

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1872

Protecting Peach Trees.

P. Stewart, of the Mt. Lebanon Shakers, communicated to the Farmer's Club of New York a mode of protecting peach trees from the grub which infests their roots.

It consists of a mixture of one peck unbleached ashes, one quart fine salt, one pint flour of sulphur, four quarts bone meal or phosphate of lime, and two quarts fine sea gravel.

He dug close around the roots of about one dozen trees, some of them badly affected with the grub, and put about a pint of the mixture tight around the body. In the spring he examined all the trees closely to which this mixture has been applied, and could find no appearance of grubs about any of them, while one standing near them in the same kind of soil, which was missed, was found full of grubs, and about half a teacup full of gum about the roots. This is a cheap remedy, and easily obtained, and it would be well if many persons would experiment with it upon a few trees. In empirical compounds, which consist of several articles, generally some of them are inert. In the present mixture all, perhaps, may be active except the sea gravel. I doubt if it is any more useful in this case than it is upon the roofs of houses.

Farm Hints.

We copy the following interesting items from the last number of the American Agriculturist:

Young pigs, like all young, growing animals, should have abundance of food, and the best of care and treatment.

Sheep-killing dogs are apt to be around at this season. Put bells on two or three sheep in each flock. Keep a gun loaded ready for the dogs.

Manure in the nursery and orchard is needed, in order to secure the best results, and the fall is a good time to haul and spread it upon the land.

Spring pigs, if not in unusually good condition, can probably be wintered with profit. Pork can hardly fail to be much higher next year than now.

Potato tops are well worth drawing to the yard to absorb the liquid manure. Allowing them to remain scattered over the field until spring is a very slovenly practice.

On low, moist land, the fall is a good time to cut ditches and clean out and deepened old ones. Underdraining on uplands is usually best done in the spring, or late in the fall or early winter, when the ground is saturated with water.

Pieces of boards, broken rails, barrel staves, should be gathered up before they become saturated with the fall rains. A few hours' labor in strengthening up would add much to the appearance of many a farm. Nothing pays better than neatness, system and order.

Do not sell the best ewes or lambs. Sheep are scarce, and butchers are picking up all the good sheep and lambs they can find. Never let a butcher go into your flock until you have selected out all that you intend to keep.

Subsiding Land.

A correspondent of the Western Rural writes as follows of an experiment in subsiding:

"Now for the test. I took twenty-two acres of gently-rolling land, equally well drained by natural drains or ravines, all of which had been in cultivation from thirty to thirty-five years, and pretty well worn. I subsoiled eleven acres. This portion had never been seeded to grass of any kind to my knowledge—at least not for many years. The other eleven acres I plowed the usual way; that is, what would be termed shallow plowing. It was all planted about the same time, cultivated as near as could be alike, with cultivator. No hoeing was done on either place. I think both pieces of land had previously about the same attention, as regards manure and tillage, except that the part I did not subsoil had the advantage of a good stiffward of clover and timothy turned under the preceding Spring, after being seeded three years. The result was, that I took from the part plowed the ordinary way, and not subsoiled, but ten bushels to the acre on the average; while from the part which was subsoiled I took thirty-five bushels per acre as an average. I send you this report of my experiments, hoping that I may hear from others who may have experimented on the same principle, or something better.

A Plea for Sheep.

We copy from the McMinnville New Era a sensible article on the subject of "Sheep or Dogs," written by a farmer whose statement deserves consideration. It is disgraceful to the great agricultural State of Tennessee that farmers have no adequate protection from tame wolves kept for no useful purpose. For a great many years New York farmers raised twice as many sheep as were raised in any other State. This result was achieved by imposing a tax on all dogs in every county to create a fund to pay for all sheep that dogs killed in the county. Where few sheep were killed, the tax was very light; if many, the tax was in proportion.

This law operated well over forty years, and is probably still in force. To avoid the tax, the owners of dogs have only to put out of the way all that injure sheep. During 25 years' residence on farms in the South, the writer has had two good flocks of sheep, one in Georgia, and one in Tennessee, both of which were destroyed by dogs. This hostility to wool growing, and attachment to worthless curs and hounds, clothe thousands in rags, and make warm blankets scarce in many a log cabin. Advanced civilization prefers mutton to the flesh of dogs, and wool to dog's hair for comfort, or food and clothing.—Union and American.

