is apt to be a good deal of rot. But the frame I am now using is on land never before used for lettuce and I hope that I may not have much difficulty.

Nevertheless I do not advise the replanting of a frame with spring lettuce after a fall crop has been cut.

This leads me to say that the crop should never be cut, but pulled out by the roots and trimmed so as to leave as little refuse in the soil as practicable.

One great advantage of having steam heat is that one can follow the fall crop of lettuce with Beets and Radishes, and finally in early spring with Cucumbers, and can then sow the frames in cow peas to be turned under in the late fall for the planting of the crop for the late winter and spring markets, and can thus keep the frames at work every day in the year, the fall crop immediately following the cucumbers.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LOUISIANA ORANGES

JOHN MEYER, (Formerly of Weinberger & Co.)

Fruit and Produce and General Commission Merchant.

110 Poydras Street, New Orleans, La. SEED POTATOES A SPECIALTY.

Special attention given to produce shipments of all kinds. Correspondence solicited, any reference furnished on application.

E. O. & F. B. GIORDANO, AGENTS FOR

Brook's Improved Hand Pump

A most valuable apparatus for extinguishing fires, spraying trees and watering gardens.

Address: O. E. & F. B. GIORDANO, Jesuit Bend P. O. La. Agents for Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Orleans & Jefferson Parishes.

Money Made!

By Every Member of the Family Using THE IMPROVED RANEY CANNING OUTFITS

The simplest, and finest process ever invented. Made in all sizes and prices from \$5 up and suited to both home and market canning.

25,000 of our canners now in use. The finest canned goods in the world are put up by farmers and their families. Write now and get our free catalog giving full information and prepare for the next crop.

THE RANEY CANNER CO. Western Address, Texarkana, Ark.-Tex. Chapel Hill, N. C.

Funeral Parlor and Stable

PHONER ALGIERS 22. CUMBERLAND CONNECTIONS.

JOHN A. BARRETT, Undertaker.

CORNER VALLET & PELICAN AVE. CITY AND COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ALGIERS, LA. FIFTH DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS

the river banks was full of interest. At this season the trees display so many shades of green, the new growths light tender and delicate in a hundred lovely tints on the background of old evergreen foliage of dark or gray shading.

The towns and plantation houses were seen almost continuously. The first landing was made at a plantation only to put off a passenger. The second at a place where the current was very strong, was evidently a difficult one, but even a novice like me could see that the boat was managed with much skill.

On the whole I found the river trip going down stream from New Orleans, on the "El Rito" very enjoyable and wonder that persons going "Down the Coast" do not patronize her, to the extent of filling the clean little galleries and cabins full of people.

ORA HARRIS.

Lettuce Under Glass. If the admirable articles on forcing lettuce which have been prepared by Prof. Wald, of the Ohio Station should attract anyone in the South I would warn them that in all my experience under glass I have found that the head lettuce that is popular in the Eastern markets cannot be grown in fixed roof houses in the South, but the Grand Rapids is about the only sort that can be grown to perfection in such houses there.

I believe that heated houses can be successfully used for lettuce in the central and upper South if they are merely narrow sash houses that can be stripped and thus kept from getting too hot. I found in North Carolina that with a fixed roof house I could not prevent its getting too hot in daytime for head lettuce, while the Grand Rapids did finely.

The Hanson also makes an immense bunch of fairly well blanched character, but does not make the great hard heads that it does in frames.

In fact, unless it be in the mountain sections of the South I can see no reason for anyone using a heated green house for lettuce, since with sashes on frames we can grow it well enough. In fact, I grew head lettuce last winter in a back yard in Philadelphia, and today I have here in southern Maryland, as fine lettuce as can be seen anywhere in a cold frame which has been stripped of glass as often as covered during November.

I have plenty of plants outside, and as soon as this fall crop is cut I will take the risk of replanting with Hanson and Grand Rapids for the spring. As a rule, this replanting is a risky matter, for I have found that there is apt to be a good deal of rot. But the frame I am now using is on land never before used for lettuce and I hope that I may not have much difficulty.

Nevertheless I do not advise the replanting of a frame with spring lettuce after a fall crop has been cut. This leads me to say that the crop should never be cut, but pulled out by the roots and trimmed so as to leave as little refuse in the soil as practicable.

One great advantage of having steam heat is that one can follow the fall crop of lettuce with Beets and Radishes, and finally in early spring with Cucumbers, and can then sow the frames in cow peas to be turned under in the late fall for the planting of the crop for the late winter and spring markets, and can thus keep the frames at work every day in the year, the fall crop immediately following the cucumbers.

