

PROGRAM

Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association

82nd Annual Convention

DALLAS, TEXAS, MARCH 23, 24, 25, 1959

MONDAY, MARCH 23

9:00 A. M.
Registration Lobby, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
2:00 P. M.
Directors' Meeting

TUESDAY, MARCH 24

Registration Lobby, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
9:00 A. M.
Call to Order President Norman Moser
Invocation Honorable R. L. Thornton
Address of Welcome Mayor of Dallas
Response to Address of Welcome Fred R. Korth
Report of the President Norman Moser
Address Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
Senior Senator from Texas
Report of the Attorney Joe G. Montague
Address Dr. Herrell DeGraff
Cornell University

Appointment of Nominating Committee
No General Session Tuesday Afternoon
Standing Committees Will Meet Tuesday Afternoon

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25

MORNING SESSION

9:00 A. M.
Call to Order President Norman Moser
Address Dr. R. L. Nace
U. S. Department of Interior
Address Dr. O. D. Butler
Texas A&M College
Address Dr. L. S. Pope
Oklahoma State University
Report of The Cattleman Committee Bryant Edwards
Report of Texas Beef Council W. T. Bonner
Report of Nominating Committee
Election of Board of Directors
12:00 Noon
Meeting of New Board of Directors

AFTERNOON SESSION

2:30 P. M.
Call to Order President Norman Moser
Report of Resolutions Committee
Selection of Next Convention City

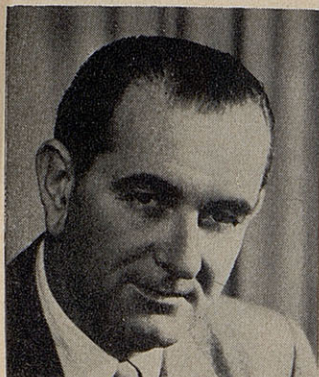
ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAM

MONDAY, MARCH 23

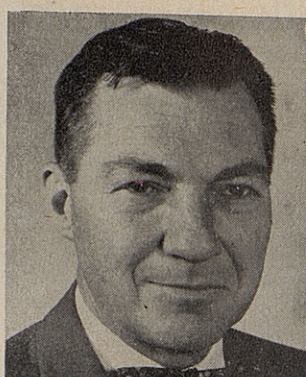
8:00 P. M.—ROUNDUP Square Dance Grand Ball Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel

TUESDAY, MARCH 24

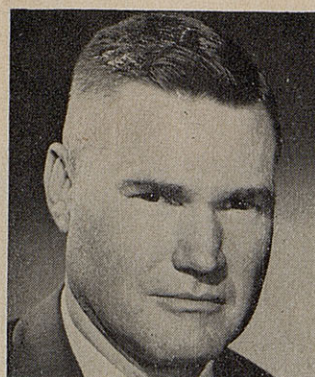
12:00 Noon—Fashion Show and Luncheon for All Ladies Terrace Room, Baker Hotel
8:30 P. M.—Cattlemen's Ball Grand Ball Room, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel
Featuring Russ Morgan and His Orchestra



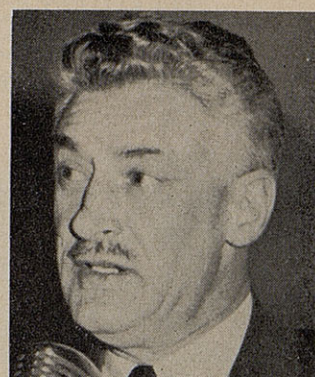
JOHNSON



NACE



BUTLER



DeGRAFF

PROMINENT SPEAKERS TO BE FEATURED AT CONVENTION

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, R. L. Nace, Dr. O. D. Butler, Dr. L. S. Pope and Dr. Herrell DeGraff will be the featured speakers at the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association annual convention, March 23-25.

CATTLEMEN attending the 82nd annual convention of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, March 23-25, will have an opportunity to hear majority leader in the United States Senate, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, on Tuesday, March 23. Senator Johnson, who occupies one of the top positions in United States government today, is well known to Texas ranchmen. He and his family have long been engaged in the ranching business. He will bring a message of great interest to the convention and Norman Moser, president of the Association, urges all members and others interested in the livestock industry to be sure and hear the Senator.

THE WATER OUTLOOK FOR TEXAS

Water is an important resource and the message which will be brought to the convention by R. L. Nace, associate chief of the Water Resource Division of the Department of the Interior, will be of great importance. Mr. Nace is a member of the Geological Society of America and author of many technical reports on problems of water management in the United States.

QUALITIES OF BEEF FOR CONSUMERS

Dr. O. D. Butler, head of the department of animal husbandry of Texas A&M College, will discuss methods which will bring about the production of the kind of beef desired by consum-

ers. The work Dr. Butler has done at A&M has attracted nation-wide attention. His message to this convention will be of primary importance to all beef producers.

NEW HORIZONS IN BEEF PRODUCTION

Each year the production of beef cattle on the ranges of this country becomes more and more complicated and each day new developments are taking place which are of great value and importance to cattle producers. A down-to-earth discussion of these new developments will be given by Dr. L. S. Pope, professor of animal husbandry at Oklahoma State University, where his job is principally concerned with beef cattle feeding and management.

CATTLE NUMBERS AND PRICES

Texas had an increase of ten per cent in the total number of cattle during 1958. The effect of this increase in the cattle population and its effect on prices will be discussed by Dr. Herrell DeGraff, Babcock Professor of Food Economics, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Dr. DeGraff always brings a very important message to members of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and this year promises to be no exception.

OTHER FEATURES

Many other interesting speakers and committee reports will be heard during

the two-days' sessions. Officers and directors urge all members to make an effort to be present at all meetings.

ENTERTAINMENT

A committee headed by L. T. Potter, president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and with L. H. True as general chairman, have arranged a program of entertainment which will be outstanding as all previous conventions in Dallas have been. Ray W. Wilson is vice chairman of the general committee and Ben H. Carpenter is chairman of the entertainment committee. James K. Wilson, Sr., is chairman of the reception committee. Other members of the committee are James W. Aston, Milton Brown, J. Ben Critz, Homer M. Gibbs, Monroe May, C. B. Peterson, Jr., J. Z. Rowe, James H. Stewart, Charles A. Straub, Dan C. Williams, W. C. Windsor, Jr. and Ben H. Wooten.

Highlight of the entertainment program will be the cattleman's ball, featuring Russ Morgan and his orchestra. This dance will be held in the grand ballroom of the new Sheraton-Dallas Hotel at 8:30 p. m., Tuesday, March 24.

A roundup square dance for all members and guests will also be held in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, at 8:30 p. m., Monday, March 23.

The ladies will be entertained with a fashion show at noon, March 24, in the Terrace Room of the Baker Hotel.



J. A. (Jim) Stroud, the boss at far right, and eight cowboys and the wrangler are shown with the Mexican herd they drove from Lajitas to Alpine in early 1917.

Trail Driving in the

By W. D. SMITHERS
Author — Photographer

BIG BEND

IN 1916 and 1917, the Old Trail Driving days of the seventies were partially revived in the Big Bend Country by ranchmen and cattle buyers.

The herds they drove were not the Old Texas Longhorn cattle nor were they driven as far as Fort Dodge, Kans. The cattle were not much better than the Longhorns, but they only had to be driven 65 to a little over 100 miles to the nearest railroad.

It was when the Mexican Revolution was getting bad. The ranchmen in Mexico were getting their cattle out of the country before the revolutionists or the federal soldiers took them. The cattle market in Mexico was ruined and anyone that was willing to take the risk and trouble to get a herd out of Mexico, was able to buy cheap cattle.

CROSSING THE RIVER

Along about 400 miles of this part of the United States and Mexican border, there were four places where the U. S. Customs Service allowed the cattle to cross. These places were El Paso, Presidio, Lajitas, and Stillwell's Crossing. El Paso was best, being right on the railroad, but from all the other parts of Mexico the cattle had to cross at the nearest stations, and from these places the long drives were made.

In 1916 and 1917, the import duty on cattle was \$10.00 a head, as compared to today, based on the weight and classification of the animal. Those under 200 pounds or over 700 pounds being charged one and a half cents a pound, and those from 200 to 700 pounds, inclusive, are charged a duty of two and a half cents a pound.

MARFA

The cattle that crossed at Presidio were driven to Marfa. The distance was 65 miles. Lajitas was 108 miles from Marfa and a little farther to Alpine. At Alpine were two railroads that could ship cattle out; the Southern Pacific and the K.C.M. & O. or known as the Orient, but now called the Santa Fe. Most of the drives, however, were made to Marfa.

In making the drives, water was the big problem. Most of the best water camps were on the route to Marfa. This route followed up Fresno Creek and the Alimita. This 108-mile drive was made in an average of seven to ten days, depending on the condition of the cattle when they arrived at Lajitas.

All the cattle had to be dipped and sometimes held three days. Thus, when the drive was started, they had to be grazed along. Few people know it, but there is a state law that requires cattle

to be driven at least six miles a day during a cross-country drive. Sheep and goats need only be driven four miles a day.

THE OUTFITS

The outfits that made these drives included either the owners of the cattle, or the wagon boss they put in charge, eight cowboys, the horse wrangler in charge of the remuda, and the cook who drove the four mule chuckwagon. The cowboys, wrangler and the cook were paid \$1.00 per day and grub, but each man had to have his own saddle and bed roll.

THE COOK

The cook in the wagon would travel faster than the herd. He would be told where to make noon camp, and when the herd came up, he had the meal ready. The meal was beef, beans cooked during the night, plenty of dutch oven bread, molasses, and coffee. The good wagon cook's abilities were well known. He seldom had to seek a job for he was sought after by other wagon bosses. A good cook with an outfit would even help get hands for the drive.

The old time wagon cooks are another of the men who helped pioneer the West. Today, they are nearly extinct. The making of dutch oven bread is an art

DURING THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION OF 1916-1917, ANY CATTLEMAN BRAVE ENOUGH TO CHANCE THE RISK AND TROUBLE, COULD DRIVE A HERD OF CHEAP CATTLE FROM MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES.

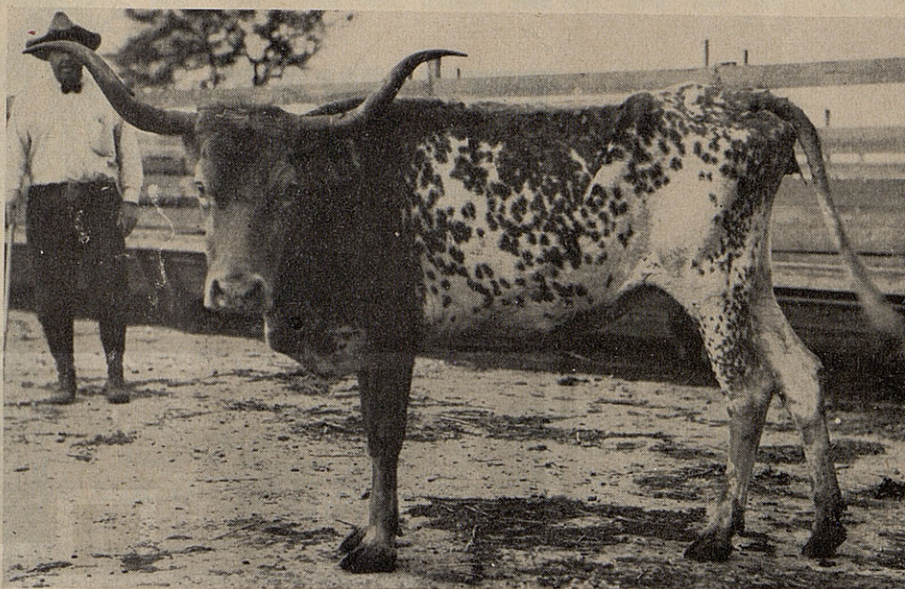
that all cooks are not capable of mastering. The dough had to be made right, the oven must be heated correctly, and it must be ready at the proper time . . . but, most important there must be plenty of it for ten hungry men. Those cooks earned their dollar a day . . . the cowboys did too.

THE COWBOY

To be hired for one of these drives, a man must qualify as a good all around cowboy. He must be willing to work long and hard hours. There were no pens suitable to hold a herd between Alpine, Marfa and Lajitas, so night herding had to be done by the same men who made the drive during the day. The number of night-riding hours varied with the size of the herd, the time of the year, and the kind of herd that was driven . . . such as the big, wild steers. The boss decided if two, three, or four riders were needed to night-ride . . . then the number of dark hours were divided among all the men, except the cook.

The first hands took over the herd at dark, right after supper. It might be a two, three, or four hour shift . . . but it would always seem much longer. Even cowboys got lonesome while riding night herd. Smoking was out, unless they could slip away from the herd and take a few drags. In those days all cowboys that smoked, rolled their own from Bull Durham. The men riding the last shift had a long day in the saddle. As soon as it was daylight, the herd would be on the trail again.

Cowboys are not supposed to get tired. There was a remuda for fresh horses, when the cowboy's horse got tired, but he had to stick in the saddle from twelve to sixteen hours each day. But . . . what other work could he do that would earn him a dollar a day and grub? From the time he was a small boy he knew he would be a cowboy, and now he was



A "puro Mexicano" . . . the type cattle driven out of Mexico during the 1916 and 1917 period. Wild and mean, he could cause much trouble.

proving that he was. He was doing his part in driving 600 Mexican steers and cows about 100 miles over desolate and mountainous country.

NO EASY TASK

Driving these wild Mexican cattle was no easy task. Many things could happen . . . and often did. If the cattle had been driven a long distance from a ranch in Mexico before they cross at Lajitas, they are easier to handle on the drive and at night herding. After the second or third day they will string out better and follow the pointer (the rider who rides at the head of the herd, selecting the route the cattle will follow). The other cowboys keep the herd from spreading out and urge the drags to move along faster. The cowboy had to have a lot of

patience when he was making a drive. Often they would not travel faster than a mile and a half an hour. The riders often got out of the saddle and walked along, leading their horses by the reins, especially if it was cold.

THE WRANGLER

The wrangler's part of a drive or on a ranch is very important, but few know that he is a part of the outfit. He is in charge of all the horses. When the wagon boss called out "remuda," he would throw the bunch of horses at a suitable place . . . away from the cattle. With the aid of several cowboys and their ropes, they formed a rope corral around the horses. Unsaddling their horses outside the rope, the cowboys would lead their horses inside, select a fresh mount and saddle a fresh horse. The ranch horses are trained to recognize the rope corrals and they don't try to break out. They stay in the bunch until led out, or until the cowboys roll up the rope corral. "Remuda" is a Spanish word meaning a replacement.

Many of the herds that were not driven to Marfa or Alpine were put on various ranches as stockers . . . others were shipped to Fort Worth and San Antonio, and many shipments were made to Scott and Camp in El Paso. At that time, good American steers were bringing about \$50.00, but some of these Mexican steers, averaging three years old and weighing from 600 to 700 pounds, were sold at Alpine and Marfa from \$26.00 to \$28.00 a head. Even at these prices, the men that drove them up from the Rio Grande claim that they made money on them . . . even after they paid \$10.00 a head import duty on each one.



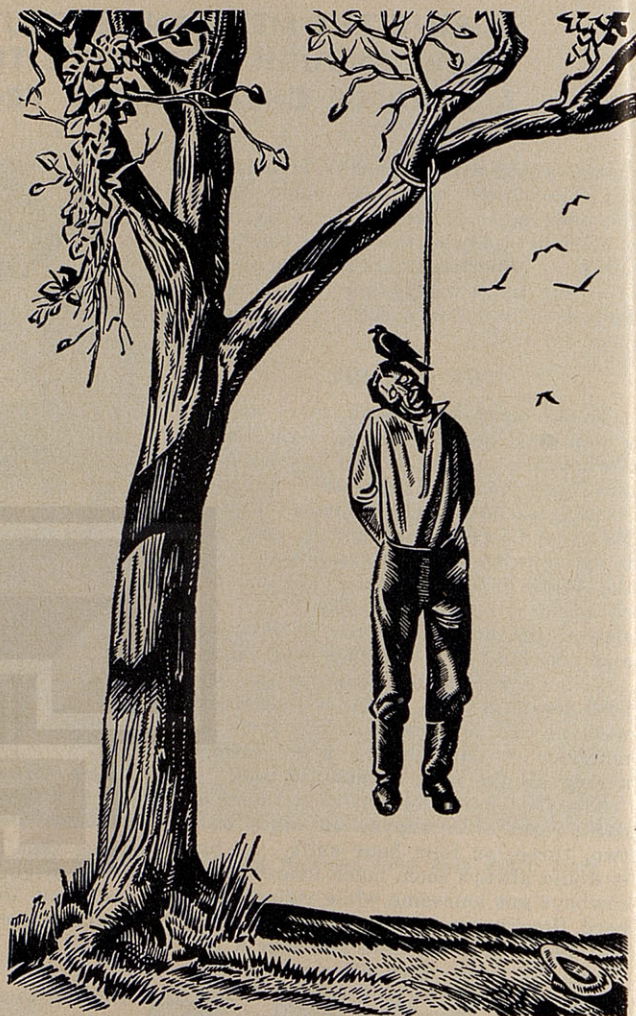
The cook and chuckwagon, ready to start the day's drive. His mules and wagon also carried the bed rolls of the riders. The dogs by the side were often helpful around the cattle.

THE WAY THEY RAN

To Onie J. Sheeran of the Nueces.
Mighty Few of the Limb-Splitters Could
Outrun Him. How Often Have His Before-
Daylight Coffee and Yarns Warmed My
Whole Being!

By J. FRANK DOBIE

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is chapter VI of "The Longhorns," the nineteenth chapter published in successive March issues of THE CATTLEMAN by special permission of the author, J. Frank Dobie. Each chapter of "The Longhorns" is dedicated to some outstanding individual . . . in this case, Onie J. Sheeran.



MAN DOES everything best—or worst; and next to thunder and lightning, nothing could put more terror into a herd of man-fearing Longhorns than Man himself, either intentionally or unintentionally. Many a stampede was started by some prank of boyish innocence. That's one reason why many trail bosses would not allow a boy along.

Along about 1900, Jim Dobie bought the Dubose cattle on the Barbón and sent Sid Grover to receive them. After branding them, Sid Grover decided to hold them overnight in a pen and detailed men to ride around it, two at a time. Some bosses preferred to put a man inside the pen to keep the cattle stirred up and awake against surprise.

The night was rather cold, and when Charlie Dubose and one of the Pierce boys—both of them just kids—came in from their

guard, they were delighted at the spectacle Old Mose a Negro cowboy, presented. He was lying on his back, dead asleep, with his feet towards the fire. One great flat, splay foot had got from under the blanket and, with the big toe forked out, was spread towards the fire like a monster ham being spitted.

