

just buried in trenches. But the government bought some good purebred cattle and kept some of them--the two years old, and yearling heifers; and issued these to Indians all over the United States. They were issued on a repayment basis. Other cattle were issued to individual families and groups of families to butcher. They were slaughter cattle. When the Indians butchered a cow, they sliced the meat thin and hung it in the sun to dry--made jerky out of it. Some of the repayment cattle projects turned out good and some did not. I think that part of the success depended on how many cattle were issued to a family. When we issued as many as ten to twenty head of heifers to an individual family--that was enough to create an interest. But where they were they were issued less than that--maybe two to five head--they were either sold or butchered. That just wasn't enough to fool with. These cattle that were issued were mostly good Herefords, but there were a few Shorthorns, too. They were supposed to be cattle for a foundation herd. I was working at the Pawnee Agency at that time and I was the man responsible for issuing cattle to the Pawnees. I issued ten head to a family. I would issue more cattle to the places that had the best feed and herds. From the first calf crop we would take back one calf, and then three calves a year for the next two years. That was when ten cows had been issued. Registered bulls were issued later to those whose herds justified it. If a family only had a few cows, it didn't justify issuing a bull, but we helped them get their cows