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This is about the practice of some of the larger growers in North Carolina who have steam pipes running through the frames that are covered with cloth, and have the Skinner system of watering overhead.

Alternating this way and getting a humus-making crop in the frames each alternate year is a great preventative of disease in the soil.

The setting of lettuce for the late winter and spring crop will now keep the gardener busy. The plants for this purpose are best grown outside and protected as the weather gets cold with cotton cloth. The first to second week in December is early enough to set this crop and in my experience it is usually a more profitable crop than the fall one. In fact, I have found that well headed lettuce will bring more money in April than earlier, though the growers should be at hand to supply the demand as nearly as possible all the time from November to May.

Always sow lettuce thinly broadcast for we get better plants than by crowding in rows. -Market Growers Journal.

Tenant Farming in The Cornbelt.

In a recent letter to the writer a friend living in Central Illinois makes these significant statements: "The tenant system in Illinois spells ruin to the soil. Rich as God left it man is doing all that he can to ruin it. Land about me is now selling for about \$150 per acre and yields corn, averaging about 45 to 50 bushels, oats 35 to 40 bushels, hay 1 to 2 tons.

The common system of lease is for the tenant to give half his grain crop and to pay for his meadow and pasture land from \$4 to \$6 per acre. Under this system the tenants have a hard time to make two ends meet and the land is being rapidly impoverished. The tenants do not haul out the slight amount of manure made till fall, when, of course, half its value has been leached away. Would it not be fair to require the tenants to keep manure drawn out regularly during the winter, since they have time for that at that season? How would you suggest apportioning the expense of use of ground limestone, potassium and phosphorus in a system of tenant farming? Is it possible to do these things well in a system if one-year leases be practicable?

The problem of soil maintenance and soil building under a system of short-term leases is difficult indeed of solution. It is well nigh impossible. It would not be unjust to require tenants to haul and spread the manure as fast as made, except during cultivating season. On Woodland Farm all manures as a rule are hauled out and put to use before the growing season comes in the spring. If we were working on one-year leases we might be unwilling to do this, yet if all the tenants were asked to do it they would all profit by the good practice, since the one would profit by the thrift of his predecessor.

The greed of landlords is in large part responsible for the rapid deterioration of the soil, and they chiefly are to blame. In our neighborhood very few one-year leases are made, and many tenants remain year after year upon one farm, often accumulating enough there to begin the purchase of farms for themselves. The better practice here is for the farmer and the landlord to form a partnership and carry on the farm, thus sharing profits. In this way the land owner helps supply needed capital, and has a voice in directing the farm operations. The custom is for the two men, A the land owner, B the tenant, to form a partnership thus; A and B, equal partners, lease the farm of A, paying a cash rent for it of about \$4 to \$6 per acre. A supplies capital sometimes, or they borrow money as needed and of course A's name on the note is sufficient backing. Then together they conduct the farm, owning the live stock, feeding cattle and sheep, breeding horses, just as any partners would. I think it is customary for B to make no charge for his own labor or management; on the other hand, he has his house rent free and certain personal privileges.

I am certain that under this system both parties make money, usually, and the farms are readily kept in a good state of fertility, since it is to the interest of the land owner to do this, and being an equal partner as well as landlord he sees to it. And of course, in the long run, the tenant prospers more than a system of skinning the land each year for what he could get out of it.

Such a system of partnership presupposes an intelligent landlord willing to give some personal attention to the details of management to his land. Is any other sort of a man fit to own land at all? Is not the ordinary landlord who seeks only to wring the last cent from the soil, meanwhile content to lie around in idleness in some county town, a worse soil robber than the much-berated tenant? I think that he is. -Breeders' Gazette.

New England Agriculture.

Oxen continue to hold an important place in New England agriculture. On many farms in that section they are the beasts of burden, as in old days. It must not be imagined that their presence indicates agricultural provincialism; they are owned and used by progressive farmers, and there is no sign that they are to be supplanted. For centuries they have hauled and plowed over the hills of that rugged country, affording that steadiness and graduality of draft which seem essential in farming operations where stones and stumps cumber the cultivatable surface.