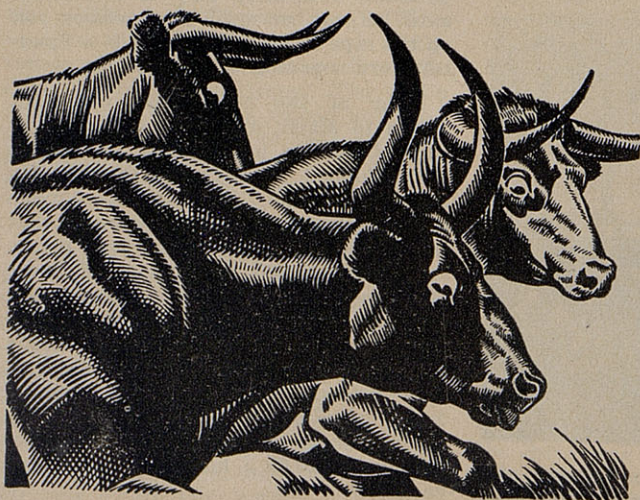
The boys decided to see how close they could bring a chunk of fire to Old Mose's sole before he winced. They moved a mesquite chunk up fairly close; Mose did not notice it. They brought it closer and closer. At last they began to sniff the burning horny growth that covered the old darkey's soles. Yet, apparently, he felt it no more than a cow feels the burn on the end of her horn. (He was like the barefooted gal from Arkansas. "Sal, take yer foot off that thar coal," her granny called out. "Wall now, which foot?" Sal wanted to know.)

Then the burn got through the horny sole and struck the quick! Mose jumped with the alacrity of a Spanish bull and at the same time let out a yell that would have done credit to sixteen Comanches. The cattle awoke as quick as he did and had knocked the fence down and were on their way to Jericho before the boys on herd knew what had happened.

"Then he hung hisself so he wouldn't stampede no more cattle." That's the way a quiet little old man, a certain Chaucerian shyness and gentleness in him and very religious, named Alonzo Mitchell, of Lampasas, Texas, tells it.

"That year (1875)," he said, "we were taking up a mixed herd to Wichita, Kansas. It was mixed sure enough—cows, bulls, steers, but no calves or yearlings. Lots of times a man couldn't tell from the looks of one of those cows that she was going to have a calf before daylight. She was wiry and ga'nt and could run, jumping bushes like a deer, even when about to bring a calf. Some of our cows begun having calves before we got across the Brazos River, and they kept on having calves all the way up. Generally they'd be dropped on the bed ground at night. The next morning we'd shoot 'em in the head with six-shooters and go on. A calf just born is too wobbly on its

(Continued on page 68)



GATHERING BUFFALO BONES

By WAYNE GARD

From the author's forthcoming book,
THE GREAT BUFFALO HUNT

AFTER wolves, vultures, and decay were done with the carcasses, only the bones, strewn on the ranges told where the buffaloes had been slaughtered. In places where the hunters had made stands, the bones formed a whiteness that could be seen for miles. They were a nuisance to farmers trying to break the virgin sod.

Yet even the bones were not there for long. Early settlers—fool hoe men in the eyes of the cowmen—quickly discovered that the skeletons had a cash value. For the penniless granger, beset by drouth and grasshoppers and unable in some instances even to find wild game for the dinner table of his dugout or sod house, the bones were a godsend. He could load his wagon with them, drive into town, and trade his load for necessities that would last his family until the next trip. Except for the buf-

"In 1874 John R. Cook saw along the Santa Fe right of way, twenty miles ahead of the track from Granada, a rick of bones twelve feet high, nearly that wide at the base and a half a mile long."

falo bones, many an early homesteader on the plains would have had to go back east as a failure. They enabled him to stay until he had a crop ready to sell.

The gatherers of bones did not always wait for the completion of the slaughter. Some followed closely in the wake of the hide hunters. Sometimes they even were ahead of the railroad builders, leaving their piles of bones along the right of way at points that soon would have stations.

Big Business in 1870

George W. Thompson recalled that in 1870 the gathering and shipping of buf-

falo bones began to be big business along the Kansas Pacific Railroad. For several miles around Hays City, he said, they were piled ten feet high along the railroad sidings awaiting shipment.

Freight trains that had carried supplies to the frontier hauled bones to carbon works in St. Louis and other cities. There the newer bones were prepared for use in refining sugar, since the calcium phosphate neutralized the acid in the cane juice. The old, weather-beaten ones were ground into meal for sale as fertilizer. A few of the choice ones went into bone china. The horns, which brought from a fraction of a cent to one and a half cents a pound in



Buffalo carcasses and bones. Drawing by Theodore R. Davis. From Harper's Weekly, February 24, 1872. Print from the Denver Public Library.

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World wide research has proved that finely ground phenothiazine—particles 10 microns (1/25000th of an inch) and smaller—produces the greatest worming action. And new COOPA-FINE gives you more than 3 times as many 10-micron-or-smaller phenothiazine particles, *by weight*, as any other worming compound! That's why COOPA-FINE *reaches* more worms (especially the smaller species) ... *kills more worms!* For better worm control than ever before possible, get new COOPA-FINE—the only super-fine phenothiazine in America. At your dealer, now!



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For Sheep & Goats
Controls tape worm as well as most other worms.

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The best economy is *results* ... and new COOPA-FINE gives the best results for your money!

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TYPE OF WORM	EFFECTIVENESS OF	
	COOPA-FINE	Ordinary Pheno.
Large stomach	99% (approx.)	90% (approx.)
Brown stomach	up to 80%	40 to 50%
Lesser stomach	up to 80%	40 to 50%
Black-scour	50 to 80%	25 to 40%
Bankrupt	50 to 80%	25 to 40%
Small intestinal	85 to 95%	25 to 40%
Nodular	85 to 95%	70% (approx.)
Large-mouthed bowel	85 to 95%	70 to 80%



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Kansas towns, provided material for buttons, combs, and knife handles.

To the south, the new Santa Fe Railroad was as interested in bones as was the Kansas Pacific. The salvaged bones, recalled L. C. Fouquet, "came in handy as the settlers hauled them to Hutchinson, where there was a firm that shipped them by carloads. The side-tracks were lined with stacks of bones. They brought \$2.50 to \$3 a ton, and the horns \$6 to \$8 a ton."

About the time the rails reached Dodge City, in September, 1872, a man with a two-horse team began bringing in bones and dumping them in a big pile along a siding. Some of the hide hunters poked fun at him and dubbed him Old Buffalo Bones. But he persisted and, the next year, brought out his son with a second team. In two years he shipped more than three hundred carloads of bones and made a small fortune. He had more to show for his work than did many a hunter.

Dodge City Chief Market

Soon Dodge City became the chief Kansas market for bones, as well as for hides. For miles east of town, bones were piled along the railroad until the Santa Fe had cars enough to load them. The homesteader who drove in with a load could always find a buyer on Front Street. Some farmers, who were busy in their fields, sold their buffalo bones to freighters at \$2 to \$2.50 a ton. The price in Dodge City averaged about \$8, sometimes ranging as high as \$14. It became a common Kansas saying that "buffalo bones are legal tender in Dodge City."

In the dry air of western Kansas it took a great many bones to make a ton. To cause the bones to weigh more, some sellers would throw water over the load in their wagon. Others would wet those loaded in railroad cars before they were weighed.

In the winter of 1874-75, Arthur C. Bill and his cousin, each with a wagon, a yoke of oxen, and a saddle pony, gathered bones from the prairies between Dodge City and Camp Supply. They piled them along the trail where freighters for the government were glad to have a pay load for their return trip north. In Dodge the pair received \$7 to \$9 a ton for bones and \$12 to \$15 a ton for hoofs and horns. The hoofs were used in making glue.

Thirty-One Million Buffaloes

After making inquiries, Henry Inman estimated that, in Kansas alone, \$2,500,000 was paid for buffalo bones gathered on the prairies between 1868 and 1881. This figure was based on an average price of eight dollars a ton. On the assumption that about one hundred skeletons were required to make a ton of bones, this gathering of bones represented the slaughter of more than thirty-one million buffaloes.

Major Richard Irving Dodge, who was in close touch with the Kansas hunting and bone gathering, estimated that the Santa Fe shipped 1,135,300 pounds of bones in 1872, 2,743,100 pounds in 1873, and 6,914,950 in 1874. This, he believed,

3 all-new tools to make LEAFY hay

There's big news this year in haymaking! Allis-Chalmers is introducing three new, faster, smoother-working hay tools.

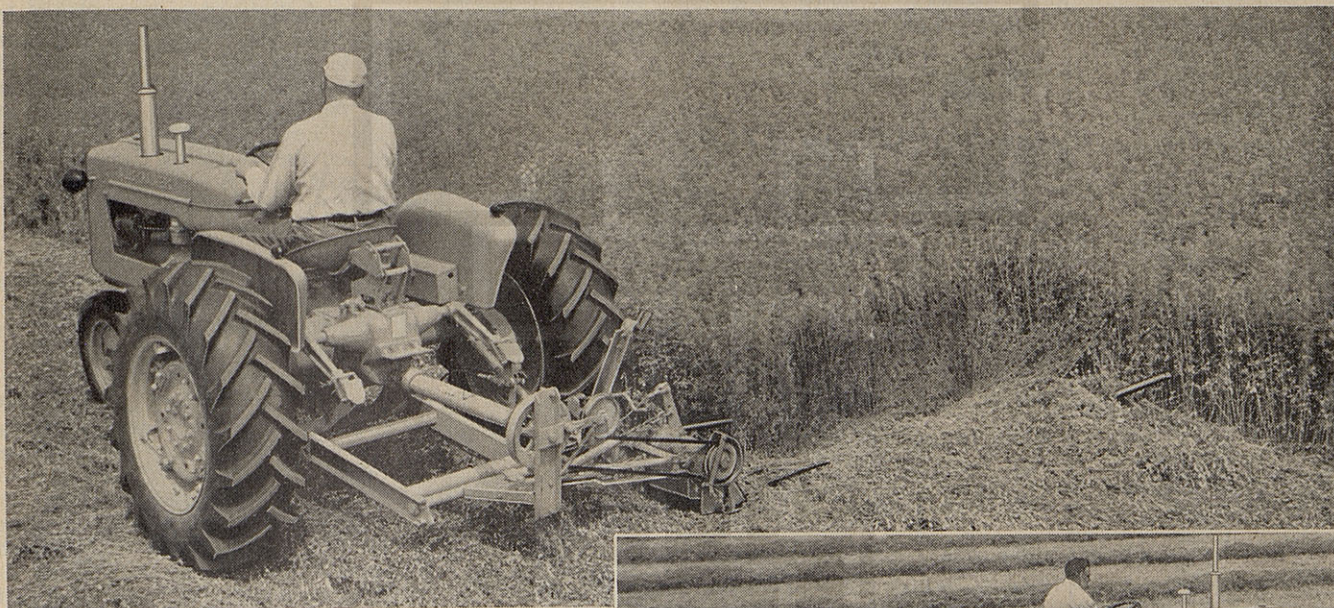
First is the rugged, no-pitman Model 80-R, tractor-mounted mower with TWIN-WHEEL balanced drive. Smooth, fast action, cuts cleaner and quieter.

Second, the super-smooth, tractor-mounted No. 77 parallel-bar rake moves hay a shorter distance from

swath to windrow . . . saves more leaves.

Third, the No. 10 Model ROTO-BALER rolls hay into leafy, weather-resistant round bales—*non-stop*.

Now you can make better hay . . . faster. Save the leafy, nutritious goodness for more livestock gains . . . increase production and profits. Ask your Allis-Chalmers dealer how these new tools help you make first-choice hay.

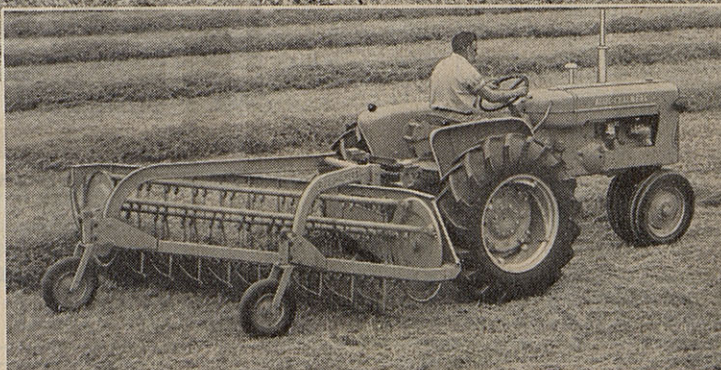


New Mower! The 80-R brings you new advantages in a no-pitman mower. It has TWIN-WHEEL drive and new bridge-built frame for maximum strength and rigidity. Glides through heaviest hay — cuts faster, cleaner. Quick-attaches to A-C tractors. Trail-type No. 7 mower fits all make tractors.

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New No. 10 Model ROTO-BALER! Offers all the advantages of weather-resistant round bales . . . with non-stop operation. Companion to the standard model—lowest-priced, big-capacity baler on the market.

*Make the BIG MOVE
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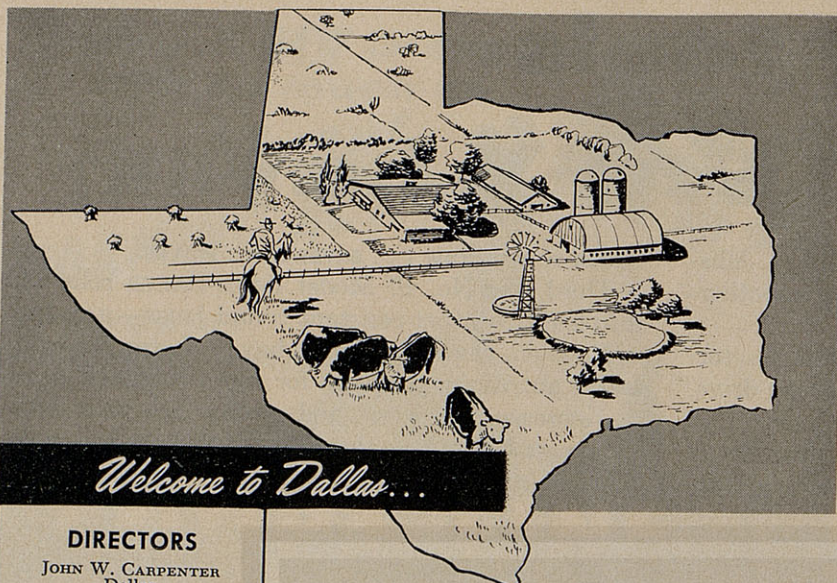
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We are happy you are meeting in Dallas again... and hope you enjoy the fellowship and hospitality that awaits you.

Much of the capital provided by Southland Life for the development and growth of the great Southwest is invested in mortgage loans on ranches, farms and homes.

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Model H, Heavy Duty
Competitively priced



Entire unit raises 36" for transport

Quickest, best way to unload trench silos. Loads 1/2 to 2 1/2 tons per min. depending on material and conditions. Fully hydraulic, 1-lever control. Hydraulic digger head elevates 20 ft. Cuts full 6 ft. width. Diam. of digger head 24 in. Fits any low profile tractor, 3-point hitch.

No drive-shafts, universal joints or long chain drives. Simple hook-up and take-off. Built of finest materials and workmanship to give years of service.

For details & literature, contact FC



THE VASSAR CO.
PERKINS, OKLA.

was about a third of the total for all railroads, which he estimated at 32,380,050 for the three years.

Bone gathering in Nebraska followed, on a lesser scale, the Kansas pattern. The white harvest there gave rise to Edwin Ford Piper's poem, "Dry Bones," one stanza of which read:

Springtime outran the furrowings of
raw sod;
There must be bread; in August
the bone pickers
Go harvesting the prairie, dragging
out—
Rich roof for the hundred-legs and
scurrying beetles—
From the fingers of the grass and
spiderweb
Long curving rib and broad white
shoulder blade.

Homesteaders in eastern Colorado also sought eagerly the wasting bones. In 1874 John R. Cook saw along the Santa Fe right of way, twenty miles ahead of the track from Granada, a rick of bones twelve feet high, nearly that wide at the base, and half a mile long. Other places had similar stacks awaiting shipment, mainly to St. Louis and Philadelphia. From one Colorado station, twenty carloads of bones were shipped to St. Louis in a single week. At that time most of the bones were bringing about \$5 a ton, delivered at the railroad, though the price sometimes ran as high as \$9.

Later that year a Denver newspaper, the Rocky Mountain News, noted that the grasshopper plague had sent many frontiersmen out along the Kansas Pacific to pick up bones. One station had shipped twenty carloads to St. Louis in a fortnight. Contractors were paying five dollars a wagonload, which represented five days' work for an industrious picker. As the bones were fast disappearing, most of the gatherers had to drive out thirty to forty miles from the railroad to find enough to fill their wagons. The bones were being shipped to St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg.

San Antonio, Texas, a Big Market

In Texas, as earlier in the middle Plains, the gathering of buffalo bones began before the hunters had completed their slaughter. By the middle of 1877, bones were being shipped north by rail from San Antonio and other points. Some were being loaded at Galveston on coastal steamers destined for Northern markets. On November 29, 1878, the Frontier Echo reported that, since July 1877, 3,333 tons of bones, valued at \$76,599, had been shipped from San Antonio. This must have been figured at eastern prices, since the gatherers received only \$6 to \$8 a ton and later, when the market was glutted, sometimes as little as \$4.

Near his hunting camp on the plains of western Texas, Bob Parrack saw a great pile of bones brought in by one of the early settlers. A passing freighter offered \$1,600 for them, but the owner refused the bid.

In the late 1870's, bones hauled from the Texas Panhandle, where they lay thick on the prairies, were taken north

The Cattleman—Subscription rates: One year, \$3; three years, \$7.50; five years, \$12.00; foreign, one year, \$6.



Bring 'em through the winter strong with range cubes containing Aureomycin

Cows, held-over calves and replacement heifers all need a *fortified* supplement to thrive on range and bring in extra income.

That's why more and more cattlemen are using range cubes!

Now... with the addition of AUREOMYCIN® to range cubes, you can provide your cattle with greater protection against stress and disease.

AUREOMYCIN in range cubes fights "invisible" diseases—fights the secondary invaders that usually follow respiratory infections and infestation by internal parasites. Cattle use

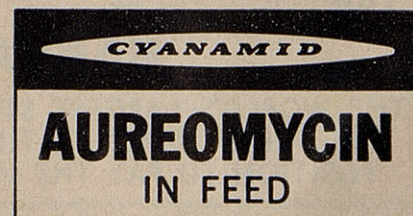
their feed to build health and vigor... put on low-cost weight gains.