LIME IN CROPS.—There is said to be carried off from the soil 9 pounds of lime in 25 bushels of oats, and 15 pounds in 35 bushels of barley. There are 35 pounds of lime in 2 tons of rye grass, 125 pounds in 2 tons of clover, and 140 pounds in 25 tons of turnips, and 270 pounds in 5 tons of potatoes. Some soils contain abundance of lime for a thousand years, while others require an occasional application of lime as a fertilizer.

THE HORSE MALADY.

Its Progress—Appearance of the Disease at Chattanooga.

The malady, which has pursued its march from the Canadas Southward without interruption, has now reached Chattanooga, and several ox teams have made their appearance on the streets. Yesterday a pair of oxen were sent to that city from Knoxville for the Express Company, to be used in case the horses should take sick at Atlanta.

The Chattanooga Times says: All the horses in the livery stables of Welch & Owens and Crawford & Carroll are attacked with a mild form of the horse disease, and none of them are allowed to work. The symptoms so far consist of coughing and chills and fever. Only one horse, so far, has been affected with running at the nose. The treatment used is rest and quiet, with an occasional warm bran mash, and a little condition powder. We understand that a number of horses outside are affected, but as yet there has been no perceptible disturbance of business. Rest and quiet are the principle remedies. Of the horses in New York, who were relieved from labor on the first symptoms, none have died, while nearly all of those that were worked after the disease appeared are now dying. With proper treatment we apprehend no trouble, unless it be a suspension of the day business for a few days, which would be a serious inconvenience while it lasted. Still, if the worst comes, we can get plenty of ox teams.

We find a thousand different remedies suggested by horse surgeons for the prevailing malady that may eventually reach this section. The following seems to be regarded as valuable in the press, and we give it for what it may prove to be worth. All authorities seem to agree that rest and good nursing are the main things and such seem to be reasonable. Thus Jacob Dunn, a noted horseman, says:

The most approved treatment is to give the animal rest as soon as taken, blanket well, and keep comfortable. Good nursing does more than medicine. Feed bran, mixed with warm water, in which black liquorice, molasses and salt have been dissolved. This diet will keep the bowels open. Rub the neck outside with a liniment of hartshorn and red pepper. Some give five drops of acetic acid every six hours to allay fever. Belladonna or cream-of-tartar, dissolved in the water, answers the same purpose. The disease yields rapidly to the above treatment; but rest and good nursing are the whole battle. The only horses giving any anxiety are those worked after being stricken. Your correspondent's horses have it, and are doing well under the above treatment. Working a sick horse brings on lung fever.

The disease is purely atmospheric and owners of stock need have no fears of contagion, for horses stabled in the country have been attacked while others have escaped altogether. When the animals are first attacked they should have perfect rest and careful attention above everything else. This is the course urged by experienced veterinary surgeons, and while the malady may or may not make its appearance, yet there need be no loss beyond a temporary embarrassment in business if care is taken.

The disease is slowly spreading in Nashville, but those first attacked are improving and there is no excitement. None of those attacked have died. In many instances, no doubt, the ravages of the distemper have been greatly magnified and owners of stock needlessly alarmed.

Two cases of the disease have appeared within a short distance of Knoxville, one of a week's duration and the other was developed on yesterday, by a horse at work, which was at once taken out of harness. Both animals are under treatment and are doing well.

The first case is that of a horse belonging to Capt. John M. Harris, which was taken sick on the 14th instant. The horse was taken with an affection of the throat, but unlike that of the distemper, instead of swelling externally it took effect on the glands. Mr. Harris' brother was riding him at that time around through the country, and not thinking anything serious the matter, continued to use him for a day or two, when he rapidly became worse. It took occasional fits of coughing and showed signs of a choking sensation. Capt. Harris at once proceeded to use such remedies as had been published, and also others suggested to him by persons of considerable experience in horse treatment. He commenced by giving him indigo water and using liniments as counter-irritants, after which applying poultices to the neck. He blanketed the animal and kept him as warm as possible, and is now giving him alternate doses of Belladonna and Aconite.