Some of the feats performed by oxen in the agricultural activities of New England are remarkable. In situations which would defy the most faithful horse, oxen can be persuaded to enter, drawing wagon, drag or plow. An experienced yoke of oxen will try to do anything demanded of them. Last spring at Billings Farm in central Vermont we saw a yoke of grade Herefords employed in plowing down a precipitous surface. Horses are spared such work; one could not imagine a team doing in harness what this yoke of oxen was negotiating apparently without the slightest discrimination. If an ox can get his feet placed—and he feels with splendid caution and judgment for a secure footing—he will move the implement behind him. Standing almost on his long-horned head or reversed, or treading in parallel course a sharp incline, he is steady, careful and sure. More than any other beast he illustrates the most faithful servility to man. It is no wonder that an ox driver, who is usually the owner, comes to tears and manly sorrow when death claims one of his charges. Men do not love dogs more than oxen. Back of the directive lashes and emphatic commands of the driver there is a deep attachment for the plodding beasts. Willing to tackle any task and capable of a wonderful service, a well trained yoke of oxen, of good breeding, in fine working form and contentedly chewing their cud in the face of severe trials, awakens in man that affectionate sympathy with which he is wont to regard his dutiful servants.

Oxen hold their place in New England by virtue of their economic service to farmers. They are better adapted to many types of work common in that section than are horses or mules. Besides the people there are loth to abandon their revered institutions—and the ox has actually earned or reached that rank. Almost every well-to-do farmer in certain parts of New England owns oxen. He may also use horses, but his heavy work is done by cattle. Hill-side plowing, especially in newly cleared land, is almost invariably done by them.

Many of the old-fashioned oxen remain in service for 15 years. Recently they have been bred down to a smaller, handier type, though the behemoths still abound. Devons and cross-bred steers furnish the recruits. A popular crop for size and endurance is the Short-horn-Holstein-Friesian. Hereford blood also is liberally used in breeding oxen. Devons, however, are perhaps the favorite ox breed, and hundreds of them are in the yoke.

There is not much trafficking in this class of cattle. Farmers raise their own cattle and keep them until they are old for satisfactory work, when they are fattened and sold for slaughter. Contrary to a popular impression, ox beef is of very good quality. While not to be compared with corn-fed baby beef of the West, it is superior to many grades sold in western butcher shops. -Breeders' Gazette.

None In Chicago.

A Berkeley, Cal., bookseller, anxious to fill an order for a liberal patron, wired to Chicago for a copy of "Seekers After God," by Cannon Farrar, and to his surprise and dismay received this reply: "No seekers after God in Chicago or New York. Try Philadelphia."

The Eternal Marathon.

"Man," declared the old-fashioned preacher, "is a worm."

"And," said the man who had been married three times and who was occupying a small space in a rear pew, "a woman is the early bird." -Chicago Record-Herald.

Nature's Peace.

How sweet, how calm the silvery twilight! Coolly fragrant the flower scented air! Infinitely grand the vault of starlight That makes each one banish all thoughts of care! It is then that the heart seeks solitude, Away from the bustle and din of strife, Enfolded in the arms of nature's brood Drinking in its sweetness, the balm of life. Gazing at the great, boundless starlit dome, Lingered o'er each tiny flower, To feel how dear, how sweet is home This, ah, mortals! is heavens hour!

A wondrous peace pervades the soul

A nameless bliss, o'erflows the heart As though the goal had been reached at last. Life's own great work nobly wrought. 'Tis then we feel, how high our flight, How we in faith and hope have risen, And then are nearer to Life's Light, In touch with nature, God's own vision. -MARIE PERYLETHE.

Found.

An umbrella. Owner can have same by identifying, and paying for this ad. Apply at this office.

For Sale.

Choice Honduras seed rice at \$5.50 per barrel, apply to, M. WALTZER & CO. Bohemia Plantation.

For Sale.

At auction, on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock, p. m. Orange Grove, 1 arpent 4 by 40 deep; situated in Buras La., in the heart of the orange belt. This property has 8 arpents planted in orange trees; about one half in bearing. Crop of 1909 is estimated at being worth \$1000. Highest bidder gets this splendid piece of property. Terms cash. For further particulars apply to, J. B. FASTERLING, Buras, La. 4-10-17-24-5-1.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with act 176 of 1908, that I am applying to the Police Jury of the Parish of Plaquemines for permission to conduct a colored bar room at Ironton, La. L. ARNOLIE.

Notice.