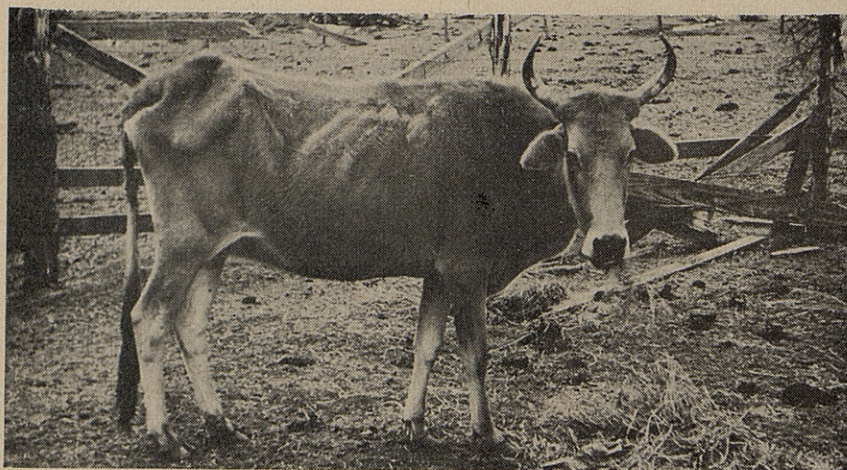
Range cubes containing AUREOMYCIN give you all these advantages:

- Your cows stay healthier, calve more easily.
- You increase chances for a bigger calf crop.
- Your held-over calves put on more pounds per feed dollar invested.
- Your replacement heifers develop soundly, reach vigorous maturity earlier.

Talk to your feed manufacturer or feed dealer. Ask him for range cubes that provide the recommended amount of 70 milligrams of AUREOMYCIN Chlortetracycline per head per day. American Cyanamid Company, Agricultural Division, New York 20, N. Y.

®AUREOMYCIN is American Cyanamid Company's trademark for chlortetracycline.





An example of worm infected cattle that endangers the industry.

Cattle Parasite Danger Threatens Great Loss

New drench proves more effective in killing intestinal worms

MANY LIVESTOCK producers are beginning to realize the great losses occurring from internal parasites in animals. Several million dollars of livestock income are lost annually through weight losses, inability of cattle to get proper nourishment from feed and a decrease in calving — all traceable to worms.

Tapeworms, wire worms, bankrupt worms and other common stomach worms which have been resistant to regular treatments can now be safely and economically controlled. An easily administered drench which has resulted from extensive research is proving more highly effective in killing these intestinal worms. This new formula was inspired and developed when it became evident in many cases the cattle did not respond to usual treatments. The improved formula is known as Tena-Bov.

Numerous tests regarding the effectiveness of phenothiazine drench have proved that worm killing depends on getting a great enough concentration of the dose into the

fourth stomach in sufficient quantity to produce the necessary results.

Research indicates there are no important parasites in the system until the fourth stomach is reached. In ordinary drenches a great portion of the dose is lost or absorbed before it reaches the fourth stomach. The small amount of ordinary drench that goes into the fourth stomach lacks sufficient quantity to kill resistant worms.

This improved cattle wormer is helping livestock men meet an increasing need for combatting worm infections. There is no interference with normal chemical and bacterial actions of the digestive processes when using Tena-Bov. It is given on a full stomach. There is no weight loss as compared with drugs which upset digestion by requiring a fasting period.

Dr. Rogers' Tena-Bov was developed and is manufactured by Texas Phenothiazine Company, Fort Worth, Texas, one of the foremost researchers and manufacturers of animal health products.

Headquarters for Nation's Leading Buyers

KANSAS CITY

THE WORLD'S LARGEST STOCKER AND FEEDER MARKET
THE SUREST PLACE TO FIND THE BUYER WHO IS IN A
POSITION TO PAY THE MOST FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK.

to Dodge City. Dodge still was closer than the Texas railroad points. In addition, because it was nearer to St. Louis and eastern markets, it paid higher prices. Casimero Romero, a prosperous sheepman who moved from New Mexico to the virgin grasslands of the Canadian valley, had a dozen big freight wagons which he used on the trail between Tascosa and Dodge. After bringing barbed wire, bacon, and other freight south, he would load the wagons with bones for the trip north. At Dodge in this period, the bones sometimes brought as much as \$16 to \$18 a ton. The round trip took a month to six weeks, depending on the weather.

Some of the freighters on what remained of the Santa Fe Trail also hauled bones to Dodge or, while waiting there for freight, went out after them. Each freighter had at least one big government-type wagon, often a Studebaker, that could carry up to five tons. Usually he had one or two ordinary farm wagons fastened behind it as trailers. After filling the boxes of their wagons, the freighters would arrange the pelvic bones as pickets around the edge. This would enable them to pile the bones higher and thus carry enormous loads.

Special Spur for Loading Bones

So many buffalo bones from Texas were coming into Dodge that the Santa Fe Railroad built a separate spur for loading them. It also provided special cars, which could be loaded from the top. "I saw many trainloads of bones leaving Dodge City in 1878," recalled Laban H. Records.

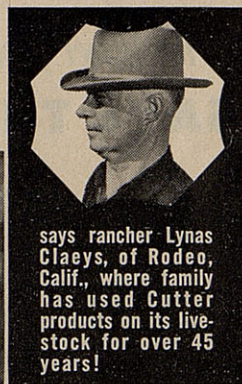
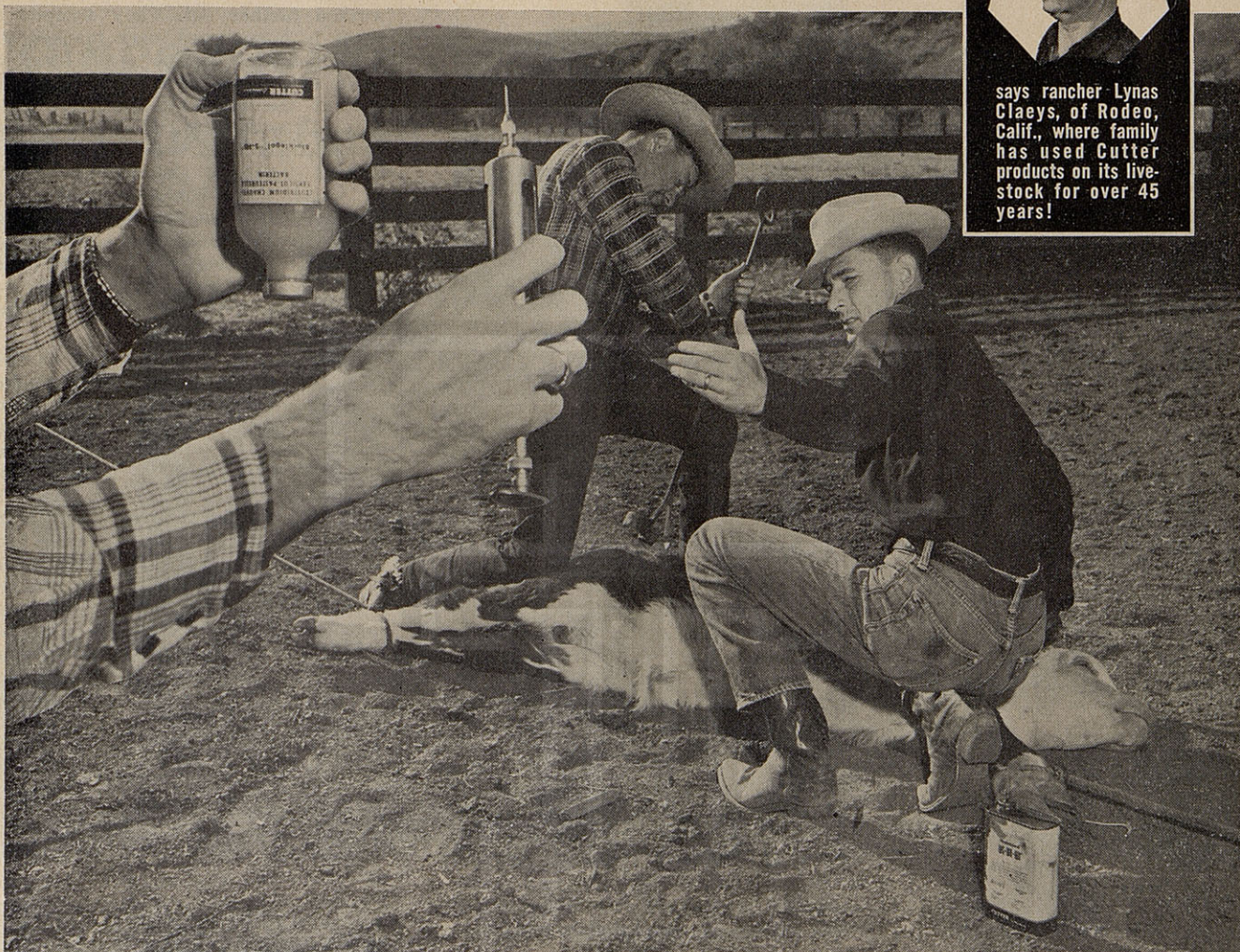
Soon the Texas and Pacific, building west from Fort Worth, was penetrating the Texas grasslands and giving rise to new towns. Among them was Abilene, named for the Kansas cow town, which arose at a point reached by the railroad in 1880. A trainload of bones shipped from Abilene to New Orleans brought such good prices that thousands of gatherers flocked to the ranges. Prairie fires had destroyed many of the bones; but enough were left to provide a boon for those who gathered them and hauled them to the towns, and even an appreciable business for the railroads.

Baird, Abilene, Colorado City, Sweetwater, and Albany became important shipping points for bones. Tom Low and others made good money from hauling them to Sweetwater. At Colorado City in 1881, John W. Mooar, who was hauling barbed wire from the railroad there to the Quitaque section of Charles Goodnight's ranch and provisions for a Texas Ranger camp in Blanco Canyon, came back each time with a load of bones. Usually he received \$12.50 a ton for them. By the time he had delivered all the wire, he had been paid more than \$1,500 for bones.

Bought Sheep Ranch With Bones

As the Texas and Pacific Railroad built from Abilene west to Colorado City, the number of bone gatherers increased. Among them was James R. (Sheep Jim) Lewellen, of Tennessee

"Cutter's my brand for Blackleg protection"



says rancher Lynas Claeys, of Rodeo, Calif., where family has used Cutter products on its livestock for over 45 years!

NOW vaccinate with
BLACKLEGOL® "S-HS"
or BLACKLEGOL® "S"

The ALHYDROX® fortified vaccines

You get 3 IMPORTANT JOBS DONE at once with BLACKLEGOL® "S-HS"—prolonged immunity against BLACKLEG and MALIGNANT EDEMA plus seasonal resistance against SHIPPING FEVER (hemorrhagic septicemia) . . . 3-way protection for little more than the cost of blackleg vaccine alone.

BLACKLEGOL® "S" does the same important jobs where shipping fever is not a problem . . . builds strong immunity against BLACKLEG and MALIGNANT EDEMA.

Both products are fortified with ALHYDROX®, a Cutter research development, that holds vaccine in the animal's tissues, releasing it slowly to build peak immunities.

CHECK YOUR CUTTER CATALOG for more information on the diagnosis, prevention and cure of livestock diseases—or write Dept. 9-89C



SPRING CHECK LIST:

SCREW WORMS AND MAGGOTS?
 K-R-S® kills screw worms and maggots on contact . . . protects fresh wounds. Available in both liquid and smear form.

BLEEDING?
 Cutter STIP® stops bleeding and protects against fly strikes. Handy sifter-top can.

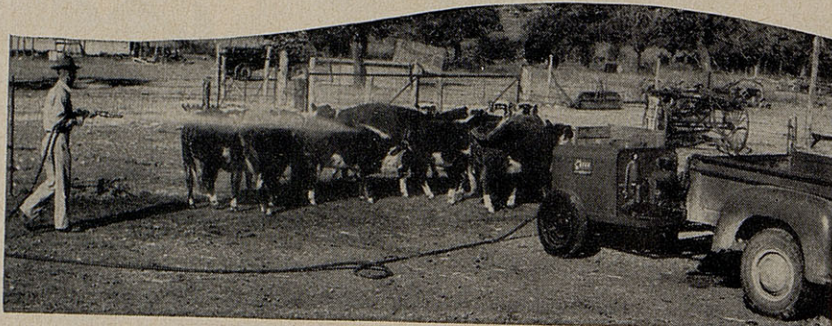
CALF SCOURS?
 With new Scour Go® on your shelf, you'll stop scours fast whenever it crops up. Contains dihydrostreptomycin and Vitamin A . . . gives three-way action.

FROTHY BLOAT?
 Cutter Bloat Remedy acts quickly in emergency conditions.

CUTTER LABORATORIES • BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

Don't let insect pests rob you of livestock profits...

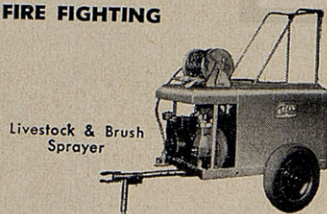
SAVE THAT WEIGHT TO SELL



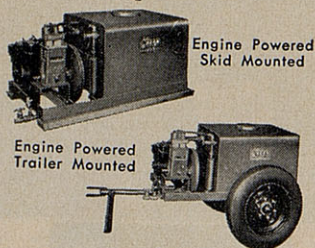
with *John BEAN* HIGH PRESSURE SPRAYING

make these jobs easy, too

**BRUSH CONTROL
DISINFECTING
KILLING WEEDS
WHITEWASHING
FIRE FIGHTING**



Livestock & Brush
Sprayer



Engine Powered
Skid Mounted

Engine Powered
Trailer Mounted

Weight losses from fly and other insect bites can cut livestock weight gains as much as 10%. John Bean high pressure spraying can stop your losses — and also insure better hides and protection from insect-borne diseases.

Why High Pressure Spraying? Because the pressures of 400 lbs. and up delivered by a John Bean sprayer's piston pump provide the penetrating power you need to get down through matted hair to the hide. Only spray applied this way is so effective and lasting.

You'll rate your John Bean sprayer the busiest machine on your ranch, because it does so many jobs well. Kill brush, whitewash corrals or buildings, disinfect barns — whatever the job and spray material, the rugged John Bean pump won't wear out. Its sapphire cylinders are made to last a lifetime.

ASK YOUR JOHN BEAN DEALER TO DEMONSTRATE



John BEAN

LANSING 4, MICHIGAN
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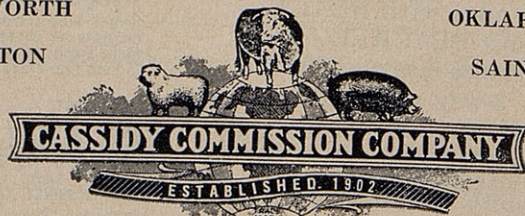
Division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation

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HOME OFFICE, FORT WORTH

CATTLE-HOGS-SHEEP

More than 50 years of satisfactory service to livestock producers on four major markets is your assurance that you, too, will be satisfied. Just "CALL ON CASSIDY" the next time you plan to ship livestock to market. We'll be glad to serve you.

birth. On one of his trips he was gone forty-six days. He made enough money from gathering bones to buy the initial part of his sheep ranch.

The gatherers first scoured the prairies closest to the shipping point, then worked farther out. They dumped the bones in huge heaps, each marked with a sign of ownership, until freighters could haul them to town. Seldom was any of the piles molested. At times, some of the trails to railroad towns were almost filled with bone wagons. As in Kansas, some of the haulers learned to water their bones to make them heavier. One who hauled from Kent county to Colorado City always spent the night at Lone Wolf Creek, where he allowed the bones to soak while he slept. This practice increased their weight by about one-fourth.

In the Texas towns the wagons stood in the streets while buyers went from one to another and offered bids on the contents. After making a sale, the driver moved on to the railroad and added his load to one of the piles along a switch. Often the heaps were six to eight feet high and several hundred yards long. Ben Middleton, one of the gatherers who sold at Abilene, recalled that a huge pile of bones usually could be seen on North First Street, just east of Pine Street. There he generally received \$8 a ton, which meant about \$3 a load. Later, as the bones became scarce, the price rose to \$21 and even \$22 a ton.

All through the summer and fall of 1881, Abilene dealers were busy shipping the white remainders of the vanished buffaloes. They loaded and dispatched thirty-three carloads with 465 tons in July, thirty-seven carloads with 555 tons in August, and thirty-nine carloads with 585 tons in September.

Among the bone gatherers along the advancing line of the Texas and Pacific was an Englishman, Jimmie Kilfoile. Sometimes he even piled his buffalo bones ahead of the construction crews to await the rails that would carry them east. He obtained \$10 to \$14 a ton, clearing \$900 for the bones that he had gathered on a single ranch near Big Spring.

As the bone boom along the Texas and Pacific subsided, Kilfoile operated a freighting service from Sherman and Fort Worth northwest to Mobeetie in the Texas Panhandle. On his return trips, he loaded his wagons with bones. As there were more of them than he could haul at once, he left the surplus in monster piles, marking each with the letter K, scrawled on the skull of a buffalo bull. Some of his drivers thought he was crazy to pile the bones "but a heap crazier to put his brand on 'em as if he was afeared anybody would steal 'em."

Bone Piles Half a Mile Long

Before the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad was completed through the Panhandle in 1887, Kilfoile abandoned his other freighting and gave all his attention to hauling bones. At every station he had huge piles, often eight or

"Easy to handle MoorMan's Mintrate Range Blocks save us labor"

*says rancher
Dale Nix,
Canadian, Texas*



"Since we started using MoorMan's Mintrate Range Blocks* we feed once a week instead of once a day. We can operate our 17,000 acre ranch with fewer men. The way the blocks stack so close together, we save on storage space, too," says rancher Nix.

"Our cows really go for the Range Blocks. They can eat what they need any time they want it. The men like the easy handling of the 33½ pound blocks and they stack well for hauling in the pickup." Dale Nix goes on to say, "To feed, we just toss them out on the range. There's no feeder equipment to build and, one man can tend many more cattle."

Rancher Nix feeds MoorMan's Range Blocks exclusively because, from his tests he knows, they give him greater profits. He says, "MoorMan's Range Blocks stimulate digestion, therefore, the cows are thriftier and stay in better condition. Our bulls are in tip-top shape. Cows have less calving troubles. We get 95 per cent calf crop with our mature herd. On a test we ran, calves from cows on Mintrate Blocks outweighed the check herd . . . had more flesh and bloom."

Range Blocks are made in three different formulas for *good*, *average* and *sparse* range. Your MoorMan Man can tell you the right combination for your range. He also has special prices on 50 to 200 ton orders or contracts for future feeding. Moorman Manufacturing Company, Dept. B93, Quincy, Illinois.

