

robes. For their covers or their saddleblanket.

(Well, this time you're talking about--1898 and 1899--were there still-- were they still using the Chisholm Trail at that time?)

Oh, yeah. 1899 was the last one (cattle drive) that I remember. I know we watched them in 1888 and 1889--we watched them coming through. Long...cattle, chuck wagons and herd of ponies come. Three or four of us kids. Two or three of us ride on one pony and go out there and look at them.

(Was that any time during the year or--)

Long about May or June. They'd pasture them along the road, you know. Just take them slow. Graze along. Longhorns--sometimes--I know we've found horns seven feet long from tip to tip. And when they had grass fires, just like I said, for weeks you could still smell them horns burning (see T-236).

The smell, you know. Maybe die from rattlesnake bite or some other cause, like lightening--lay out there. The carcass would start to dry up and these grass fires come along there and the bones burn up and then the horns--you know, horns are different from bones--you could just smell them horns for days. Nights.

RATIONS: BEEF ISSUE

In them days--you don't see it no more--but the Indians used to be issued beef every other week for their rations. So a certain family--like four or five will get a certain amount of meat--and maybe a larger family get a certain amount of meat--and a smaller family a certain amount. If you got the back one issue, you get the front quarter the next, two weeks after that. You get a different parts of beef every time. And certain ones been entitled to the tongue and heart. So they was changing--different parts