

Knoxville Weekly Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873

How to Increase the Wheat Crop.

The following editorial article, copied from the Rural Sun, will prove of interest to our readers:

Wheat has come to be one of the staple crops of Tennessee. In the ten years preceding the war (1850-1860) the crop of the State increased five fold. This increase was the result of the discovery that Tennessee wheat could be put into the New York market earlier and would command a better price than any other except California wheat.

According to the census in 1870, the State had recovered her former position in wheat culture. And we venture to predict that when the census of 1880 is taken the crop will have increased almost as great a ratio as between 1850 and '60. We think we see good grounds whereon to base the prediction.

In the first place the demand will increase, by a large increase in the wheat eating population of the United States, and by a relative decrease in the crop in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. As a consequence the price must remain good. It becomes, therefore, a matter of moment to consider how the yield of the growing crop may be increased. It is not possible to increase the acreage so that whatever is done, if anything can be done, must have for its aim the increase in the yield of the acres sown.

There are two practices common in other countries which have been scarcely, if at all, tried in Tennessee, viz: manuring, and rolling and harrowing. Of the benefits of top dressing wheat the farmers of America as a class know nothing. But very few have ever tried the experiment, and the great majority know nothing of the experiments that have been made elsewhere; and the same may be said with regard to rolling and harrowing wheat. Yet for many years the best wheat growers of Europe have practiced both top dressing and rolling wheat in the winter and spring, as they think, with very satisfactory results.

The method most approved is to take a light two-horse roller and draw over the whole field about the last of winter or beginning of spring. The roller breaks up the clods and presses down the earth around the plants, thus preventing the injury of "spewing out" so often complained of. A little later a generous top dressing of superphosphate or ashes is found to pay. The experiments are worth trying in Tennessee.

Grass and Pork.

Feed more grass! These three words contain and explain the entire theory of that practice by which any one can make hog raising—barring the cholera—as profitable as the raising of any other kind of stock, if not more so, on account of their ready sale in any market every year. When I say feed more grass, I do not mean to advise you to turn your sows and pigs, shoats and stock hogs upon a short crop of any kind of grass, or upon an old field in which the noxious weeds and briars luxuriate, or from which the cream of the best and richest herbage has been cropped by your bunch of mules, cattle or horses, and then, expect your hogs to flourish, grow and fatten for the market, without feeding them corn at all. By no means; for hogs kept on such pasture must have corn, and that in ample quantities every day, if you would realize anything from their growth.

A small but excellent hog raiser followed these rules: He fed about sixty-five acres in clover and rye; while the clover was growing rapidly, he turned in the smaller ones, and when it blossomed, he turned them all in until the rye was ripe enough, then turned them all on rye to eat it down, and in this way the clover and the rye resided fields for years. Before the clover came, there was always a good blue grass pasture. The first of October they were put up and finished on corn. On this plan his hogs were always healthy and sold cheaply made.

Dreary Homes.

Of all the dreary places, deliver us from the dreary farmhouse, which so many people call "home." Bars for a front gate; chickens wallowing before the door; pig pens elbowing the house in the rear; scraggy trees never cared for, or no trees at all; no flowering shrubs, no neatness, no trimness. And yet a lawn, and trees, and a neat walk, and a pleasant, and a plain fence around, do not cost a great deal. They can be secured little by little, at odd times and the expense hardly felt. And if the time comes when it is best to sell the farm, fifty dollars so invested will often bring back five hundred. For a man is wrong who will not insensibly give a higher price for such a farm when he thinks of the pleasant surroundings it offers his wife and children.

Now Turnip Seed for Salad.

The most delightful greens for spring are those sown in the latter part of winter. Let the square intended for late cabbage be broken up as soon as the cold weather will permit and well harrowed. Upon this sown winter turnip seed in the proportion of a pint to the acre. Afterwards let a slight brush be drawn over the land so as to get the seed slightly beneath the surface. They will germinate the first warm spell and supply an abundance of the very best salad for early spring. Turnip greens produced in this manner are superior on account of their tenderness, delicacy of flavor and yield. Let those who have never tried this plan set about it at once, and they will not regret it.—Rural Sun.

Sale of Short-horn Stock.