MoorMan's* Mintrate Range Blocks

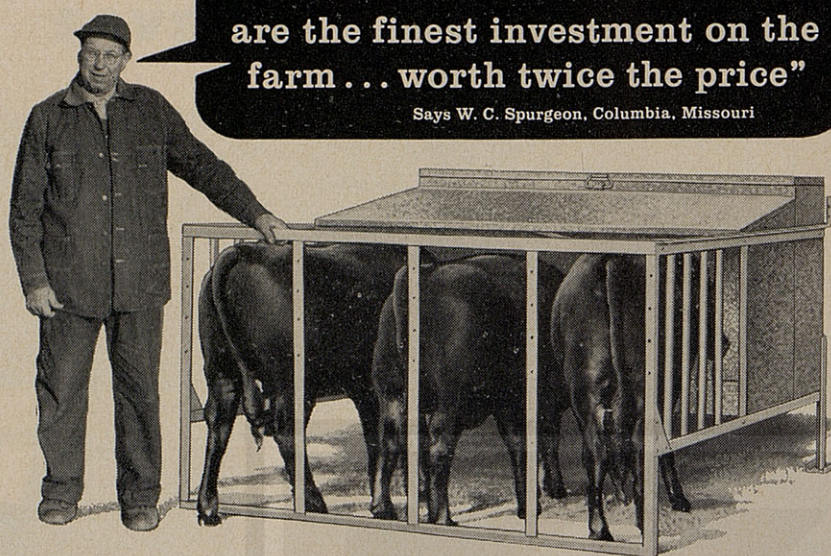
Since 1885—74 years of Friendly Service

—Mineralized, vitaminized protein blocks with urea added to help cattle make faster, low-cost gains.

*Trademark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

**"BROWER CREEP FEEDERS
are the finest investment on the
farm... worth twice the price"**

Says W. C. Spurgeon, Columbia, Missouri



"Since I've had my Brower Calf Creep Feeder, my calves are from 50 to 75 pounds heavier at weaning and ready for market up to a month sooner. The stalls keep out the larger cattle, and this saves feed. My feeder is waterproof, handy and easy to fill. I think it's the finest investment on the farm; anyone who wants good fat calves needs one. Nothing will pay better; it's worth twice the price".

BROWER CALF CREEP FEEDER

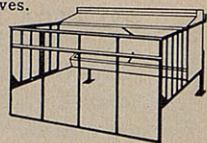
- ★ KEEPS COWS OUT • SAVES FEED
- ★ BIG CAPACITY • SAVES TIME, WORK
- ★ HEAVIER WEANING WEIGHT
- ★ MORE PROFIT

Get heavier, upgraded calves at weaning... better price, earlier marketing with Brower's Calf Creep Feeder. Weather tight—keeps feed dry in any weather. Anchors solidly at all 4 corners—stays put. Sturdy angle iron stalls keep out larger cattle; stalls fold to top for easy towing through gates. Steel skids; hopper and trough of heavy, rust-resisting Armco Zincgrip. Shipped knocked-down to save freight; easy to assemble.

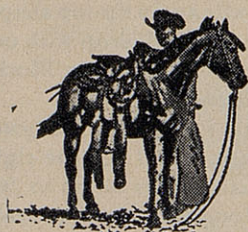
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BROWER MFG. CO., Box 1947, Quincy, Illinois**



NOW AVAILABLE IN 2 SIZES! Double stall creep feeder (above) holds 30 bushels, takes care of 40 calves; single stall creep feeder (below) holds 12 bushels, takes care of 20 calves.



NEWS, PICTURES, STORIES ABOUT HORSES



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HORSE LOVER'S MAGAZINE

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RICHMOND 4, CALIFORNIA

On Sale at the Larger News Stands.

Your brand is your coat of arms, but it is of little use unless it is recorded.

ten feet high and more than half a mile long. A buyer from St. Louis, John Young, bought all of them at \$6 to \$8 a ton, which brought Kilfoile more than \$25,000.

Although the bone boom seldom lasted more than two or three years in any one section, the gathering often continued on a smaller scale for a decade. G. N. Jowell, who moved to the western Panhandle in 1887, helped gather several wagonloads in 1888-89. "We received \$8 a ton for the bones. I have seen bones stacked twelve feet high and at least half a mile long beside the railroad tracks at Amarillo. It was a great help to the settlers." As late as 1899, when Bob Parrack moved his family to the Quaker settlement at Estacado, he gathered a load of bones and hauled them to Canyon.

Texas railroads shipped more than half a million tons of buffalo bones. Even at \$6 a ton, that meant more than three million dollars for the gatherers.

In the spring of 1884, the gathering began on a large scale in the North. Indians, half-bloods, and whites brought out the Red River carts that had hauled many a load of robes and hides and meat and filled them with the whitening bones.

That year the gathering was especially large in Dakota Territory. "The bone business is beginning to boom in this vicinity," said the Dickinson Press on May 24. "Several loads have been brought in during the week. We understand that the business will be entered into on a large scale during the present season and will give employment to a number of men." On June 14, Beckett and Foote advertised for a thousand tons of bones. On June 28 two wagon trains came in with bones. One had 27 yokes of oxen. The other, with 24 yokes, came from Deadwood, in the Black Hills. It was owned by Peter Bland and Arthur Johnson.

At sidings of the Northern Pacific and other railroads, long piles of bones became a familiar sight. Often they were ten to twelve feet high and more than a quarter mile long, containing hundreds of tons. At Minot, in northern Dakota, Fred Stoltz began buying with a free hand. From Ipswich, a hundred carloads were shipped in three weeks in the summer.

Soon the activity spread into Montana. At Miles City a single firm shipped more than two hundred tons in 1885. From this and other river towns, freighters were going as far as a hundred miles on each side of the stream to load bones and haul them to boat landings or railroad sidings. One, with eight wagons, crushed many of the bones he gathered. He sacked the meal and shipped it to a fertilizer company in Michigan. He received \$18 a ton for the crushed bones and \$12 a ton for the uncrushed ones.

Meanwhile, Fred Stoltz continued to buy vast quantities of bones in northern Dakota. At one time he had in stacks along the railroad tracks at Minot enough bones to fill five hundred

(Continued on Page 67)



here's why...

TEXAS
GRASS
IS COMING
BACK*



Up to 98% kills of unwanted growth are reported by Texas ranchers who have root plowed with Cat Equipment. Here, a Cat D8 Tractor of Hudson and Sparks, Conservation Contractors of Colorado City, Texas pulls a root plow through the ground at an 18" depth, cutting mesquite and brush below the bud zone. Fins kick lateral roots to the surface for more effective kill. Seeding is done at the same time as the rootplowing.

Economical Caterpillar Diesel Tractors, pulling giant root plows, are turning the tide! Vast expanses of brush country, supporting one cow to 30 acres, are being converted to lush acres of grasslands, capable of supporting an animal in 10 acres. *And costs are within reach of most every rancher.*

Low operating costs of the Cat track-type Tractor, high per cent of kill by the wide-cutting root plow, and a one-step plowing and seeding operation make rootplowing profitable for all Texas ranchers.

Beef-yield per acre usually doubles and the Federal Conservation Program pays up to 50 per cent of the cost (limits—\$5 per acre or \$1000 per ranch per year)—so your pay-off is fast and sure.

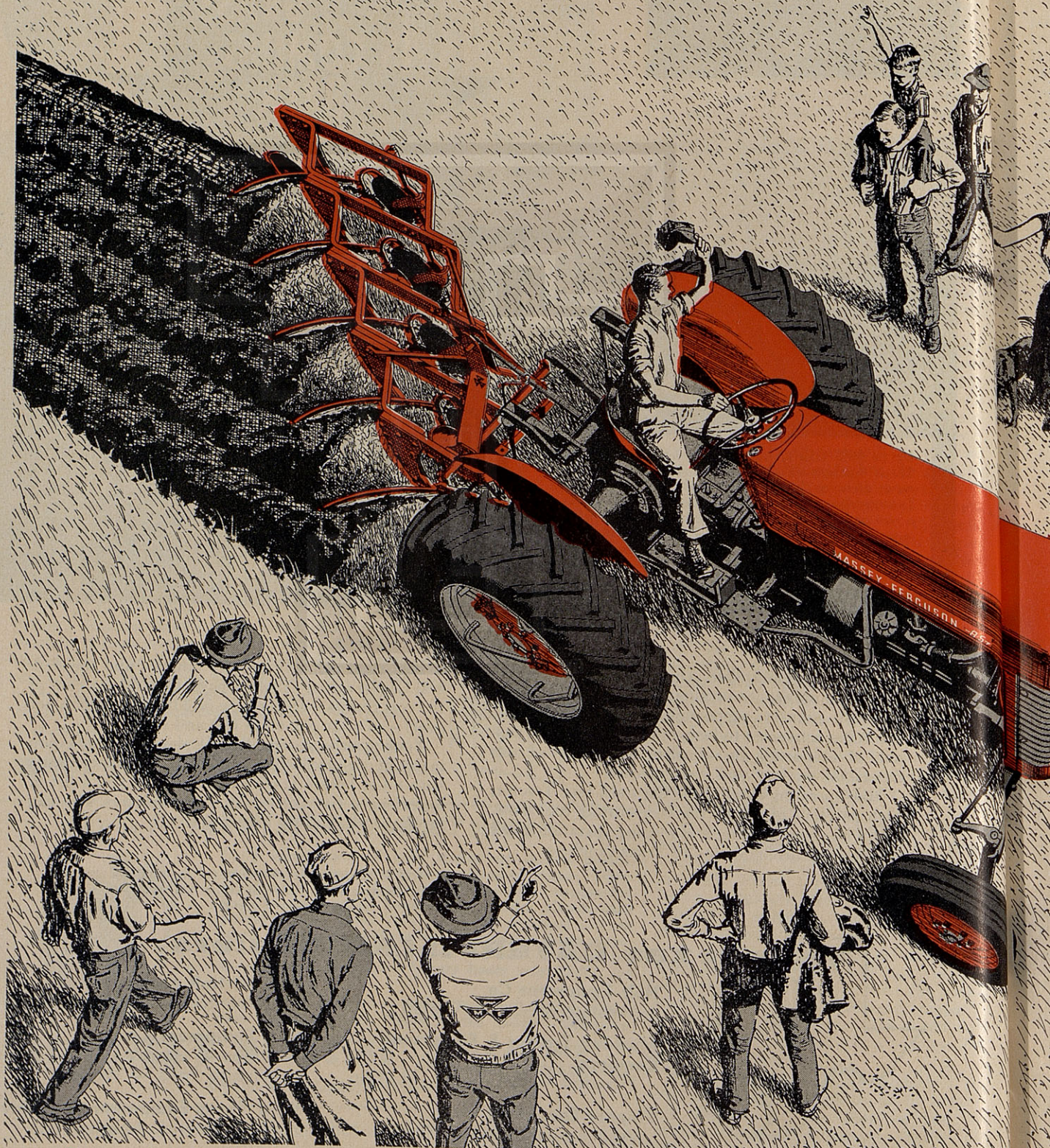
Your nearby Caterpillar Dealer can show you many more profitable advantages of rootplowing with a Cat Diesel Tractor and can give you a list of experienced Cat Conservation Contractors who can do the work. Call on him today!

**Title of an article appearing in the January 3rd issue of Saturday Evening Post. Your Cat Dealer will send you a free reprint on request.*



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Weslaco — Corpus Christi
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San Antonio — Austin
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Dallas — Gladewater —
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Power a-plenty for this 5-bottom plow . . . Fully mounted with Ferguson System control . . . No depth-gauge wheels or

Look, compare . . . you'll be a Massey-Ferguson man

FIRST FERGUSON SYSTEM TRACTOR IN THE "60 HORSE" CLASS

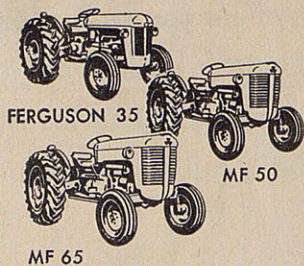
*All-new MF 85 . . . 5-plow work capacity,
for diversified farming*

Where heavy tillage power and row crop versatility is a must, a great new tractor is making news. It's the new MF 85, and it harnesses 5-plow power as never before! This is the *big* tractor farmers have been asking for. It has power to spare to work the new fully mounted 5-bottom Massey-Ferguson safety-beam plow. And it puts its power to work as no other tractor can, with its specially engineered Ferguson System of precise draft and implement control.

New kind of big power. It used to be that a tractor in the "60 horse" class was strictly a lugger, or worked semi-mounted tools at best. The new MF 85 changes all that! It brings to big farms all the advantages formerly available only in smaller Ferguson System tractors . . . *plus* big 5-plow work capacity.

When the job calls for it, the MF 85 will lug right along with much heavier tractors. Yet on lighter jobs, the MF 85 wastes no fuel on excessive tractor weight.

A real all-job tractor. The MF 85 is truly versatile; it brings a new kind of precision-work plowing and cultivating to row-crop farming. It handles more *fully mounted* implements than any other tractor in its power class . . . with far greater mobility, maneuverability and precise implement control than is possible with pull-type or semi-mounted tools. The MF 85's 3-point hitch has interchangeable ball sockets to accommodate *all* 3-point hitch tools. Ask for a demonstration now!



3 other great tractors in the most wanted power classes, all with the world-famous Ferguson System of precise draft and implement control. The *Ferguson 35* with 3-plow power, is the world's most popular and most copied tractor. The *MF 50* is the deluxe tractor in the 3-plow class. And the *MF 65* sets the pace in the 4-plow class. See them all at your Massey-Ferguson dealer's!



MASSEY-FERGUSON

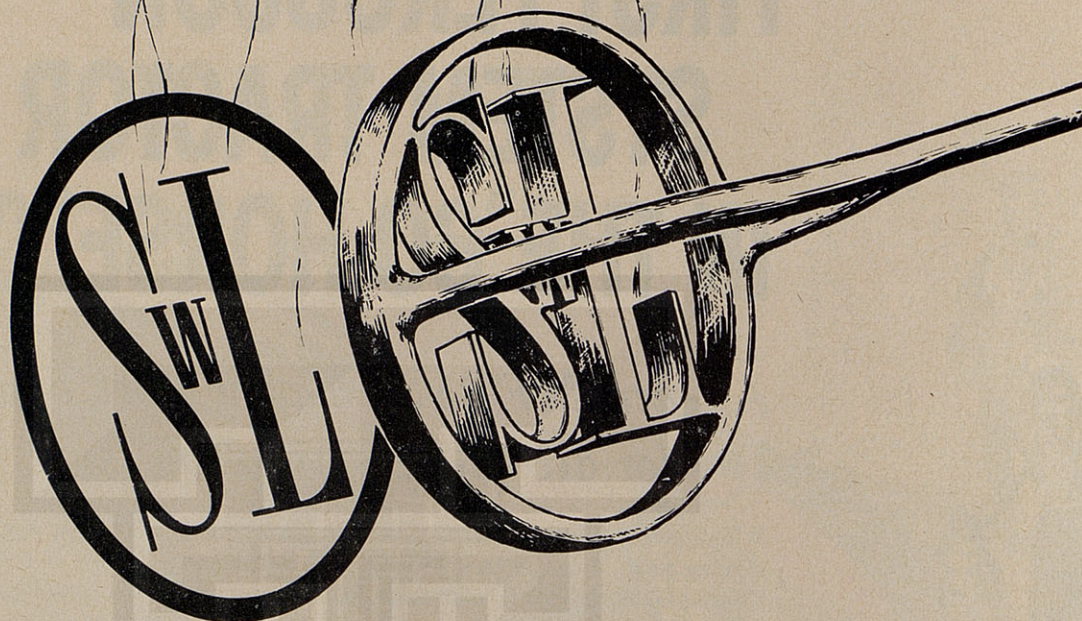
Massey-Ferguson Inc., Racine, Wisconsin

*Pace-Setter of Modern Farming . . . World's Most Famous Combines
and the Only Tractors with the Ferguson System*

There's a Massey-Ferguson Dealer near you . . . He'll show you the great new Massey-Ferguson tractor line and tell you about the liberal Massey-Ferguson Time Payment Plans. There's one just suited to your farm income pattern.

helper hydraulic cylinders needed

A Favorite Brand...



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the Insurance
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WELCOMES
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Southwestern Life, with more than
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Southwestern Life **INSURANCE COMPANY**

James Ralph Wood, President Home Office, Dallas

FAMILY PROTECTION • BUSINESS LIFE INSURANCE • ANNUITIES • PENSION PLANS • GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

(Continued from Page 62)

cars. Other important shipping points, east of Minot, were Towner, Rugby, Church's Ferry, and Devils Lake.

Cash for the Indians

Indians gathered and hauled many of the buffalo bones brought into the frontier Dakota towns. Early in 1885, M. I. McCreight, a youth of twenty years, arrived from Pennsylvania and began working for a small Dakota bank where one of his duties was to buy bones offered by the redskins.

In the distance, he recalled, the townsmen could see the wagon trains of the Indians as they followed the winding trails that led over the prairies toward the market. In front of each slowly moving caravan strode the chief, with his long black hair plaited in two braids and with a blanket draped over one shoulder. He was followed by a motley group of men, women, children, and dogs. Some of the tribesmen rode ponies, while others came afoot. Their approach was marked by the cracking of whips, the screeching of wooden carts in need of grease, and the yelping of dogs.

About half a mile outside the town, the visitors halted, unloaded their tepees and other equipment, and made camp. Then the chief and his councilors walked into town and inquired what price was being paid for bones. On being told that the rate was six dollars a ton, they went back to the camp and brought in their loaded carts to be

weighed. From the scales they drove the carts to the railroad siding and dumped their contents. After receiving their money, the Indians swarmed into the stores to spend it. Only after their last dime was gone did the visitors break camp.

Again in 1886, travelers on the Northern Pacific saw great heaps of bones along the tracks at stations between Jamestown and Billings. That was the last season of the three-year boom in the northern plains, but the gathering and hauling continued in diminishing quantity for several years.

Meanwhile, Canadian settlers did not overlook the bones on their side of the boundary. Julian Ralph, who, with a friend, traveled west over the Canadian Pacific in 1888, took note of the gathering. "We found that the bison's remains had been made the basis of a thriving industry," he said.

By that time the Great Plains were almost cleared of buffalo bones except for the Indian Territory, the last part to be opened to white settlement. Freighters and squatters brought hundreds of wagonloads from the Cimarron country in to Wichita, Dodge City, and other Kansas towns. Some gathered from No Man's Land, which was to become the Oklahoma Panhandle. Among those who built sod houses in that windswept country in 1886 were Oliver Nelson and Jim Staton. One of their first actions there was to load a wagon with bones and haul them to Dodge.