The horse seems to be improving some, and is now running freely at the trot. The Captain says that he does not know that his horse really has the malady, or the mode of treatment pursued by him will prove effective, but so far it seems to be steadily improving under it.

As a precaution some of the livery stable proprietors and others are using tar, giving it internally with their feed. Tar is an excellent remedy for many diseases, especially of the lungs, and we should think would prove efficacious in the hipporhinorhea.

One of Mell, Thompson's horses has been reported afflicted with the malady, and yesterday morning displayed such strong symptoms that Mr. Thompson placed him under treatment.

A horse from the country on Market Square also evinced symptoms of the disease, coughing and shivering as though suffering from a severe chill. The malady readily yields to treatment and if horses are not worked until they fully recover they will be as good as ever.

To Measure Corn in the Crib.

Add the width of the bottom of the crib in inches to the width across the corn in the upper part, also in inches; divide the sum by two, and multiply it by the height and length of the corn in the crib, also in inches, and divide the product by 2,750. The result will give the heaped bushels in ears, two of which will make a bushel of shelled corn, if of the flint variety, and one and one-half of the Western Dent Corn. By multiplying the average width and length, in inches, together, the cubic contents in inches is found and 2,750 cubic inches make a heaped bushel.

FEEDING HOGS.—A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead affirms that various experiments have proved the fact that corn fed to hogs has produced all the way from two to twenty pounds gain a bushel, according to the different modes of preparing feed, and the age, breed or condition of hogs fed. He is satisfied that one-half of all the hogs fed in Iowa do not produce over five pounds gross weight for each bushel of corn fed, which, counting hogs at \$3 per 100 pounds, gives fifteen cents per bushel for corn.

Lexicography of the Horse Disease. An extensive vocabulary has suddenly arisen in connection with the horse disease. It is variously called horse influenza, epizootic, hippo-motie, hippo-zootic, hippo-grippe, catarrhal fever, typhoid laryngitis, lung fever, hippo-malaria, epizootic, equine influenza, hippo distemper, and equine catarrhal affection. Out of this assortment Philadelphians may select the correct term.—Medical and Surgical Reporter.

Hogs are coming in from the country in considerable quantities. A few hogs have been slaughtered at the pork house and a number will be killed to-day.

A BUGLE BLAST.

Johnson's Home Organ on the Political Future in Tennessee.

The Greenville Sentinel and Reporter, the home organ of Andrew Johnson, in this week's issue hurls this thunderbolt at the Cheatham Democracy:

The ring is trying to rally its broken columns. The spirit of proscription is still rife. Mr. Johnson and his supporters are daily arraigned, charged with ill of which they were neither the cause nor the occasion, and bitter, malignant abuse is their daily portion.

If Johnson men are to be proscribed by the Cheatham men in the Legislature—if the majority force such issues, then our advice is for the Johnson men to form such alliances, both offensive and defensive, as will be necessary not only for self defense, but also for the purpose of annihilating with a clap of thunder the last remnant of that hitherto almost invincible military ring whose power Andrew Johnson broke upon the plain.

Are the Cheathamites anxious to force such issues? Andrew Johnson is not dead, neither has his power departed, nor is his cause weak. Around him stand his veterans—fifty thousand voters strong, and daily growing in numbers. His very name is organization to this legion, and the principles he represents are as undying as free government. Andrew Johnson, a statesman, a leader, at the head of this disciplined army, panoplied with the eternal principle of right can vanquish the now larger force, broken, demoralized, without a leader, cursing in their rage and vainly endeavoring to meet the issues of the living present, with the only principle known to their party—a Confederate record of the past.

Let King Harris wind his horn and call his clans—let the military ring marshal its hosts if not content with the unmistakable verdict of the people rendered on the 5th of this month, and some will experience the difference between defeat and utter annihilation.