A sale lately took place in Scotland of the greater portion of the celebrated herd of Short-horned cattle belonging to the Earl of Dunmore. The animals brought extraordinary prices. "Bright Eyes" sold to Mr. Brassey for \$2,800; another to the same gentleman for \$1,850; "Siddington" to Lord Bective for \$2,500; another to the same, \$4,000; "Murchison" of Oxford, \$3,000; "Oxford Duchess," \$7,500; another for \$4,500. The forty-eight heifers sold fetched \$50,000. The lowest sum brought for a heifer was \$250.

Best Feed for Milk Cows.

The following is from an essay read before the Vermont Dairymen's Association, by Alexander Hyde, of Massachusetts:

But the circumstances that most affect the quality and quantity of the milk is the food. The luxuriant and succulent grass of June produces a great flow of milk, but the per cent. of water in it is much above the average of 87. Take a cow from a green pasture and feed her on dry hay, and the quantity of milk will be greatly diminished, while the quality may be improved. Everything a cow eats affects her milk directly. We have a great faith in cabbage as producing an abundance of rich milk, but unfortunately the lady who presides over our household has keen senses, and detects in the milk the least flavor of cabbage or turnip. We have sometimes evaded detection by feeding cabbage leaves moderately at first and immediately milking, but the increased quantity of the milk is not the taste apt to call out the sly question, "What are you feeding your cows on now?" Sweet corn fodder, we are confident, gives a rich milk than common corn. Indian meal, all farmers agree, gives a rich milk, while buckwheat increases the per cent. of water more rapidly than it does the more valuable properties. Clover, cut green, greatly improves the quality of milk. Being a leguminous plant, it should add to its caseine rather than to its butter. Peavines, also leguminous, are extensively used at the South, where the grasses do not flourish, as feed for cows, and are said to produce excellent milk.

There can be no question but that grain cut before it goes to seed will produce more and better milk than after all its virtues have been spent in their legitimate purpose of producing seed after its kind. If the hay has been made from grass as dry and woody as oat straw, it may be benefited by being cut and moistened, but can never be restored to its original nutrition any more than the daughters of Tobias could rejuvenate their aged father by cutting him up and boiling him.

All the roots add to the flow of the milk and improve its quality. They furnish both food and drink, being largely composed of water. The feeding of roots does not save as much hay as some suppose. They keep the animal in good health and appetite, and are valuable in their sanitary or manurial effects rather than as an economizer of hay. The increase of milk and manure is very manifest from the feeding of roots. Potatoes make the best milk, but at present prices we can hardly afford to feed those of a merchantable size and quality. The small potatoes can be put to no better use than food for young stock and milk cows. They furnish much saline matter, thus adding to the specific gravity of milk and to the material for building up the framework of the young animal. As an observing dairy woman once said to us, "potatoes give body to milk."

It is crucial to tax cows in winter for their milk and give them nothing but dry hay from which to manufacture it. It cut before maturity, this hay contains all the elements of milk; but it is dry fodder, and if it constitute the only food of the cow, day after day, for six months, there is a sameness about it which is not provocative of a good appetite. As men crave and need a variety of food, so do cows. A few beets, or turnips or carrots should be fed to them each day, and the sleek coats of the animals and the improved quantity and quality of their milk will indicate their appreciation of these roots. One of the best and most economical kinds of feed for cows, both in summer and winter, is the bran of wheat and rye. The husk or bran, as may be seen by burning similar quantities of fine flour and bran. The ash of the latter will, on the average, be six times that of the former, the ash of dry, fine flour, being about one per cent., and that of bran six per cent. of the weight of the whole. Bran, therefore, though a dry looking kind of fodder, is rich in these elements which form the framework of animals, and Dr. Graham was doubtless correct when he advocated making bread from unbolted flour. Many dairymen practice putting a couple of quarts of wheat bran into six or eight quarts of whey, and feeding it to their cows night and morning, thereby improving their milk, their cows and their pastures. The improvement of the latter is especially manifest, and the bran restores to them phosphorus, sulphur, potash, lime, &c., of which our old pastures have become exhausted, those essential constituents of a good soil having been carried off in the bones of the animals and the grain and dairy products sold.

Preparing the Land for Grass.

We are apt, very apt, to overlook the fact that land intended for grass should receive more thorough culture than any other, because for years while in grass, it has not the advantage of the plough and other implements to stir the soil, but must rest and pack, and get more and more in a condition to keep out the air, and let in and pass off less readily the water. We should, therefore, thoroughly prepare the soil. Plough as deep as may be and sub-soil well; pulverize and enrich the soil—enriching it will make it more loose and mellow and keep it longer in that condition, as well as increase the yield. Such land will "catch" its seed, and if plentifully applied, will be certain under anything like favorable circumstances to form a thick set. A little top dressing, aided by the after-math, which should never be fed close, will ensure good crops—two cuttings a year.