Later, said Nelson, "we made a business of gathering bones. We hauled water along for our team and picked up all over the high flat north of Wolf Creek. A man could pick up a load—three thousand pounds—in about an hour, sometimes in twenty minutes. We got \$7.50 a ton. It would spoil a week to make a trip to Dodge. About 1888 the railroad built down to Liberal, Kansas, and we hauled there. Once the Liberal buyer offered me fifty cents a pair for all the buffalo horns I would bring in. I drove a day and picked up three hundred pairs of good horns. The man just lost heart. I sold a few pairs—one for \$2.50, some for \$1. Later I took the rest to my folks in Sumner county, and they gave them away. I also brought back several pounds of bullets I'd picked up where the carcasses lay, and brother George melted them down."

With the gathering of trainloads of buffalo bones and the disintegration and plowing under of others, no remainder was left—except for an occasional wallow—of the vast herds that had roamed the plains a dozen years earlier. Live buffaloes became so scarce that, in 1886, when the National Museum at Washington wanted a mounted group to exhibit, it had difficulty in finding suitable specimens.

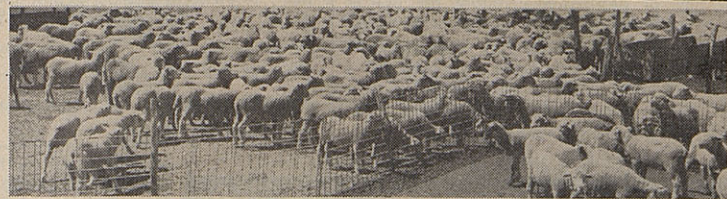
In 1926 there were 4,376 buffaloes in the United States and 11,957 in Canada. But hunting them long has been relegated to history and legend.

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Here's the Oiler designed for your specific purpose --
AT A PRICE ANY STOCKMAN CAN AFFORD.

"Sandhills" ALL-STEEL OILER

Recommended for feeder cattle, long-haired cattle, northern cattle, and for dry lot use. Steel cable-washer rubbing element built to last a lifetime. Cattle entering oiler lift rubbing element which actuates pump and a measured amount of insecticide flows down on cable from supply tank. Washers on the cable act as a seal to hold oil; animals rubbing action separates washers and insecticide is released — brushed and combed deep into hair and hide. Loose dead hair and dirt are removed, hair and hide is conditioned to give that "Show-Ring" finish.

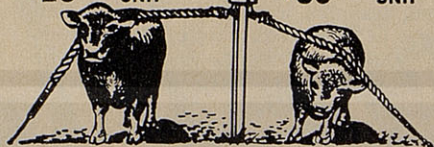
\$3950



"Sandhills" ROPE-WICK

\$2950 SINGLE UNIT

\$3850 DOUBLE UNIT



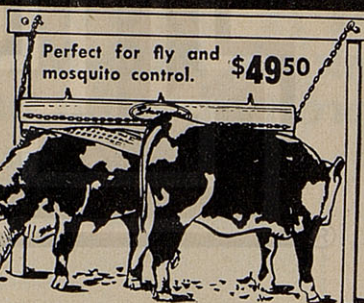
Recommended for beef or dairy cattle, hogs, thin-skinned—short-haired animals, and for use in loafer-pens. Cattle entering Oiler lift rubbing element which actuates pump and a measured amount of insecticide flows down onto rope. Rope soaks up all the oil. Oil is released as cattle rub, applying insecticide to animals hair and hide. Giant size marine rope rubbing element is rot and wear resistant. Oiler NOW available with heavy-duty steel guard pictured at right. Steel guard encasement adds "scratchability" priced extra at \$3.70 for single unit — \$7.25 double.



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Mixes With Your Own Water or Oil For best results at Lower Cost, Mix 1 gallon Rotolex with 20-gallons #2 fuel oil or petroleum distillate for use in cattle oilers. Mix 1 to 160 with water as a spray application. Safe for both dairy and beef cattle — controls all 4 fall and winter stock pests! Cattle Grubs, Lice, Ticks, Mange Mites. Price per gallon \$12.60 Postpaid.

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AGENTS WANTED**

82nd Annual Convention

Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn.

Dallas, Texas

March 23, 24, 25, 1959

The Way They Ran

(Continued from Page 52)

legs to walk up with any herd. We had an ox wagon, with the bed calked for crossing rivers, but it didn't have room for hauling the calves, and 'calf wagons' hadn't then come into use. The calves were not worth much of anything. We had to take the cows along or lose them. The shooting was just an act of mercy.

"Some people would rope the cows at night and hobble them, so's to keep them from going back to hunt their calves. I don't remember that our cows gave us much trouble. They seemed to know their calves were dead. Sometimes one would have a calf while trailing along. She'd drop back into the drag, and then we'd let her stop until she was fully delivered, shoot the calf, and drive her on.

"When we got into North Texas, a woman came to the bed ground before daylight one morning driving a wagon. She asked if we had any little calves. We said maybe so. Then she said she'd like to have them if we were going to get rid of them anyway. She got three or four and put them in her wagon. The next morning, ten or twelve miles north of that camp, she was on hand again, this time with a boy to help. She must've been raising quite a bunch of dogies. We learned she was picking up calves from all the cow herds passing her way. She had better luck than the Kansas nester who got to a steer herd after dark to await the morning drop of calves. The boss told him he could have them if he'd take a turn at standing guard. Somehow his 'trick' lasted from the first shift till it got light enough for him to see the animals in the herd. Then he rode away without even coming to camp for coffee.

Afraid to Eat Own Beef

"In our herd were steers that stood seventeen hands high and were as fat as mud. Talk about beef! But we didn't kill any of our stuff while on the trail. There was lots of talk about 'traveling fever' — later recognized as tick fever — and we were afraid to eat the meat of trail cattle. Some outfits butchered range cattle they sighted along the trail, but we didn't believe in that sort of business.

"Our leaders were a pair of prairie steers we named Broad and Crump. Broad was a brown with wide-spreading horns that twisted straight out; Crump was a white with horn tips that crumpled in. When they walked, their heads would sway, their horns weighed so much, but they'd walk side by side, right up at the lead, day after day, with their heads swinging in such harmony that their horns never clicked or interfered with each other. The way they got timed to each other was remarkable, and we boys used to talk about it often. When they were grazing in high grass, heads hidden, we could see their horns bobbing and balancing.

"When there was a stampede, and we had several on this trip, no matter which way the herd ran or which part of it got off first, Broad and Crump would soon be in the lead. If a man racing along towards the point got a glimpse of them

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Buy Feeds "Fortified" with **VIT-A-WAY FORTIFIER** from your feed manufacturer... or if you mix your own feed—use **VIT-A-WAY FORTIFIER** as directed for **LOWER FEED COSTS** and **BETTER FEED CONVERSION**.

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"I had a calf crop of 95.6%. Our calf crop used to average 65%. In fact, since we started using VIT-A-WAY, our calf crop has never run under 88%."

B.L.



"I figure I get more return for the dollar I spend on VIT-A-WAY than any other dollar spent. My cost is less than 1c per day per cow on my 300 head."

C.M.S.



"We keep complete and accurate production records on our herds which have enabled us to see the value of VIT-A-WAY in our feeding program. The results have been so highly satisfactory that we feel we should pass them along to you."

F.E.H.



"I started feeding VIT-A-WAY with my hog ration. I now regret that I did not start sooner, as I noticed a marked difference in my hogs and the litters have increased, not only in number but in uniformity and weight."

S.B.



"We use your complete VIT-A-WAY program. Since I started feeding your products, the same group of sheep have sheared at least 25% more than they ever did before."

E.B.



"We have been using VIT-A-WAY in our feed yard operation for some time. We have been getting very good results... fast and economical gains and no nutritional troubles."

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"Two years ago we started using VIT-A-WAY. Our breeding has greatly improved. Our sows are producing larger and healthier litters. The weights at weaning are much greater."

J.V.J.



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by a flash of lightning or skylighted them, he'd yell across to any hand on the other side to give way, for he knew that with Broad and Crump leading, he could turn the runaways and put them in a mill.

"Chain lightning caused more stampedes than anything else, and next came lobo wolves—the smell of them. After we got up into the Indian Territory, we could depend upon nearly all the storms coming from the northwest. We and the cattle, both, generally got warnings out of the sky, but the storm nearly always broke with great suddenness and fury.

"The cowboys would holler to the cattle and sing and pray. Yes, they'd pray to God loud, making all sorts of

promises. Then next morning at breakfast they'd laugh, cursing and poking fun at themselves and each other.

"Don't you ever pray in a storm?" they'd ask me.

"No."

"Well," each man said to me at one time or another, "I pray when I get scared. I don't see how anybody keeps from it."

"I'll tell you," I said more'n once, "why I don't pray. When I was twenty-one years old I turned myself over to my Heavenly Father. I pray to him regularly, and under his care I'm no more scared when it lightnings than when it don't."

"On one trip up the trail we got next

to a herd that was stampeding every night almost, the owner said. I told him he must be packing his cattle too close on the bed ground. If cattle were bedded down so close together that a steer switching his tail hit another in the face, there was mighty apt to be a stampede. The critter hit would jump up with a beller, and then the whole herd would be off like a flash in the pan. Well, this man asked me to bed his cattle for him. I had an awful time getting his men to spread out and let the cattle take natural room and positions, just as they'd take if left to themselves. 'Good gracious,' the man kept saying, 'how much more room do they need?' And, 'We're going to have an awful big territory to ride around,' he'd say. I told him the men on guard had to keep riding anyhow and it didn't make any more work to ride around five acres than one.

Give Cattle Plenty of Room

"After the cattle got their positions, there was a full steer-length between many a one of them and the next animal. There wasn't a bobble that night. The trail boss was satisfied. From then on he gave his stuff plenty of room and had no trouble above the ordinary.

"Up in the Indian Nation somewhere, south of a creek that I can't remember the name of, a man who was loose-herding a small bunch of cattle met our herd one evening and told us we'd better expect trouble. Every herd that crossed that creek, he said, was stampeding. According to him, a jayhawker was way-laying the place, and, after the cattle ran and split up, was cutting off little bunches and driving them up a side canyon, where he'd hold them until the owners got out of the country and then turn them over to a gang of fellow thieves.

"This creek had a reputation all up and down the trail, but the cause of the stampedes had been a mystery. The trail down to the crossing was steep and thickly timbered on both sides with lots of underbrush besides, all cut by gullies. The average herd did not have a man riding in front of it, the two point men guiding the leaders and holding them down if they got to walking too fast.

"My brother Bob Mitchell was boss, and when we started down to the creek bottom, he took his place on the right point. He didn't show hisse'f, but as the lead cattle strung along, Broad and Crump right in front and doing their duty, he rode so's to get a look ahead. D'reckly he saw something black down in the bottom flop like two big wings. He pulled his six-shooter and shot, and a man left on his horse in a hurry. Bob just got one glimpse of him in the brush. We got across all right.

"The stamper left his paraphernalia right where he was in the habit of using it. It consisted of a kind of scarecrow with adjustable wings that could be moved up and down. When the lead animals of a herd suddenly saw this thing working at close quarters, of course they'd tear out, those following down the hill breaking off from the narrow trail-

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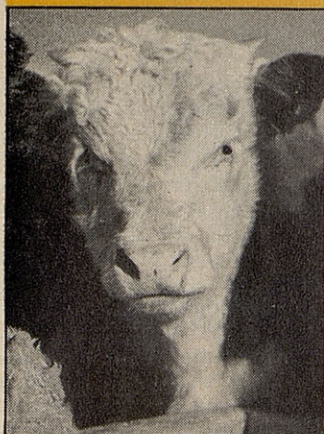
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- Beef gains boosted 6%-27% . . . all-trial average 12.4%
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- Up to \$11.13 increased return per head after TRAN-Q is paid for!



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- Sheep gains boosted up to 42%
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- Increased dollar return averaged 87 cents per animal above the cost of TRAN-Q.

Here's an entirely new way to cut your beef production costs. You can net three, five, ten or more extra dollars for each animal you feed . . . get more for every lamb you fatten.

Tran-Q is not a hormone-like substance such as stilbestrol . . . not an antibiotic or a replacement for any other feed ingredient. Tran-Q is an entirely new kind of feed ingredient—unlike any you've ever used before.

A blockbuster of a gain booster

Tran-Q is a unique member of the tranquilizing drug family that has been undergoing extensive feeding trials for several years by Pfizer and feed industry scientists.

New source of extra gains

The extra gains and improved feed efficiency you get with feeds containing Tran-Q are not available from any other feed ingredient.

For example, in one 84-day cattle trial, when Tran-Q was added to rations containing

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Improved growth response and feed efficiency are obtained with feeds containing Tran-Q throughout the entire feeding period.

It is effective in all types of rations including high-roughage and high-energy finishing feeds.

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opening and scattering from hell to breakfast.

"We made camp that night on the prairie. On the edge of it next to the creek were a lot of oak trees. A funny thing. Next morning the man that had been stampeding the herds was hanging from a limb of one of them trees—considerably off to one side of the trail so's not to scare any cattle. Right by him was hanging his scarecrow machine. He hung hisse'f so he wouldn't stampede no more cattle. That's what they said."

And here the reader may visualize a little wink and hear in imagination a little laugh from the lean, little, lithe and bright-eyed man who told me this

story when he was eighty-five years old.

That professional "stampeder" was doing his work in the daytime. Daylight runs were common, though generally easier to handle than the night ones and less dangerous to man and beast. However, they could be serious. One year a Millet herd, upon crossing the Wichita River of the Indian Territory, found all the grass burned off except that upon a tongue of land protected between two creeks. Apparently all the prairie chickens in the country had come to this unburned sod; they were there by the thousands. The three thousand steers got their fill on the grass among the prairie chickens, bedded down and spent the

night sleeping. But about daybreak next morning when the birds began to whirr up, the cattle tore out over the rough country in every direction. Several were killed and about a hundred got away.

Parrot Starts a Stampede

In the seventies some of the north-bound herds of Central Texas passed through Stephenville. It wasn't much of a village, and a few fenced-in fields made going around it inconvenient. There were six or seven log cabins, with shed rooms of rawhide lumber, strung along the trail and out from it. The central and largest structure served as a courthouse. It had a gallery covered with boards made of pin oak. The liveliest place in town was a saloon, where, for two bits, a purchaser could get a "fair-sized drink" of wagon-yard whisky drawn in a tin cup from a fifty-gallon barrel. Usually a group of cowboys were congregated here, but the dogs of the village far outnumbered both inhabitants and visitors. Dogfights furnished the chief amusement. The sheriff owned a large parrot that habitually perched on the roof of the courthouse gallery. It had picked up a considerable vocabulary from the cowboys, including profanity. Its favorite expression was "Ye-oh, sic 'em!" which usually started a dog fight.

One day a herd was stringing through town, shying but keeping the middle of the road, when the parrot flapped his wings, gave a cowboy yell, and screeched "Ye-oh, sic 'em!" In a second all the dogs in town charged the steers. They stampeded, knocked down all the galleries, including the one the parrot was perched on, rammed through the sheds, and even demolished some of the shacks. Stephenville looked as if a cyclone had struck it.

People not acquainted with cow nature think that shutting cattle up in a pen eliminates the danger of stampedes. Cattle used to being free are, in fact, more nervous in a pen than anywhere else. If a good-sized herd inside a big pen scares, they have a space for a run against the fence. Unless it is very strong, it is smashed; otherwise the leaders are likely to pile up, while the cattle behind, forming a gigantic battering ram, rush over them and surge on over the fence, then through it, tearing it down from the top. If the pen is small and strong and the cattle are crowded into it, they are not likely to get through the fence, but they will be unable to lie down and rest, will mill all night, will lose weight, and the next day won't drive well. Every night so spent means a loss on the cattle.

I was with a herd of Double Circle cows and heifers—1700 head of straight-bred Herefords—trailing down to the Gila River in Arizona. The boss was J. H. Willis, and when we reached the Chiricahua Ranch on the third evening of the drive, he asked me what I thought about penning. We had spent nearly the whole day coming through a mountain pass, the cattle had eaten very little, and some were getting footsore. I did not like the idea of penning at all, but at dusk Willis shut them in an enormous

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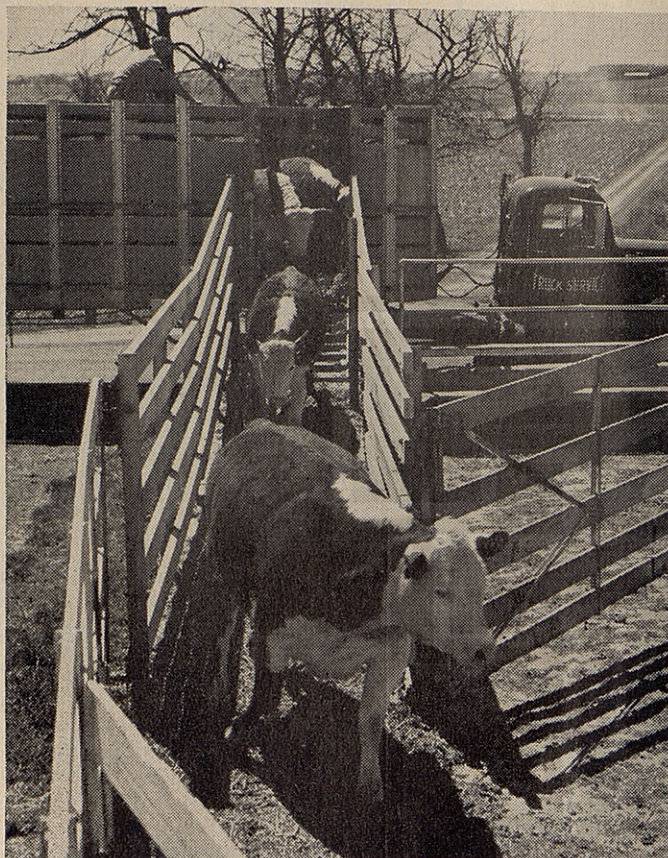
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Talk to your veterinarian about the many uses of SPARINE. He will show you how SPARINE can make your job easier.

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317 Animals Shipped 18 Hours by Truck

	No. of Cattle	Av. wt. prior to shipping	Av. wt. upon arrival	Av. lbs. lost	% of shrink
Untreated	30	345.5	325.89	19.8	5.6
	26	434.7	405	29.6	6.89
Treated with SPARINE , 0.5 mg./lb. body weight	73	349.6	340.25	9.25	2.6
	39	350.05	340	10.1	2.9
	4	488.25	467.5	21.25	4.3
	27	464	448	15.7	3.4
	59	447.3	434	13.5	3.01
	59	446.65	433.3	13.3	3.04

Injection

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FARNAM "SAFETY FIRST" **One Man STOCK CHUTE**

FASTER! EASIER!
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Completely restrains any size animal from yearling heifer to toughest range steer. Does it with absolute safety for both animal and operator. One man easily catches, holds and treats animals *without help*. No dangerous levers! No protruding mechanisms! Nothing to get hurt on!

