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KANSAS LIVE STOCK.

The Growth of Kansas According to Her Statistical Agent—Flattering Condition of the Staple Crops.

Mr. J. M. McFarland, statistical agent for the state of Kansas, has just completed the following report, which he sends to the agricultural department at Washington. It gives the entire amount of stock in Kansas, by counties, up to January 1, 1884:

Hon. George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Six—During the year just past there has been a larger increase in the numbers of farm animals in Kansas than in any previous year. The adaptability of our soil and climate to the successful prosecution of stock raising has been a well understood fact for the past ten years, and the industry has always had many active and industrious followers, operations being limited only by a lack of capital. Not only have we as a state every advantage and aid that agriculture can give, but we also have facility for marketing our productions, lying, as we do, midway of a continent, with communication with extensive markets on every hand. The years 1882 and 1883 proved to be exceptionally successful to the farmers of this state. The four great staple crops of wheat, corn, oats and hay not only produced large average yields, but were more extensive in area than ever before. This of course accrued to the benefit of the agriculturist, and the long cherished plan of better quality and increased number of live stock, became easy of realization. The increased wealth of our own people is one of the reasons for the large advance during the year in numbers of stock. Another reason is that capitalists of both Europe and our own country have been during the year investing largely in Kansas, buying thousands of acres of wild land, fencing it, erecting buildings and placing stock upon it. Of the many large ranches established in Kansas this year by incorporated companies, the great majority are situated in the western portion of the state. But several, some of which embrace over 40,000 acres, have been located in the eastern counties, and the rich farm land. These latter are more properly styled "stock lands," the prosecution of agriculture being combined with stock raising. The two successive large corn crops in this state have induced breeders and feeders from other states, where this cereal has not met with success in the period named, to remove their stock to Kansas, the great abundance of corn and the immense areas of fine pasture insuring cheap and convenient feed. There has been a large increase in numbers from this cause. The immigration to Kansas during 1883 has probably been larger than any preceding year. This immigration was not only superior in point of numbers, but was made up of much better material than usual. The great majority of them came to Kansas not to preempt or homestead government land and depend upon the crop of the first year for subsistence, but with sufficient money to buy improved farms, and having been engaged in stock raising in the state from which they emigrated, they brought their stock with them, especially is this true as to

horses, mules and milch cows. The combined causes given above will account for the heavy increase in numbers shown in the tabular statement following. While numbers have been increasing so largely, there has been an equally noticeable advance in quality. But few of our farmers are now content to use the small bodied, inferior horses for farm work, that they have been accustomed to in the past, and every effort is now being made to substitute for farm work more heavy and enduring animals. The large areas cultivated by Kansas farmers, has had the effect each year of injuring work animals, and many have died during our winters from over work in the fall. For this reason the farmer is now seeking to improve the size and increase the strength of his work animals. The Norman, Percheron and Clydesdale are now taking the place of the traditional Kansas pony. Mules and asses are used mostly in our southern counties and in our large cities and towns. They are coming more into favor among farmers, and are increasing in numbers. Many creameries have been established during the past two years, but very few of them, however, have proved successful. In most instances stock companies have been formed, expensive buildings have been erected, and the most improved and costly machinery purchased. The heavy expense attending the management of these institutions has generally been the principal cause of failure. Creameries will eventually prove successful financially in Kansas, but it will only be when they are established and conducted on more correct business principles than heretofore. The abundance of feed is one of the main causes for the advance in the number of cattle. The large area of winter wheat sown last fall is being utilized extensively for pasture, nearly all of our farmers having arrived at the conclusion that the crop yields larger averages after having been judiciously pastured.

The area of rye is also large, and a greater portion was sown exclusively for pasture. Sheep have increased in numbers, although now there is a disposition on the part of a great many to dispose of their flocks. The reason given for this is that it is almost impossible to eradicate the "scab" that is so prevalent among Kansas sheep. It can be cured readily, but it is being imported constantly from Colorado, Texas and New Mexico. The low price obtained for wool the past year has also had a depressing effect on the industry. Sheep can be purchased at a very low figure in Kansas now. The high price obtained for pork in 1883 has had the effect of increasing the numbers of swine largely. The abundance of corn has also induced many farmers to feed hogs this winter that have not heretofore done so.