But let there be a cold, hard under-soil, and the seed put in the usual way—little of it and on harsh reduced soil without manure—what can be expected of it? Just what we see; light crops, getting lighter each year until it will hardly pay for harvesting. Such land, when the plough turns it down, will be found to be hard. The sod amounts to but little, whereas in properly treated land it will yield from sixty to seventy loads of manure per acre. A mellow seed bed, deeply loosened soil well enriched, plenty of seed sown as early as possible, are the points to be secured in putting down grass land.—Rural World.

THE DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER.—About 7,000 acres are cleared each week day in this country. Of the annual crop, \$75,000, 600 worth goes to fuel, and twice as much to fencing. The locomotives in this country consume no less than 700,000 cords a year, or 600 acres a year.

Competitive Labor Contest.

A peaceful contest is on the eve of taking place between a section of English workmen and a section of French workmen, the result of which will be looked for by artisans with some degree of interest. The boot and shoe makers of London have challenged the boot and shoe makers of Paris as to which can turn out the best quality of work in the shortest possible time. The challenge is for £100; and the decision will rest with a committee composed of Englishmen and Frenchmen for that purpose. The challenge was given by the leading workmen of the boot makers of England through St. Crispin, their organ, and was accepted by the *Moniteur de la Corde* the mouthpiece of the French workmen.

AMOUNT OF PORK FROM A BUSHEL OF CORN.—Mr. MILTON BRIGGS, of Kellogg, Iowa, says, in the Homestead, 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 over 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 hundred pounds, gives fifteen cents per bushel for corn.

Medical.



This unrivaled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE. For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, BOWEL and KIDNEYS. Thousands of the... and great in all parts of the country for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the blood, stimulating the torpid Liver and BOWEL, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE. It contains four medical elements, never united in the same proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unquestionable Alternative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signals success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for LIVER COMPLAINT and the painful offspring thereof, to-wit: DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent CHILLS AND FEVER. Simmons' Liver Regulator

Is manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations. For sale by T. C. HUNTER and E. J. Sanford & CO., Knoxville, Tennessee.

GEORGE BROWN, Boot and Shoe Maker, NO. 9 GAY STREET, Knoxville, Tenn.

Custom Made Work on Hand, BOTH SEWED AND PEGGED. Repairing Neatly Executed on Short Notice. Orders promptly attended to.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate. No. 240.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE PRONOUNCED by the Chancery Court at Knoxville at the January special term, 1873, in the case of W. D. L. Scott, administrator of M. L. Scott, deceased, vs. John R. H. Scott et al., I will sell, in front of the court house door in Knoxville, on

Tuesday, the 25th Day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M., at public auction, to the highest bidder, of the tract of land of which M. L. Scott died seized and possessed, lying in the 10th civil district of Knox county, thirty-two acres of that portion which lies nearest to Campbell Station, adjoining the lands of Hatcher and Mrs. Ledinger.

TERMS. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required in hand, and a credit of 90 days allowed on the balance, taking notes for the same, and the sale will be made in favor of the right of redemption. January 30, 1873. M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M.

In Chancery Court at Dandridge. Original and Attachment Bill. S. D. Williams vs. Wm. E. Caldwell et al.

IT APPEARING FROM THE ALLEGATIONS OF the bill, which is sworn to, that the residence of the defendants, G. B. Caldwell and M. L. Caldwell is unknown that Wm. E. Caldwell is a citizen of Texas, G. B. Caldwell, a citizen of Kentucky, Russ A. Caldwell a citizen of Florida, and Caldwell and Caldwell, minor children of Isaac N. Caldwell, deceased who are citizens of the State of Missouri, it is ordered by the Clerk and Master that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Knoxville Weekly Chronicle, a daily newspaper published in the County of Dandridge, Tennessee, notifying said defendants to appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville on or before the 1st Monday of March next, and there to make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to the said Jan'y 14th, 1873. A copy of the order. Attest: D. R. N. BLACKBURN, C. & M.