THE HUMANE WAY to Handle Cattle!

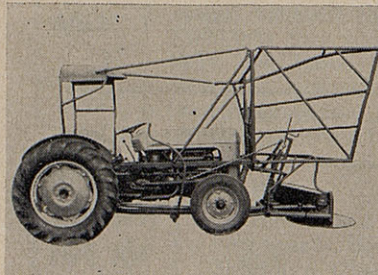

Stanchion-type neck yokes replace dangerous front gate. Chute opens wide. Animals see through and enter freely. There is no front gate to try to jump. Neck yokes hold animal securely *without choking* them. Cattle are quickly and easily handled without danger of injury.

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Cable: "Grumbein", Dodge City, Kansas

For Sale:

MULES • JACKS • HORSES

Delivered C.I.F to any Port or Airfield in the World

plank pen. We camped maybe 300 yards away. About two o'clock one of the Apache cowhands gave a yell. It was unnecessary, for the pounding rumble had awakened every man. In a minute we were all on our ready-saddled horses. It was light enough so that, as we approached the pens we could see the stream of cattle pouring through two or three panels of fence they had knocked down. There was no stopping them until they were all out. The lay of the mountain land was in our favor, and before noon all the "cherry cows" (Chiricahua Cattle) we had gathered in the run were cut out, all of ours were counted, and we were going on down to the hot Gila.

Many Cattle Killed in Stampede

Those Hereford cattle did not tear out of the pen with anything like the power, the velocity and the mania for getting away that a penful of old Texas Longhorn steers would have demonstrated. In 1885, A. B. Harper helped drive a thousand head of steers of mixed ages from the border to Captain Charles Schreiner's ranch in the hills above Kerrville, on the Guadalupe River. They got in the habit of stampeding and ran almost every night. When they finally reached their destination, Captain Schreiner ordered them put in his main pens over night, to be branded next day. The pens were big and were made with German thoroughness and ponderosity out of logs—not rails—laid 10 feet high between heavy posts sunk deep in the ground. Then heavy log buttresses braced the fence all around from the outside. It was a pen nothing could break down.

The worn-out men were eating a late supper when they heard the stampede thunder they were so used to. They ran to the fence. The steers had hit it, and already some of them, climbing upon the bodies of the advance impact, had their heads over the top logs. The men quirted, yelled, and turned the climbers back. Those steers kept running all night long, but after three or four runs the leaders learned to veer at the fence, and then there would be a gruelling mill. The next morning, not counting slipped horns and cripples still able to walk, about 25 animals were dead or so badly injured as to make killing them necessary.

Along the routes followed by drovers, before the Civil War, from the interior of Texas to Shreveport and New Orleans, "stands" were established a day's drive apart. Here the drovers could get meals and pen for the night. Night-herding was not the usual order as on the great trails to the north. The builders of the pens anticipated rushes by the mighty Texas steers, but there were disastrous runs. At a plantation "stand" near Shreveport a herd, after killing or fatally injuring many of their number, broke over the pen fence, demolished a carriage house and its fine vehicles, ran into the slave quarters, and not only flattened out cabins but killed one Negro family. The steers left alive after this stampede were not nearly sufficient

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The Cattleman

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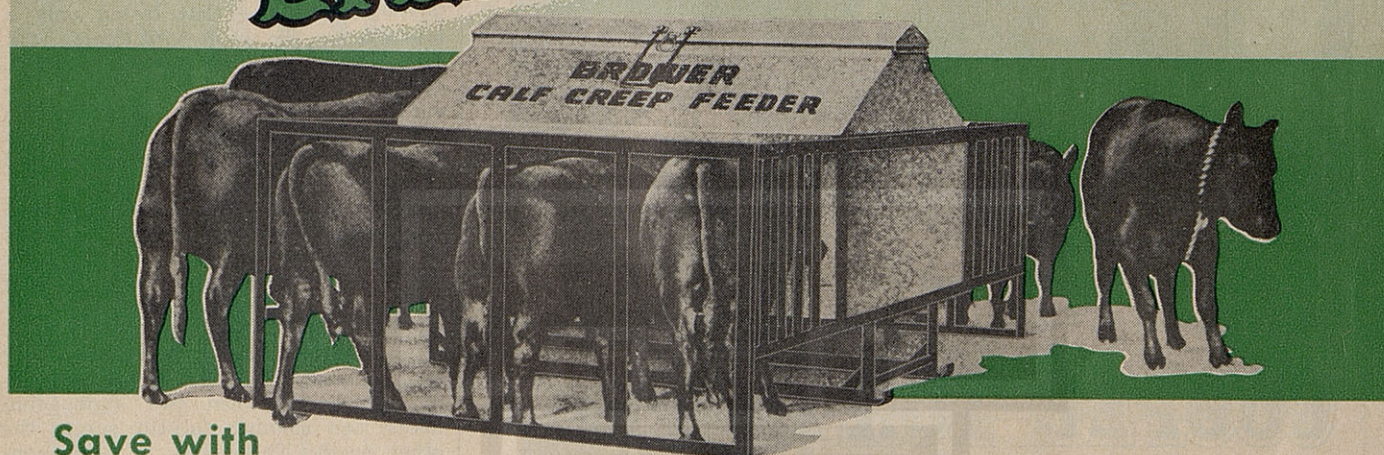
Get 60 to 140 extra pounds at weaning
by creep-feeding

on

EVERGREEN
T.M. Reg.



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Big Discount on BROWER Creep Feeder
with 10 ton order or booking of

EVERGREEN **CALF FEEDS**

Compare the storage space in a calf's stomach to a bushel basket. A bushel will hold 56 pounds of Shelled Corn, 60 pounds of wheat, or 32 pounds of Oats, but only 19 pounds of Ground Alfalfa Meal. You can put three times as much feeding value in a calf's stomach, by weight, by feeding EVERGREEN BEEF CREEP FEED than you can by feeding hay!

EVERGREEN BEEF CREEP FEED, fed with your available roughages, will increase the weight of

calves by 60 to 140 pounds at weaning. This means a shorter feeding period after weaning; and, cows whose calves have been creep fed do not suckle down so badly. They will weigh 50 to 75 pounds more at the time the Calves are weaned.

You'll have a heavier, more uniform calf crop which usually sells at a higher price. And, Creep-fed calves can be put into the dry-lot without the usual setback.

BROWER CALF CREEP FEEDER

KEEPS COWS OUT—SAVES FEED—Large and roomy enough so calves can enter easily and eat freely. Designed to eliminate feed waste. **BIG CAPACITY—SAVES TIME AND WORK**—Holds 30 bushels of feed—takes care of forty calves. You can feed more calves with less work. Easy to fill. **HOPPER AND TROUGH MADE OF RUST-RESISTING ARMCO ZINCGRIP. ALL-WEATHER TOP. TOWS EASILY**—Fold-away stalls raise up and ride on canopy. Sturdy, steel skids. **WEATHER TIGHT.**

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PHONE Federal 2-6611, ADA, OKLA.

Evergreen Mills, Inc., Ada, Oklahoma.

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No. & Kind of Cattle _____

C-3



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Livestock Pest Control . . . and the
Most Economical, Too!

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**KILLS FLIES
KILLS LICE
KILLS TICKS**

for less than **3¢** PER HEAD

You can't buy a better livestock dip or spray. Range-proven COOPER-Tox EXTRA is specifically formulated to control flies, lice and ticks on cattle, sheep, hogs and goats. It kills faster . . . protects longer against reinfestations . . . and costs far less, too. It takes less than 3¢ per head to give your livestock this protection. Just one gallon makes 150 gallons of full-strength spray or dip. Easy to mix. For the best pest control—and the most economical—protect your animals with COOPER-Tox EXTRA.

Plus THESE BENEFITS

- ★ PROTECTS LONGER
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STOPS PINK EYE



New Pressurized OPTICURE SPRAY

EFFECTIVE!

Proven formula assures quick relief and positive protection for Pink Eye in cattle and sheep.

SAFE!

Metered valve measures exact dose automatically.

CONVENIENT!

Always ready for use. Spray container won't break or spill.

ECONOMICAL!

Treats 500 Eyes safely . . . effectively.

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to compensate for the damages they had done.

How Far Would Cattle Run?

How far would cattle run if not checked, especially when they got a good start in the night? Generally, not so far as the fiction writers take them. In 1888, Tex Crosse was standing guard on the Pecos River. The advance wind of an approaching storm blew his hat off. It went rolling over the backs of two or three steers. It would have rolled over more if there had been any backs left. After a run that lasted only a few minutes, the whole herd circled back to the exact point of starting, stopped, and bedded down for the rest of the night. This return was very unusual.

Some stampedes took such odd forms that almost any story about the subject is believable.

One night, while trailing over a long, dry stretch, Charles Goodnight had half of his herd moving along in sober, orderly manner while the other half raced up one side, around the point, down the other side and through the drags, stampeding around and around until they were quieted. I have heard of a head-on collision between two stampeding herds, one running full-tilt south, the other north. There may be some connection between this event and a toast that an embarrassed cowboy was called upon to give at a city banquet. All he could think of was a poem he had learned in camp:

They met on the bridge at midnight,
They never will meet again.
One was a west-bound heifer,
The other an east-bound train.

While H. W. Anshutz was riding line one day in 1883, in No Man's Land near the Cimarron River, he heard a tinkling of bells on the Tuttle Trail which led to Dodge City. Riding over, he saw a herd of around 600 unusually rough mossy-horns, about half of them belled. The boss said that the old scalawags had been roped out of the brush, and that the bells were to help his men keep up with them during night stampedes.

Some days later Anshutz, riding in the same vicinity, saw about 25 head of the steers, several wearing bells, coming down the trail from the north. Not long afterwards the Texans, on their way home, gave an account of the stampede near Dodge City. The 25 runaways had covered the 60 miles back to the Cimarron in 15 hours. That is a good record. However, at 10 o'clock one Friday night, in 1884, a herd of 5,064 big steers, bossed by Ben Doughty, stampeded north of the Platte River and at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, 37 hours later, 35 of them were seen 120 miles south. This is the record, so far as I know.

Which Way Will Cattle Mill?

There have been many discussions as to which way cattle would turn or mill, if not forced: to the right or to the left, clockwise or counterclockwise. Goodnight and other cowmen have claimed they always milled to the right. Perhaps there is a pronounced right-handedness in the

for better profits...

AVOID COSTLY BLOAT AND FOUNDER DYNAFAC MAKES THE DIFFERENCE!

In a typical controlled test at an agricultural college it was shown that DYNAFAC PREMIX practically eliminates danger of feedlot bloat and founder in self-feeding practices. Here are the results of the test:

High Concentrate Self-Feeding with 200 Grams of DYNAFAC PREMIX per ton of ration

STEER NO.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1									
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High Concentrate Self-Feeding without DYNAFAC PREMIX

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In the 140-day self-feeding test two groups of ten steers each were placed on high concentrate rations. DYNAFAC PREMIX was added to the feed in one pen and only one steer suffered from mild bloat for two days. No founder occurred.

There were 35 bloat-days among the control group without the DYNAFAC PREMIX. Without DYNAFAC PREMIX there were two mortalities due to bloat.

Here's the difference with DYNAFAC PREMIX

1. For promoting growth, feed conversion, bloom, and on full feed earlier.
2. As an aid in minimizing the occurrence of feed lot bloat due to high consumption of concentrates.
3. As an aid in minimizing the occurrence of feed lot founder due to high consumption of concentrates.

Look for **dynafac** and these statements on your feed tag!

Cattle feeders know what results like this mean. Be sure that DYNAFAC PREMIX is in your next load of feed.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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whole animal world. It is said that a tadpole, in changing into a frog, invariably grows his first foreleg on the right side and then, after his left foreleg, the right hind leg. It has been authoritatively claimed that buffaloes, upon being rushed into a stockade by the Plains Indians, always ran to the right from the entrance—though this would throw the penned-up herd into a left-handed, or counterclockwise, mill.

Probably 90 per cent of North American cattle are branded on the left side. The practice of so branding them may be based on the inclination of cattle to pull to the right, leaving the "brand side" out for a view. Yet any cow can dodge to the left as well as to the right and keep her brands on either side exasperatingly hidden.

In a way, drifts were more persistent than stampedes. A herd, more often than not in wet weather, might be impelled by something in cattle nature to drift—not running at all, but walking with solid determination. A phalanx of 50 cowboys could not turn back such a herd, if it were at all sizeable. All they could do would be to drift with the cattle, somewhat checking them and keeping them from scattering.

One day about noon, a cold rain began driving from the east on a herd of Laurel Leaf steers crossing the Indian Territory. The cattle refused to quarter it, to keep the trail leading due north, but turned west, moving with a solid front instead of in trail formation. After the

men, all soaking wet and cold, had tried desperately but futilely for hours to check the drift, the boss said, "Let 'em drift. Just try to string 'em out and hold the leaders down."

To use the words of William O'Neal:

"Dark found us in a timbered bottom, and then we struck the river. It was lightning, and we could see the water whirling down like a sea. But the cattle took it, and there was nothing to do but follow. After we crossed, we came to a big prairie. The wind lulled some, and there we held 'em up.

"Several herds had crossed ahead of us, and they were holding on the big prairie. Before long they got to running, and the roar was so great at times that we cowboys could not hear each other speak. Our own cattle were trying to run, too, but we held them. The other herds had all got mixed, and when it lightened and we got a glance northward, it looked to me as if there were leagues and leagues of horns, all seething.

Carcasses of Big Steers Flattened

"With one of the herds was a boss named Perkins. He had a voice like a buffalo bull, and a mile away I heard him bellowing to the men to let the cattle scatter. 'God damn it,' he yelled, 'if you don't let these cattle scatter, they'll trample each other to death.' He was right, too, for take ten or twelve thousand big steers, mill 'em together, and the inside cattle will get down. The men let the stuff spread out, and next morn-

ing they were over that prairie for miles. We rode over carcasses of big steers as flat on the ground as if their hides had been peeled off and staked out. They had fallen or got knocked down, and then thousands of hoofs had tromped over them."

No stampede was more dreaded by men responsible for property than a running together of several herds. This mixture was possible only on the trail, at places where passage was clogged, or near destinations.

In the late spring of 1882, Red River got up so high from continuous rains that trail bosses were afraid to trust their cattle to its swift, drift-laden current. At sundown one evening, 11 herds, all waiting to get over, could be counted south of Doan's Crossing, and besides these there were two or three trail herds of horses. That night all the "co'n waggins" between heaven and earth rumbled across the skies, and it rained regular waterfalls over the whole country. All the herds stampeded, running into each other, milling and mixing until at daybreak not a single outfit had its property separate. The two thousand or so wild horses—mustangs with a brand on them—were keeping up the confusion and adding to it by racing back and forth through the cattle, nickering for their lost companions and trying to get together and get away. It took 120 cowboys 10 days to reshape into their respective herds the 33,000 head of cattle of that mix-up.

LAND BANK LOANS

More than a third of all the Farmers and Ranchers in Texas who borrowed money on their lands last year got it from the **FEDERAL LAND BANK**.

Learn the reasons why and how a **LAND BANK** loan is best for you.

For **loans on lands in Texas** see the secretary-treasurer of your local

NATIONAL FARM LOAN ASSOCIATION

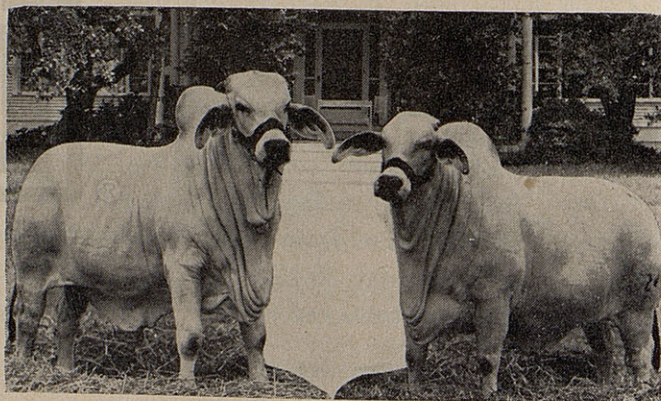
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The atmosphere at the Koontz Ranch, is one that cattlemen will immediately recognize as being a real working organization. Our sale cattle are graded and penned according to price, and you will always find someone around to talk cattle with you.

When you are in the market for a good, beefy herd sire, or range bull, or several heifers, remember that Koontz Ranch has generations of proven breeding and that established "universal acceptance" behind each of their Registered Guzerat Brahman.

Drop in anytime—you don't have to have an appointment here—and talk cattle with us. If you prefer, drop us a card or letter describing your needs. We will be happy to advise you as to prices and pedigrees. Write now for your free copy of our colorful folder about Koontz Ranch Brahman.

"It may be just another Brahman to you . . . but it's a reputation with us."

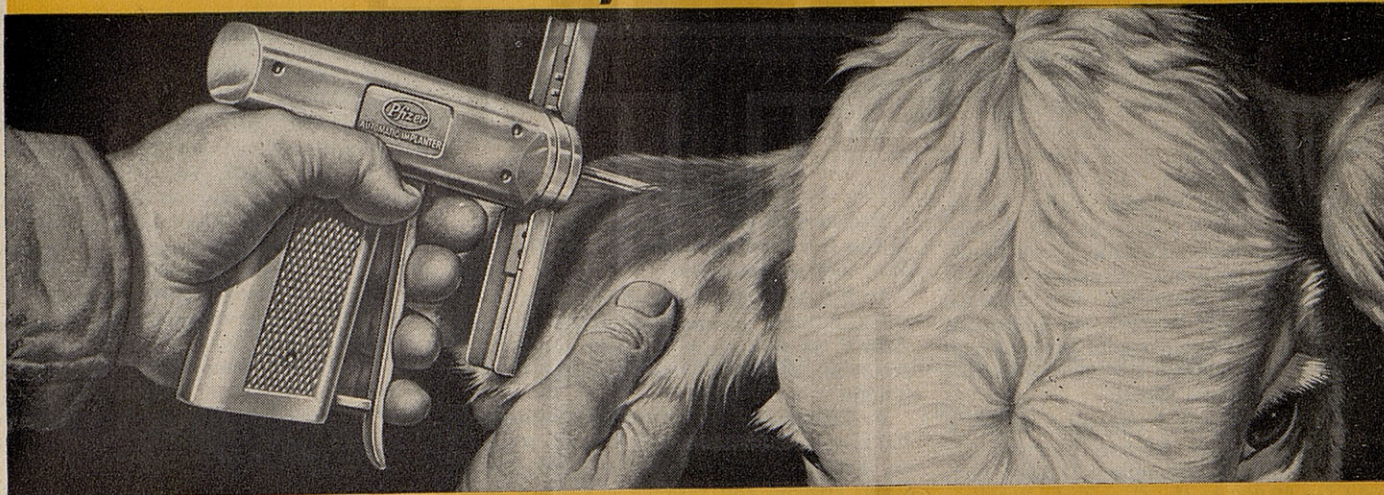
KOONTZ RANCH

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JIM PARK, Livestock Manager

GET CALVES TO FEEDLOT WEIGHT FASTER, CHEAPER



HOW?