There have been no prevailing diseases among stock in Kansas during the past year, except "scab" among sheep. Many of the diseases common to live stock have appeared in localities, but have not spread to any considerable extent. Texas or Spanish fever appeared in Harper county during the summer, and quite serious damage resulted. Cholera has been brought into several localities by the importation of earload lots of hogs, but the disease has never gone beyond the section in which it was first brought. Sheep inspectors have been appointed in many of the counties under a law passed by our legislature at its last session, and in these counties scab has almost entirely disappeared. Footrot, so destructive in other states does not affect sheep here, and only appears when imported and then it remains but a short time, our dry climate not being favorable to its growth.

One of the best evidences of a successful year to our farmers is the immense amount of barn and shed building that has been accomplished in 1883. In addition to the effort being made to improve the quality of live stock, there is also a well defined inclination to pay more attention to their care and comfort.

There will be probably fewer losses from exposure and neglect this winter than ever before.

The result of the year's operations in stock is very flattering, and can be briefly summarized up as follows:

- First—A large increase in numbers.
- Second—A decided improvement in quality.

Third—No serious losses from disease.

Fourth—A vast improvement in care and handling.

SUMMARY OF THE STATE.	
Average price per head over 1 year.....	\$33.60
Average price per head over 3 years old.....	\$40.07
Average price per head between 2 and 3 years old.....	\$31.23
Average price per head between 1 and 2 years old.....	\$21.37
Average price per head under 1 year.....	\$17.78
Total number.....	462,335
STOCK.	
Horses.....	64,056
Mules and cows.....	511,477
Other cattle.....	1,389,870
Sheep.....	1,314,661
Wine.....	1,549,054

Agriculture in Kansas for the years 1882 and 1883 has met with such unqualified success that the state is looking forward to a very large immigration in 1884.

A Tabular Statement.

The following table shows by counties, the number of different kinds of live stock in Kansas for the year ending December 31, 1883. There were 3,869 sheep killed by dogs during the same year.