The Pork Trade.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 18th says:

Receipts of hogs for the week ending Friday, at 11 o'clock, a. m., 40,161 head, against 13,054 head last week. Since November 1st 53,907; same time last year, 29,085; shipped since November 1st, 5,630; same time last year, 3,987. Estimated number killed and in the hands of packers, 48,277, against 25,098 same time last year. The weather has been favorable for packing, and the large and almost unprecedented arrival of hogs in the middle of the week, while it depressed prices, called our packers out in force, induced a brisk movement, and nearly all offerings were taken at the decline established, the pens being well cleared at the close of Friday. Receipts of hogs Saturday 5,318 head. Active and firmer at \$3 60 and 90; bulk at \$3 80 and 90.

Valuable Improvement.

McCallum & Co. some time since purchased the gully on the corner of Asylum and Locust streets, for a considerable sum, considering the appearance of the lots. Some of their friends remarked at the time of the purchase that they thought they had been taken in in such a manner. But, far from having made a bad bargain, it has proven an advantage to them and the city as well. They have sold the corner lot, and are now laying the foundations for three buildings on the remainder. They are having the entire gully filled up at an expense of twelve dollars a day. The foundations, however, are being run up from the solid ground at the bottom of the gully, while the dirt is being thrown in around the foundation work and packed, thus making a foundation that can not be surpassed, unless it be built on solid rock. That gully has long been an eyesore to that part of the city, and now when it is filled up, and ornamented with four pretty houses, it will improve the appearance of that locality considerably. It is a beautiful street, one of the widest in the city, and we are glad that these men had enterprise enough to take hold, and while they are adding to the beauty of the city, we feel confident that, in the long run, their cash account will not suffer. There are a number of similar places in this city that could be filled up and built upon with profit, both to the builder and the community.

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We especially call attention to the following testimonials of the  
A REVOLUTION IN HOUSE PAINTING.—The advertisement of the New Jersey Enamel Paint Company has been some time in our columns, and it may seem strange that it is only to-day we call special attention to it. Our reason for this is that we do not like to recommend a new thing unless we know it is good. We were pleased to find that the Agent, Mr. C. P. Knight, was of our way of thinking, and wished above all, that the paint made in our household, we have no hesitancy in giving his conscientious opinion of its merits. Having had this paint, and skillful workmen to apply it, the Enamel Paint will prove invaluable, as it is already prepared, and can be applied by any one possessing ordinary judgment. For plain work in private dwellings, churches and school-houses it will prove very economical as well as beautiful. One gallon of this paint will cover twenty square yards, giving two coats. Our friends may safely give it a trial without fear of disappointment.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It affords me much pleasure to state that in July, 1871, Front Street Theatre was painted inside and out with "Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint," for which C. P. Knight, No. 93 West Lombard street, is agent, and to testify to its superiority over any and all other paints for similar uses. In no private dwelling can paint possibly be subjected to the very severe test it undergoes at this establishment, where, during our daily cleaning, soap and soda are constantly applied to it, and yet it appears as sound and fresh as when first put on. Of the numerous advantages it possesses over other paints I will only mention its being mixed and ready for use in quantities to suit purchasers; its quickly drying properties, which saves much time in the execution of work where paint is used. As such I most earnestly recommend it to the merchants and tradesmen of our city, believing it will give them greater satisfaction than they can possibly anticipate.  
WM. E. SINN, Front Street Theatre.

FROM HON. JOHN WETHERED.

MR. C. P. KNIGHT: At the recommendation of a friend I was induced to apply your patent "Bradley's" paint to my house. I have pleasure in stating that it has proved highly satisfactory, covering more surface than you promised, is more economical, carries better gloss than ordinary paint, and is freer from disagreeable odor.  
Yours respectfully,  
JOHN WETHERED.

The following letter is equally strong and valuable:

C. P. KNIGHT, Esq., Agent for Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint.—Dear Sir: The paint we purchased from you will cheerfully endorse as the best of any kind we have ever used. It covers qualities is everything desired, drying promptly and with a hard gloss, which must, we think, resist the action of all kinds of weather. This is our experience and we can recommend it with certainty, and intend to use it on all occasions where we desire a good job of work.  
Very respectfully,  
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