Sealed bids for the mowing of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, of this district will be received by this Board 1 p. m. Saturday, May 8, 1909. For specifications apply to the secretary. J. CLEM BALLAT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

Parish of Plaquemines. By virtue of and in obedience to an order of sale to me directed by the Board of Commissioners for the Grand Prairie, Lower District, through its President, Mr. J. H. Haspel, in and for the Parish of Plaquemines, dated April 15, 1909, and in conformity with Act No. 215 of 1905, I have advertised and will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Court house at Pointe-a-la-Hache, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, 1909, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., the following described property in the following lots:

SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT—EAST OF RIVER.

AREA IN ACRES. MORE OR LESS. TWP. RANGE R.

1. S.E. 1/4 of 1, contg. 109 1/2 18 15 15 15 2. S.W. 1/4 of 1, 109 1/2 18 15 15 15 3. N.E. 1/4 of 2, 40 18 15 15 15 4. S.E. 1/4 of 2, 70 18 15 15 15 5. S.W. 1/4 of 2, 70 18 15 15 15 6. S.W. 1/4 of 3, 75 18 15 15 15 7. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 8. S.W. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 9. J. B. Haspel, 11, 45 18 15 15 15 10. N.E. 1/4 of 12, 30 18 15 15 15 11. S.E. 1/4 of 12, 115 18 15 15 15 12. S.W. 1/4 of 12, 80 18 15 15 15 13. S.W. 1/4 of 12, 127 18 15 15 15 14. S.W. 1/4 of 1, 109 18 15 15 15 15. S.W. 1/4 of 1, 109 18 15 15 15 16. S.W. 1/4 of 1, 109 18 15 15 15 17. N.E. 1/4 of 2, 100 18 15 15 15 18. S.E. 1/4 of 2, 100 18 15 15 15 19. S.E. 1/4 of 2, 100 18 15 15 15 20. S.W. 1/4 of 2, 100 18 15 15 15 21. N.E. 1/4 of 3, 100 18 15 15 15 22. S.E. 1/4 of 3, 100 18 15 15 15 23. S.W. 1/4 of 3, 100 18 15 15 15 24. S.W. 1/4 of 3, 100 18 15 15 15 25. S.W. 1/4 of 3, 100 18 15 15 15 26. N.E. 1/4 of 4, 100 18 15 15 15 27. S.E. 1/4 of 4, 100 18 15 15 15 28. S.W. 1/4 of 4, 100 18 15 15 15 29. S.W. 1/4 of 4, 100 18 15 15 15 30. S.W. 1/4 of 5, 100 18 15 15 15 31. S.E. 1/4 of 5, 100 18 15 15 15 32. S.W. 1/4 of 5, 100 18 15 15 15 33. N.W. 1/4 of 5, 100 18 15 15 15 34. N.E. 1/4 of 6, 100 18 15 15 15 35. S.E. 1/4 of 6, 100 18 15 15 15 36. S.W. 1/4 of 6, 100 18 15 15 15 37. N.W. 1/4 of 6, 100 18 15 15 15 38. N.E. 1/4 of 7, 100 18 15 15 15 39. S.E. 1/4 of 7, 100 18 15 15 15 40. S.W. 1/4 of 7, 100 18 15 15 15 41. N.W. 1/4 of 7, 100 18 15 15 15 42. S.W. 1/4 of 7, 100 18 15 15 15 43. S.W. 1/4 of 8, 100 18 15 15 15 44. S.W. 1/4 of 8, 100 18 15 15 15 45. S.W. 1/4 of 8, 100 18 15 15 15 46. S.W. 1/4 of 8, 100 18 15 15 15 47. N.E. 1/4 of 9, 100 18 15 15 15 48. N.E. 1/4 of 9, 100 18 15 15 15 49. N.E. 1/4 of 9, 100 18 15 15 15 50. N.E. 1/4 of 10, 100 18 15 15 15 51. N.E. 1/4 of 10, 100 18 15 15 15 52. N.E. 1/4 of 10, 100 18 15 15 15 53. N.W. 1/4 of 10, 100 18 15 15 15 54. S.W. 1/4 of 10, 100 18 15 15 15 55. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 56. S.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 57. S.W. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 58. S.W. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 59. S.W. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 60. S.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 61. S.W. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 62. S.W. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 63. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 64. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 65. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 66. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 67. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 68. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 69. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 70. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 71. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 72. N.E. 1/4 of 11, 100 18 15 15 15 73. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 74. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 75. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 76. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 77. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 78. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 79. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 80. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 81. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 82. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 83. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 84. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 85. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 86. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 87. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 88. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 89. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 90. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 91. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 92. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 93. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 94. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 95. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 96. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 97. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 98. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 99. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15 100. S.W. 1/4 of 17, 100 18 15 15 15

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