With Stimplants, the new stilbestrol ear implant pellet.

HOW MUCH FASTER?

In 6 recent range and pasture feeding trials, implanted steers made 21% faster gains.

HOW MUCH CHEAPER?

A recent college pasture-feeding experiment studied costs of various ways of getting extra gains per acre. Their studies showed that 9¢ worth of pellets produced nearly 29% the extra gains of \$15 worth of pasture fertilizer . . . over 31% that of supplemental feeding with 5½ lbs. ground ear corn per head per day.

HOW TO USE: For maximum benefits implant 90-120 days before calves reach feedlot weight. Implant 2 pellets at the base of the ear for animals over 500 lbs. (1 pellet for animals under 500 lbs.)—and the job's done. Simple? You bet! *Easy, too*, with the new, rugged, trigger-action automatic implanting gun. At your dealer's now. Get yours soon.

Why Stimplants are better

- Eliminate need to change feeding program
- Complete control of dosage.
- No chance of breeding stock getting stilbestrol accidentally.
- Highly concentrated source of stilbestrol.
- Cost only about 1/10 that of certain hormone injections.
- Easy to use any time—right up to the last month of feeding and have it pay off.

FOR EXTRA FEEDLOT GAINS:

For animals over 600 lbs., use 3 implant pellets instead of 2.

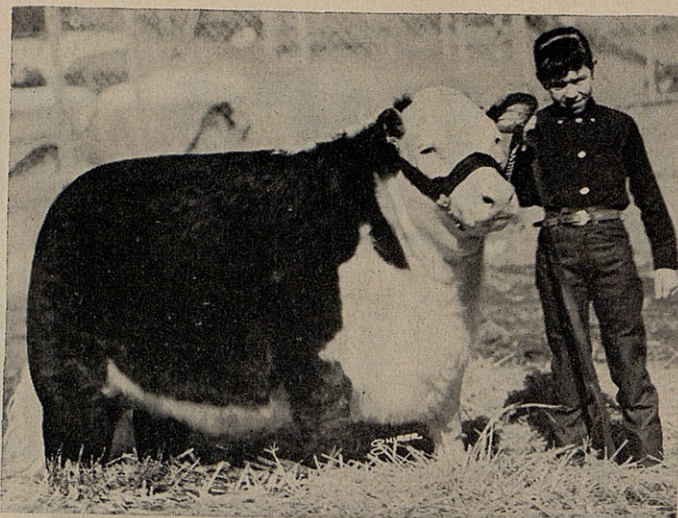
Feedlot trials show steers averaged 19% greater daily gains; 13% better feed efficiency.

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Science for the world's well-being

Connie Swinford, Wichita Falls, Texas, proudly poses with her Hereford steer which was the grand champion of the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show. The steer weighed 925 pounds and sold for \$6,000 to the Amon G. Carter Foundation and was presented to the Lena Pope Home.



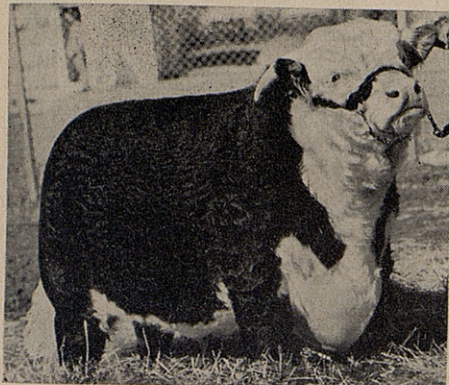
Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show

Nine-Year-Old Connie Swinford Sells Grand Champion Steer for \$6,000—Other Champions Named

NINE-YEAR-OLD Connie Swinford, daughter of a wheat and stock farmer of the Frieberg community near Wichita Falls, Texas, achieved the distinction at the Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, of showing the grand champion steer, a tidy Hereford weighing 925 pounds, which netted her \$6,000 plus additional prize money. The steer sold to the Amon G. Carter Foundation and was presented to the Lena Pope Home.

The reserve grand champion steer, a Hereford fed by Ronnie Martin, 17-year-old Lubbock County 4-H Club boy, sold for \$3,000 to the Coca Cola Bottling Company of Fort Worth. Ronnie plans to enter Texas Technological College next fall and will use his winnings to help pay his way through college.

Other champions in the various breed categories sold from \$1,400 to \$1,800.



HDR Silver Zato C 63, champion Hereford bull, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, owned by Hull-Dobbs Ranch, Fort Worth.

More than 200 steers sold at auction at prices well above the market level.

The Hereford Show

Breeders from 13 states were entered in the Hereford show. Joe Purdy, Butler, Mo., judged the cattle.

Hull-Dobbs Ranch, Fort Worth, showed both champions. HDR Silver Zato C 63 was champion bull and HDR Miss Silver Zato D 5 was champion female.

F. Jake Hess, McLean, Texas, showed the reserve champion bull, Golden Husker, and McCormick Farms, Medina, Ohio, showed the reserve champion female, McC Sue Larry 25.

Other first prize winners included T-Bone Ranch, Wichita Falls, Texas; Turner Ranch, Sulphur, Okla.; Bridwell Hereford Ranch, Windthorst, Texas; Olvey Hereford Ranch, Harrison, Ark.; Hi-View Hereford Ranch, Midlothian, Texas; Jack Turner & Sons, Fort Worth; and Ted Warkentin Ranch, Lawton, Okla.

The Polled Hereford Show

Thirty-five breeders from ten states were entered in the Polled Hereford show which was judged by W. R. Thurber, Bridwell Hereford Ranch, Windthorst, Texas. Bundrick Farm, Shreveport, La., showed the champion bull, BF Gold Dondy, a winter bull calf and Hull-Dobbs Ranch, Walls, Miss., showed the reserve champion, HDR Polled Zato 28.

Hull-Dobbs showed the champion female, HDR Zato Heiress 15, a junior yearling, and Arledge Ranch, Seymour, Texas, showed the reserve champion, BR Miss Mischief 10.

Hull-Dobbs was the major winner in the group classes including both gets of sire.

The Aberdeen-Angus Show

Joe Keefauver, Jonesboro, Tenn., made the placings in the Aberdeen-Angus show. Great Oaks Stock Farms, Rochester, Mich., showed the junior and grand champion bull, Great Oaks Bardoliermere 60, an early senior calf. CT Ranch, Miami, Okla., had the senior and reserve grand champion, Prince Esquire 3 of CT. Rose & McCrea, Maysville, Mo., showed the reserve senior champion, Corrector 936 of R&Mc as well as the reserve junior champion, Corrector 117 R&Mc.

The junior and grand champion female was Kay Pride of Kermac, shown by Kermac Angus Ranch, Poteau, Okla. It was a late senior heifer calf. Great Oaks showed the reserve junior and reserve grand champion, Barbara Kate of Great Oaks; Flying M Ranch, McKinney, Texas, had the senior champion, Bardolier Queen of Bonita; and Gleannloch Farms, Houston, Texas, showed the reserve senior champion, Black Jestress 8 RLS.

Other first prize winners included G. F. Saunders, McLean, Texas; Shady Lane Farms, Clear Lake, S. D.; Four B Angus Ranch, Fort Worth; and Laurel Lee Mugge, Cleghorn, Iowa.

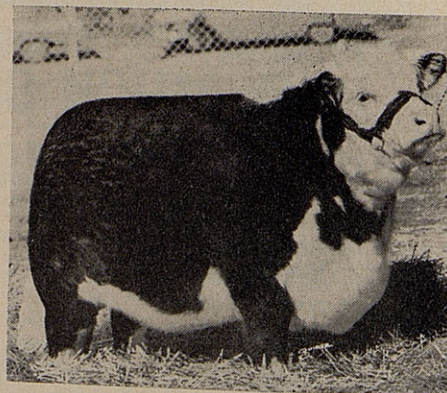
The Shorthorn Show

W. C. Anderson & Son, West Liberty, Iowa, showed the junior and grand champion Shorthorn bull, Louada Aristocrat, a junior calf, and R. E. Smith Ranches, Houston, showed the senior and reserve grand champion, Lonestar Heirloom. Smith also showed the reserve junior champion, LS Golden Star S 32 and Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ill., showed the reserve senior champion, Glasstullish Red Eagle.

In the female competition, Smith had the senior and grand champion female, Lonestar Rosebud; Mathers had the reserve senior and reserve grand champion, Leveldale Blythesome 12; Anderson had the junior champion, WL Secret Maxine 40; and Lynnwood Farms, Carmel, Ind., had the reserve junior champion, Lynnwood Nonpareil B 9.

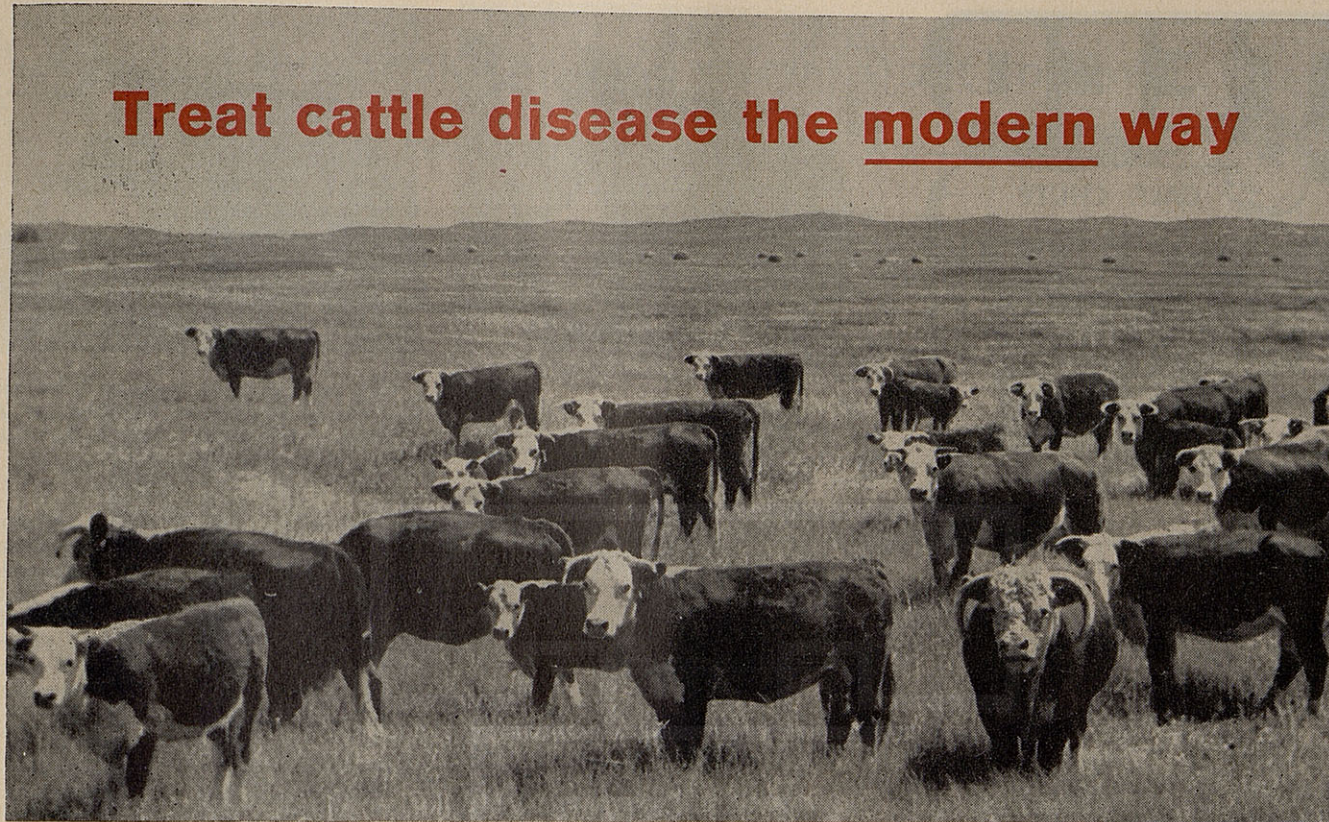
The Brahman Show

J. D. Hudgins, Hungerford, Texas, practically monopolized the Brahman show, showing all first places except



HDR Miss Silver Zato D 5, champion Hereford female, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, owned by Hull-Dobbs Ranch, Fort Worth.

Treat cattle disease the modern way



Injection **BICILLIN® FORTIFIED**

Benzathine penicillin G and procaine penicillin G, Wyeth

Gives You These Advantages

- high, initial penicillin blood levels
- prolonged penicillin blood levels (5-6 days)
- both with only one injection

Against These Diseases

- pneumonia
- foot rot
- actinomycosis (lumpy jaw)
- shipping fever
- calf diphtheria

To combat pneumonia and other serious acute infections, you want fast, effective, and economical treatment. INJECTION BICILLIN FORTIFIED fights serious infections by providing high, initial penicillin blood levels to promote spread of penicillin through the tissues and prolonged levels (5-6 days) to help recovery of the animal.

But you get both fast and prolonged action with *only one injection*—saving you time and money. No wonder cattlemen call INJECTION BICILLIN FORTIFIED the *modern* way to fight serious cattle infections.

AVAILABLE:

INJECTION BICILLIN FORTIFIED 300, vials of 10 and 50 cc., 150,000 units of BICILLIN and 150,000 units of procaine penicillin G per cc.

INJECTION BICILLIN FORTIFIED 600, TUBEX®, 300,000 units of BICILLIN and 300,000 units of procaine penicillin G in a 1-cc. TUBEX sterile-needle unit.

INJECTION BICILLIN FORTIFIED (2,400,000 units), 1,200,000 units of BICILLIN and 1,200,000 units of procaine penicillin G in a 4-cc. single-dose disposable syringe.



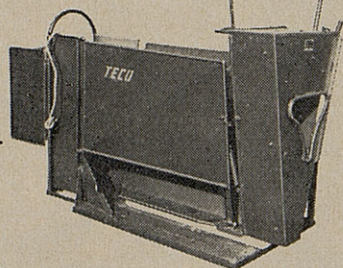
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Protect your future with WYETH products!

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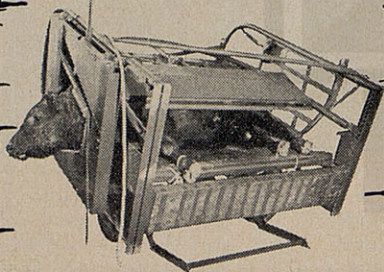


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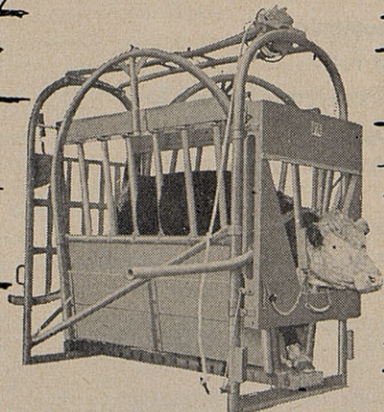
Unequaled for ease, speed and safety! Rear swinging gate with extension panel. Narrow squeeze bar holds securely. One-pull tilt and squeeze.

SQUEEZE-STOCK



Most practical and useful stock ever built. Consists of a complete Teco Squeeze on a tilt table! Feet can be worked on at the ideal height. Stationary or portable.

CATTLE SQUEEZE



Safest, fastest, most efficient squeeze ever designed. Fully portable. Triple-action head-gate locks automatically. Foot pedal release for neck lever.

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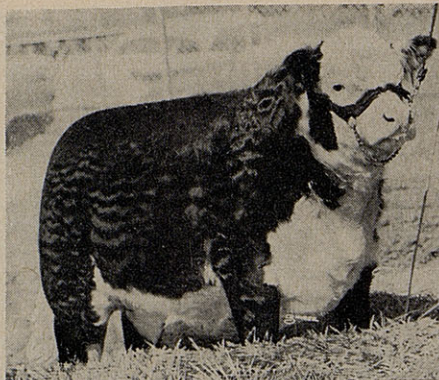
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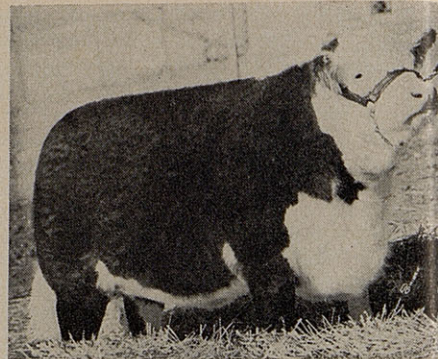
Name

Address

City..... State



BF Gold Dandy, champion Polled Hereford bull, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, owned by Bridwell Hereford Ranch, Windthorst, Texas.



HDR Zato Heiress 15, champion Polled Hereford female, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, owned by Hull-Dobbs Ranch, Walls, Miss.

one and all of the championships. JDH Ellery de Manso was champion bull and JDH Crat Moso Manso was reserve champion. The champion female was JDH Lady Jake Manso 77 and the reserve champion was JDH Lady Rex Manso 388.

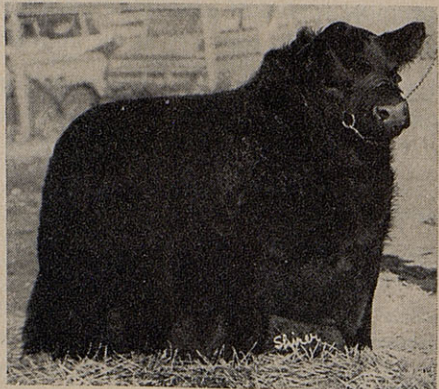
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, showed the first prize summer yearling heifer, Lady Imperator 13 of LSU.