Counties.	Horses.....	Mules.....	Milch cows.....	Oxen and other cattle.....	Sheep.....	Hogs.....
Allen.....	6,300	850	7,400	12,700	5,300	15,120
Anderson.....	8,561	302	7,576	15,000	2,383	16,670
Atchison.....	5,758	1,248	4,467	12,787	2,170	21,428
Barbour.....	3,000	173	2,100	39,000	11,000	250
Barton.....	8,594	736	4,457	11,226	7,307	6,641
Bourbon.....	8,900	1,300	12,000	22,500	3,170	23,000
Brown.....	8,425	1,122	7,000	21,513	670	43,848
Butler.....	8,601	1,434	10,727	17,964	52,496	38,396
Chase.....	3,946	241	3,300	24,756	15,346	11,884
Cherokee.....	5,300	1,100	10,000	25,500	15,000	20,000
Cloud.....	7,000	2,000	6,000	10,000	7,000	18,000
Coffey.....	7,800	460	5,913	11,729	4,234	31,800
Comanche.....	10,000	1,000	10,450	15,350	18,340	40,300
Crawford.....	6,300	300	10,000	20,000	35,701	21,000
Cowley.....	9,000	1,800	8,000	19,000	82,701	50,000
Decatur.....	6,500	1,500	7,000	12,000	3,440	30,000
DeWitt.....	4,000	270	4,500	11,000	3,500	11,000
Dickinson.....	1,227	200	1,400	5,000	14,100	800
Doniphan.....	8,611	1,000	7,241	16,500	25,370	35,900
Doniphan.....	4,500	1,600	4,350	8,700	725	28,100
Douglas.....	7,821	800	7,108	11,750	19,000	22,000
Edwards.....	4,000	108	1,985	4,577	16,740	580
Ellis.....	6,500	725	9,000	20,000	25,000	25,000
Ellisworth.....	1,900	300	5,000	10,300	24,700	800
Ford.....	4,000	400	4,000	12,500	3,000	6,785
Franklin.....	1,000	100	1,000	15,000	2,000	200
Franklin.....	7,000	600	7,500	17,000	3,500	25,000
Grant.....	1,000	200	2,000	7,000	15,000	800
Greene.....	6,500	1,000	10,000	38,000	35,000	17,000
Harper.....	2,840	545	3,214	9,618	30,182	7,775
Harvey.....	5,250	800	5,700	15,350	15,645	24,000
Hodgeman.....	800	800	1,000	10,000	16,000	400
Jackson.....	6,629	675	8,989	25,357	1,865	18,624
Jefferson.....	8,570	1,300	8,500	19,000	5,800	32,000
Jewell.....	9,557	1,140	8,480	21,225	12,925	14,640
Johnson.....	6,700	1,200	6,000	10,000	1,500	23,000
Kingman.....	1,850	600	2,680	11,575	23,750	6,961
Labette.....	7,500	1,700	7,700	13,000	11,000	23,000
Leavenworth.....	7,500	1,700	7,446	13,500	5,000	32,000
Lincoln.....	8,770	430	3,800	10,000	12,000	6,000
Lincoln.....	7,236	1,004	8,387	18,722	7,692	26,000
Lyon.....	8,000	700	14,000	35,000	3,000	22,000
Marion.....	6,000	400	5,500	12,000	15,000	17,000
Marshall.....	10,800	650	10,350	26,150	7,400	55,405
McPherson.....	9,553	1,300	7,500	15,000	5,000	24,000
Miami.....	9,000	1,300	8,000	18,000	3,000	35,000
Mitchell.....	6,000	450	5,500	15,000	35,000	22,000
Montgomery.....	5,764	1,421	6,442	12,500	15,000	25,000
Morris.....	4,312	363	4,788	19,900	8,765	11,320
Nemaha.....	9,083	593	12,185	24,445	1,247	38,898
Neosho.....	7,000	1,500	7,500	14,000	10,000	20,000
Ness.....	1,700	140	1,900	14,000	10,826	318
Norton.....	3,200	275	3,500	5,500	9,000	1,500
Osage.....	8,400	800	10,200	25,000	6,500	27,000
Osborne.....	4,388	516	4,901	8,500	26,984	10,348
Ottawa.....	5,000	600	4,400	12,378	28,000	18,000
Pawnee.....	2,000	350	2,500	5,800	2,000	1,600
Phillips.....	4,900	370	4,000	8,000	10,000	10,000
Pottawatomie.....	10,324	587	13,618	31,374	12,400	20,524
Pratt.....	800	175	700	3,500	9,000	3,000
Rawlinson.....	1,350	45	1,375	3,335	23,000	375
Reno.....	5,500	1,300	10,000	25,000	4,000	20,000
Republic.....	9,000	875	7,500	14,600	6,000	30,000
Rice.....	4,900	94	5,093	10,240	16,024	12,024
Riley.....	3,500	370	9,000	21,000	4,500	15,000
Rooks.....	6,000	575	3,600	6,400	25,000	6,150
Rush.....	2,700	280	2,500	5,000	5,000	2,500
Russell.....	2,400	475	3,300	1,000	31,000	3,000
Saline.....	6,800	900	5,100	12,000	12,000	15,000
Sedgewick.....	12,400	2,500	14,300	29,700	2,400	51,700
Shawnee.....	12,000	1,000	11,000	22,000	10,000	20,000
Sheridan.....	45	4	650	3,500	8,500	20
Smith.....	6,000	800	5,575	9,000	15,000	35,000
Stafford.....	1,500	400	2,500	5,000	5,000	2,000
Summer.....	8,521	1,300	8,032	20,180	34,868	42,892
Trego.....	475	100	1,300	3,500	22,000	300
Wabash.....	7,000	400	9,250	21,000	5,000	12,000
Washington.....	9,000	1,100	12,500	27,000	20,000	45,000
Wilson.....	6,800	1,100	9,500	17,000	6,000	23,000
Woodson.....	4,500	500	5,000	12,000	25,000	15,000
Wyandotte.....	2,262	825	2,051	2,529	2,700	5,050
Unorganized.....	2,000	300	2,000	60,000	40,000	0
Total.....	462,335	64,056	11,478	1,289,870	1,314,661	1,549,054

Peck's Sun: A great many Dutch clocks of ancient make have been sold lately at ruinous prices to the wives of rich eastern men who set them up as ornaments in their houses. It will probably be of interest to some of these lovers of antique relics, to know that there are a couple of firms down east who are manufacturing these clocks in large quantities, and the chances are that before long they will be given away in every tea store in place of chromes.