NOTICE. TO ANDERSON COUNTY BOND-HOLDERS. It has been suggested to the County Court of Anderson county that a large amount of black bonds were taken from the office of the County Court Clerk in the year 1850, and because the Court records show whether any said black bonds have been signed: It is ordered by the Court at public sale to be made in the County of Anderson, Tennessee, by the Clerk and Master, notifying all bondholders to the number and amount of the same with the County Court Clerk at his office in Clinton, on or before the first Monday of this month of January, 1873, and if any bondholder fails to comply with the same, the Clerk and Master will proceed to sell the same for the benefit of the County of Anderson, Tennessee, at public sale, at the office of the County Court Clerk, at Clinton, on or before the first Monday of January, 1873. B. C. DEW, Clerk County Court

Legal Advertisements.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in Carter County, Tennessee, Two miles east of Elizabethton, on the north bank of Watauga River. THE FARM CONTAINS ABOUT THREE HUNDRED ACRES of good land and can be found in Carter county, about one hundred and forty acres of which it is cultivated, the balance covered with a FINE TREES as can be found in the State. All of the cleared land and a great portion of the timbered land is level, though entirely above high water mark, and cannot be overtopped by a river. The soil on the timbered land is as fertile as the best of any other soil of the State, and will all but a very few acres be cultivated with ease. There is an excellent spring on the bank of the river, and a well running through it, so as to furnish water for stock in every field. Said farm is situated on the weathered and most beautiful portion of the county. The lands adjoining and surrounding it range in value from \$100 to \$200 per acre. There are on said farm Two Dwelling Houses, Kitchens, &c., and one barn. All of which is for sale and no mistake, and on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of J. I. B. BOYD, Elizabethton, Carter County, East Tennessee.

GREAT LAND SALE.

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE last will and testament of Edmund Hodges, deceased, we will sell

On the 22d Day of May, 1873,

to the highest bidder, at public outcry, on the premises, a large and valuable tract of land, known as the Hodges Farm, containing, by estimation, five hundred acres. This farm is situated in the 9th civil district of Knox county, Tennessee, 1 1/2 miles southwest of Truitt's Cross Roads and 1 1/2 miles southeast of Knoxville. There are upon this farm four comfortable dwelling houses and three large double barns, and an abundance of good springs. There are about three hundred and fifty acres in cultivation, and good orchards.

Also a tract of timbered land, containing by estimation, two hundred and ten acres, situated one mile from the above described tract, and known as the Hodges Hill House Farm.

The said 500 acre tract will be divided and sold in three or four tracts, and suitable portions of said timbered tract assigned to each tract, thus making three or four farms with house and barn on each.

Persons desiring to purchase can obtain full information by addressing us at Truitt's Cross Roads.

Said lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months. Notes with approved security must be given for the purchase money, and a lien will be retained on the land until the same is fully paid.

Plans for the division of the above-lands can be seen at the residence of S. W. Randles, who lives on said premises, at any time after the 1st January, 1873.

This 7th day of November, 1872. S. W. RANDES, JAS. M. HODGES, Administrators, with the will annexed, of Edmund Hodges, deceased. nov27/72

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE. Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tenn. No. 2482.

Henderson Clapp, in his own right and as next friend of the infant children of William Harbison, deceased (whose number and names are unknown) William Yarnell and wife, Harriet Yarnell and John H. Yarnell vs. H. L. W. Mynatt, John H. Mynatt, Joseph Mynatt and Hampton Harbison.

IN THIS CASE IT APPEARING FROM THE bill, which is sworn to, that the defendant, Hampton Harbison, residing in the State of Kansas and is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee: It is ordered that notice be given to the defendant, by publication in the Knoxville Weekly Chronicle, notifying said defendant to appear before the Chancery Court at Knoxville on or before the 1st Monday of February next and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed. This January 31, 1873. A copy of the order. Test: M. L. PATTERSON, C. & M. B. W. A. GALBRAITH, D. C. & M.

Chancery Sale of Valuable Property. No. 2377.

IN PURSUANCE TO A DECREE PRONOUNCED at the July Special Term, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, I will sell at the court house door in Knoxville on Saturday, the 1st day of February, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., the real estate mentioned and described in the pleadings in this case, lying in the 2d civil district of Knox county, and being the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the defendant from the heirs of Sylvanus Cobb, and part of the Society land east of the city of Knoxville, together with a two-story frame house and other improvements on the same, and also the Chancery Court at Knoxville, Tennessee, in the case of Atkin & Bruce vs. the East Tennessee Agricultural Association, and also the land bought by the