Texas Slitings: It seems strange that no matter how much gold a man may steal he is only sent to the penitentiary for the guilt.

Popular Science.

Liquid obtained by condensing the vapors from a bread oven contained 1-6 per cent. by volume of alcohol, 0.06 per cent. by weight of acetic acid, and a small quantity of ferric acetate and of ammonia. Alcohol is, therefore, according to Mousette, one of the products of the fermentation of the bread.

The Lancet thinks that there is danger of breathing sewer gas from barbers' basins when being shampooed. The danger is more likely to pass unobserved because of the various odors which scent the place and which mask the deadly emanations. It is well to bear this in mind, and ask the barber if his traps are in good order, so that the bacteria or germs of disease may not be inhaled from the unguarded waste-pipe.

A recent traveler in Alaska, recording his observations in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, says that on the north-west coast, as high as the mouth of the Chinchat, in about latitude 60 deg., he found trees of great age, though the annual deposit of wood was not large. This accords with the observations of Dr. Brown, in Finland. In 1788 the Russian Government planted some Siberian larch in latitude 60 deg. 20. min. Though 100 years have passed, they are still in good health and are over 100 feet high. There, as in Alaska, the growth increase is slow; for the larches are scarcely twelve inches in diameter, though so very tall.

From the programme of arrangements now settled for the international forestry exhibition to be held at Edinburgh, Scotland, the actual result is likely to prove of great practical and scientific value. The exhibition will cover a wide field. Practical forestry will include huts, implements, models of machines for moving trees by land and by water, and wood-working machinery of every description. Scientific forestry will deal with the botany of the forests, forest entomology, preservative processes and similar subjects. Growing specimens of rare and ornamental plants, rustic work and dried ornamental objects of a vegetarian origin will be in view.

Two Beauties.

New York Graphic.

- This is the fate of a fat beauty:
- At 12—Plump, fat and ruddy. Weight, 70 pounds.
 - At 16—Plumper, fatter, exuberant and a bursting bud. Weight, 120 pounds.
 - At 20—A blossom bloomed, voluptuous, exuberant. Weight, 160 pounds.
 - At 25—A full blown Juno. Massive, statuesque. Approaching heroic size. Imposing. Begins to find car seats too small. Wedges when she sits down. Very exuberant. Weight, 180 pounds.
 - At 30—Matronly. Imposing still, but the finer contour of form swallowed up slightly in adipose. Magnificent but barrel-like.
 - At 35—Large. Too large. Complexion brick red. Double chin. Short of breath. Weight, 200 pounds.
 - At 40—Gone. Remains of a once magnificent woman. Vast remains. Imposing ruins. More double chin. Walk, a waddle. Sad. Weight, 220 pounds.

- This is the fate of a thin beauty:
- At 12—Sickly, pale and uninteresting. Weight, 40 pounds.
 - At 16—Delicate, slender, sprightly and graceful. Weight 80 pounds.
 - At 20—a study for a painter. Lithe, sinuous, Grecian in face and mold. Weight, 100 pounds.
 - At 25—Queenly in form and motion, with a peachy complexion, small, delicate hands and wee little feet. Weight, 120 pounds.
 - At 30—Beginning to fade; veins show on hands; cheek bones just indicated. Weight, 105 pounds.
 - At 35—Eyes retreating; fine lines on forehead; cheeks concave; form wiry. Weight, 90 pounds.
 - At 40—Face hatchet-shaped; nose and chin very sharp; two holes where the cheeks were; hands like claws; form all gone; a living skeleton. Weight, 70 pounds.

Moral—You buys your wedding ring and takes your choice.

P. T. Barnum says that half the letters he receives are begging ones, while the other half is made up of offers from persons who want to exhibit themselves, and those from his numerous employees.