W. L. Stangel, dean emeritus, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, judged the show.

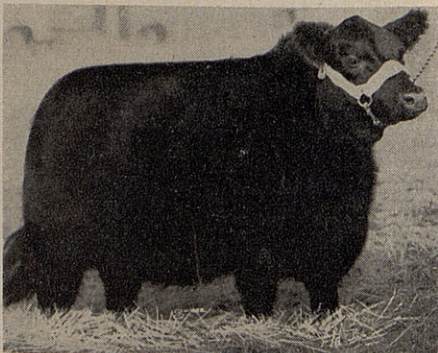
The Santa Gertrudis Show

Winrock Farm, Morrilton, Ark., and R. E. Smith Ranches, Houston, Texas, shared the grand championships in the Santa Gertrudis show which was judged by Dr. Paul Brown, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La. The grand champion bull, Gee Gee, was bought by Col. E. E. "Buddy" Fogelson, Dallas, at the Winrock production sale in May with the stipulation that Winrock would exhibit the animal through the winter and spring show season. In May Gee Gee will be moved to Pecos, N. M., to Fogelson's Forked Lightning Ranch operated by Fogelson and his movie actress wife, Greer Garson.

The senior and grand champion female was Cheyenne Princess, first prize



Great Oaks Bardoliermere 60, champion Aberdeen-Angus bull, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, owned by Great Oaks Stock Farms, Rochester, Mich.



Kay Pride of Kermac, champion Aberdeen-Angus female, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, owned by Kermac Angus Ranch, Poteau, Okla.

winner in the aged cow class. Winrock also showed the junior champion bull, Tim, the junior and reserve champion female, Anne, and the reserve junior champion female, Joyce. Smith also showed the reserve senior and reserve grand champion bull, Chief Red Cloud. Callan Ranch, Waco, showed the reserve senior champion female, Lobelia.

The Brangus Show

Clear Creek Ranch, Oklahoma City, Okla., made a clean sweep of top winnings in the Brangus show. The champion bull was CC Black Gold, a two-year-old; the reserve champion was CC Zero Get 102, which stood second in class to the champion; the champion female was Miss CCR Bobby 145, an aged cow; and the reserve champion was Miss CCR Black Gold 58, a two-year-old.

Kenneth Wendland, Miles, Texas, provided the only competition.

W. T. Berry, Texas A&M College, judged the show.

The Red Angus Show

L. A. Maddox, Texas A&M College, judged the Red Angus Show in which nine breeders from four states were entered. HRH Angus Farm, Hamilton, Mo., showed the champion bull, HRH Fashion Prince and W. S. Wolfe, Crescent, Okla., showed the reserve champion, Aldon.

The champion female, Beckton Sythia, was shown by Beckton Stock Farm,

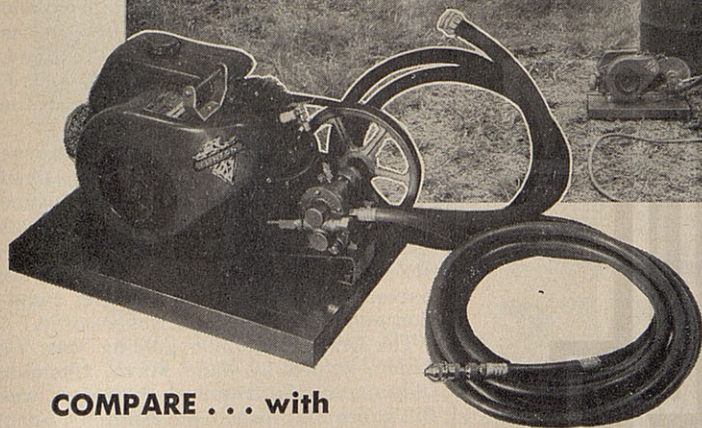
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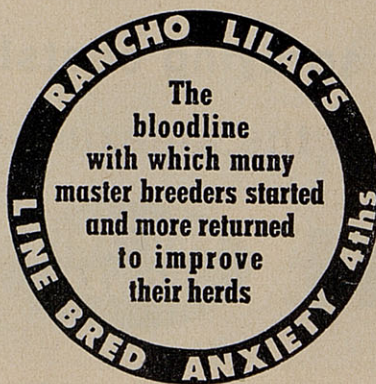
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☐ Send free illustrated folder.

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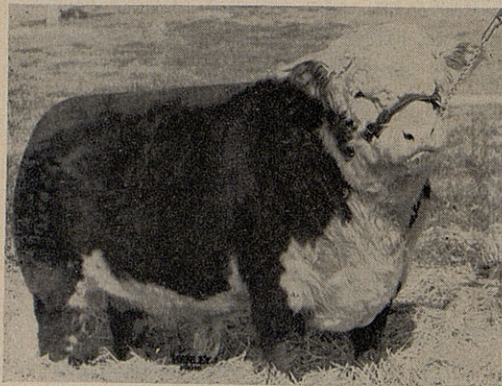
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THE WEST COAST'S FIRST ANXIETY 4th SALE OF PURE HEREFORD SEED STOCK APRIL 4

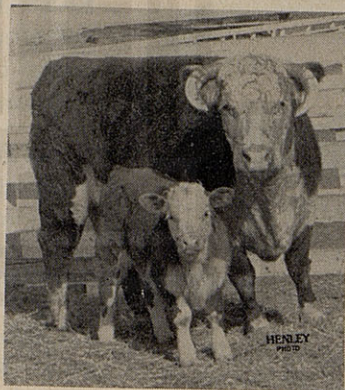
SALE AT RANCHO LILAC — ESCONDIDO, CALIF.

INCLUDING open and bred heifers, young cows, herd bulls, herd bull prospects and animals from the show barn.



RL Advance Mischief 242

He is typical of the herd sire prospects in the sale. Sells as lot 71. His dam, Blanche Mischief 58, sells as lot 1. She is an outstanding female with a pedigree second to none.

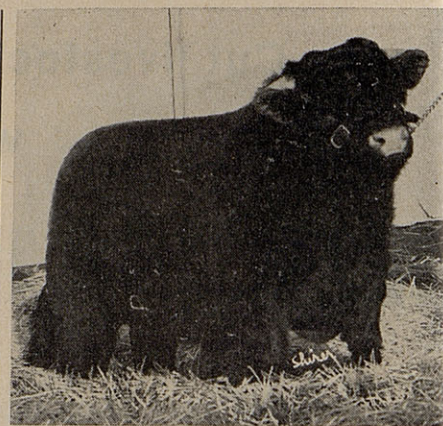


Lady Blanche 217th

There will be many pairs of this quality in the offering—real foundation females.

THE FAMILY TO TIE TO, TO RELY ON, TO TRUST COMPLETELY

Ranch is located 15 mi. north of Escondido; 45 mi. north of San Diego; 62 mi. south of Riverside (Hwy. 395); 112 mi. south and east of Los Angeles (Hwy. 101); 24 mi. east of Oceanside.



Louada Aristocrat, champion Shorthorn bull, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, owned by W. C. Anderson & Son, West Liberty, Iowa.

Sheridan, Wyo., and the reserve champion, Sis 1st, was shown by Wilhelm Brothers, Comanche, Texas.

The Quarter Horse Show

The Quarter Horse show again upheld the reputation as one of the best in the country. Elmer W. Hepler, Carlsbad, N. M., placed the halter classes and J. D. Craft, Jacksboro, Texas, judged the performance classes.

Magnolia Dunny, owned by George Grimshaw, Lafayette, La., was named grand champion stallion and Algo, owned by King Ranch, Kingsville, Texas, was reserve champion. Curley Daugherty, Olton, Texas, showed both champion mares. Pandarita Hill was grand champion and Panzarita Hill, was reserve.

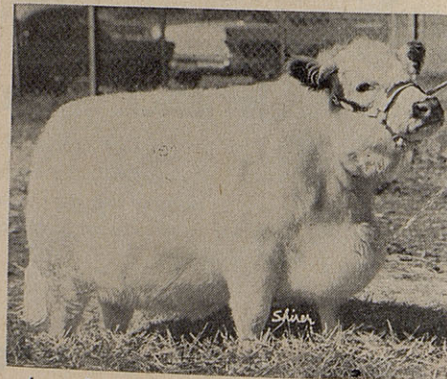
The grand champion gelding was V's Sandy, owned by Jane Mayo, Okemah, Okla., and the reserve champion was Bill's Tequila, owned by Phillips Ranch, Frisco, Texas.

Palomino Champions

Honey Karnes, owned by Jerry Karnes, Fort Worth, was named grand champion stallion in the stock horse type Palomino division. Brush's Goldoak, owned by Orville Griffin, Tulsa, Okla., was reserve champion.

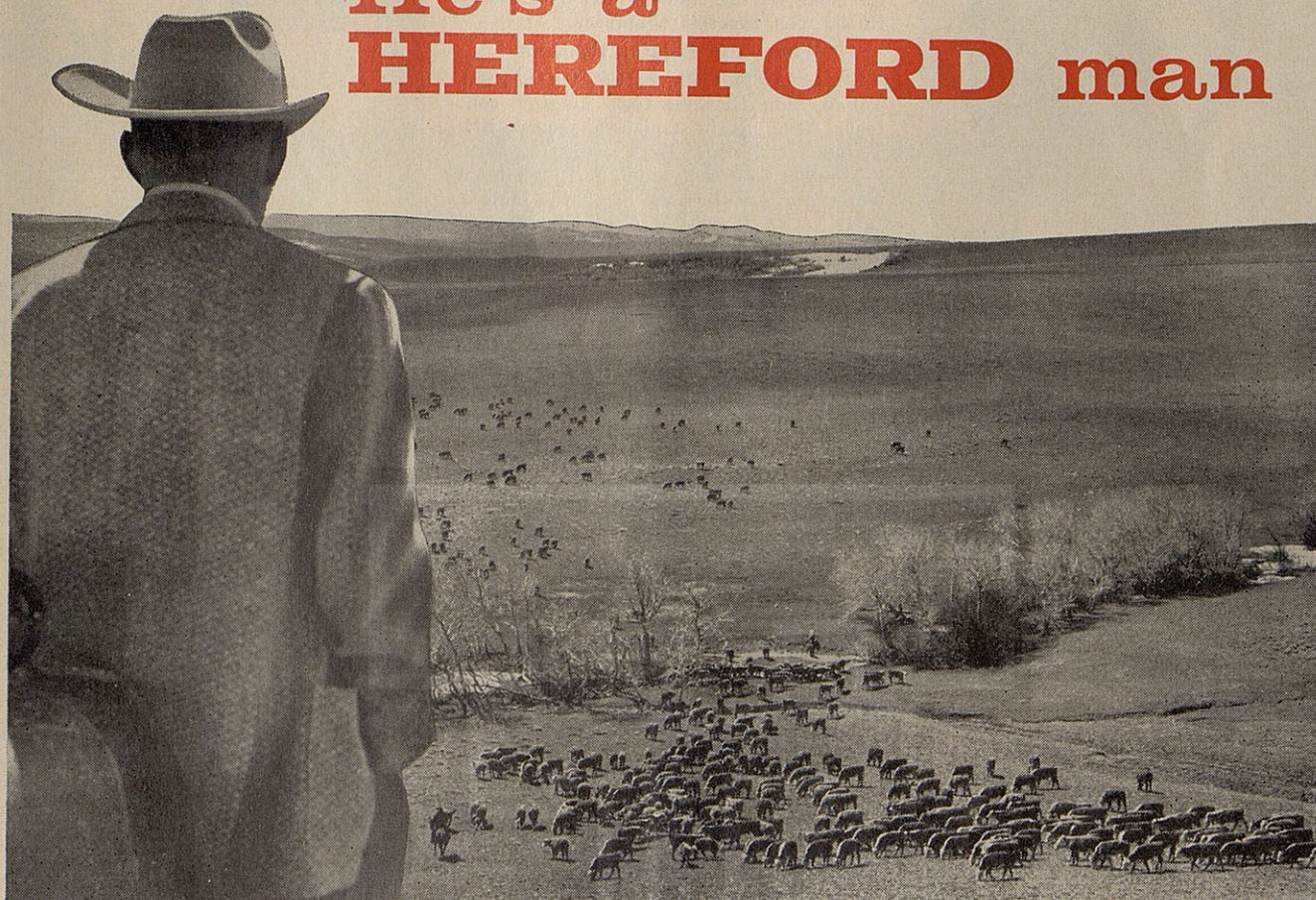
The grand champion stock horse mare was Gold Donna, owned by Bent Arrow Ranch, Tulsa, Okla., and the reserve champion was Flair, owned by Miss Louella Baker, Dallas, Texas.

A. R. Hamm, Smithfield, Texas,



Lone Star Rosebud, champion Shorthorn female, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, owned by R. E. Smith Ranches, Houston, Texas.

He's a HEREFORD man



THE men who raise Herefords are as distinctive a breed as the cattle themselves. A Hereford man is a believer in *good cattle* . . . in dignity, conformation and quality. That's why he raises Herefords.

But by far the most distinctive mark of a Hereford man is that he stakes his entire reputation on the reputation of his herd.

When his cattle leave the farm or ranch, they must produce a profit for the buyer as well as for the breeder himself. There's where Hereford men are different.

Herefords are the beef breed built on prepotent, aggressive bulls, dependable thrifty cows, high-percentage calf crops, above-average weaning weights. They're known for their natural rustling ability, greater gains in pasture and feed-

lot, even temperament and behavior, and more red meat on the finished animal.

Herefords are raised by 75,000 Hereford men across the nation — men who stake their future on the reputation of their "good-doing," money-making, white-faced cattle.

Whiteface Bulletin

In a study based on 50 years of International Live Stock Exposition history, it was shown that Herefords weighed 2.15 pounds per day of age as compared to 1.82 pounds per day of age for other breeds. With steers worth \$30 per hundred, that extra one-third of a pound per day of gain represents an added 10 cents income per day per steer for the feeder. Yes, practical cowmen, and feeders, have reason to prefer Herefords.



**More calves...
more pounds
...more profits**

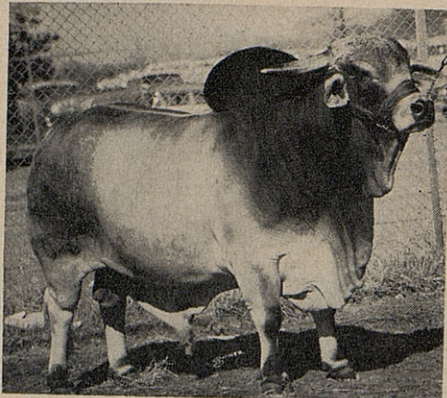
Free Booklet . . . "HEREFORDS Top Them All." A colorful booklet full of facts about Herefords. For a copy write:

THE AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSOCIATION
DEPT. H—HEREFORD DRIVE — KANSAS CITY, MO.

For further information on Hereford herds, sales and events within Texas, contact: Henry Elder, Secretary, Texas Hereford Association, 1207 Burk Burnett Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.



HEREFORDS



JDH Ellery De Manso, champion Brahman bull, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, owned by J. D. Hudgins, Hungerford, Texas.

showed the champion pleasure type stallion, Textone and J. A. Humphrey, Dallas, showed the reserve champion, Sonny D.

Mary Hodge, Fort Worth, showed the champion pleasure type mare, Lio-Kai, and Lola Mae Boomer, Fort Worth, showed the reserve champion, Lea's Answer.

W. E. Krumrei, Enid, Okla., judged the Palominos.

Cutting Horse Champions

Slats Dawson, 1958 open cutting horse world champion, owned by George Pardi, Uvalde, Texas, won the open cutting horse contest, with Minor Johnson rid-

ing. Joe's Last, owned by James Kenney, Carlsbad, N. M., and ridden by Stanley Bush, was reserve champion.

Winners in Judging Contests

Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas, won the livestock judging contest. Iowa State finished second and Texas Tech third.

Members of the winning Texas team were Jim Holloway, Kenneth McGee, Lovell Kuykendall, Carrol Osbourn, Robert Van Winkle and Dickie Hill. The team was coached by J. D. Wythe, Jr., and Harold Franke.

Northeastern Oklahoma A&M College of Miami, Okla., won the junior A&M and teachers livestock judging contest. Murray State of Oklahoma placed second and Lamar Junior College third.

Kansas State College scored top honors in the meat judging contest sponsored by the stock show and the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Texas A&M placed second and Oklahoma State third.

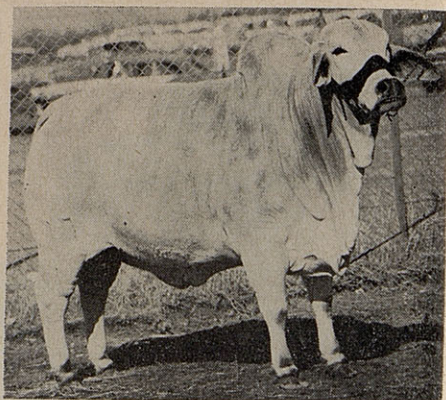
Dallas Will Host Cattlemen

(Continued from Page 47)

data from more than ten years of Foundation research on grain sorghums in various farming systems.

DISTRIBUTION CENTER

Significant in this respect is Dallas' status as the primary distribution center for farm machinery in the Southwest. Farm machinery sales totaling almost \$50,000,000 annually account for



JDH Lady Jake Manso 77, champion Brahman female, Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, owned by J. D. Hudgins, Hungerford, Texas.

approximately 85 per cent of the total annual purchases of machinery by Texas farmers. In 1957, more than 1,000 cotton strippers alone were shipped from Dallas.

Yellow pages of the Dallas telephone directory list almost three dozen dealers of farm machinery. Facilities for obtaining other services required by cattlemen are practically unlimited.

But this is sorter Sunday-go-to-meeting citified talk. Every body over here in this Dallas layout is just downright tickled because the cattlemen are coming back. The whole shebang's pitched in to bake a cake and to make a pot of that you-know-what stew.

East Texas Hereford Breeders

**11th Annual
Spring Sale**

**Selling 70 Head
41 BULLS**

29 COWS

Horned & Polled

TYLER, TEXAS MARCH 16, 1959

Sale at 1:00 P. M., in the East Texas Fair Grounds

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Lakeview Hereford Farm
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Tyler, Texas
Pine Kingdom Farm
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Jacksonville, Texas
Vanderpool Hereford Farm
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Buffalo, Texas
C. O. Wilkins
Kemp, Texas

Walter Britten, Auctioneer

SHOW: March 16, 1959—Judging,
9:00 A. M., Jack Burrus, Judge.

Representatives:

The Cattleman, the Gulf Coast Cattleman, the American Hereford Journal, the Texas Hereford.

Write for catalogue today:

J. E. Brown, Secretary, East Texas Hereford Breeders Association, P. O. Box 1070, Jacksonville, Texas.

East Texas

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All ranchers in
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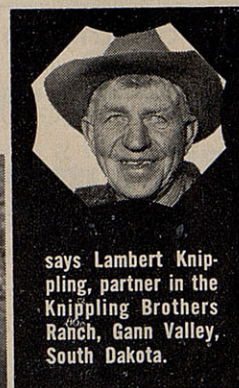
Hereford Breeders

ASSOCIATION, INC.

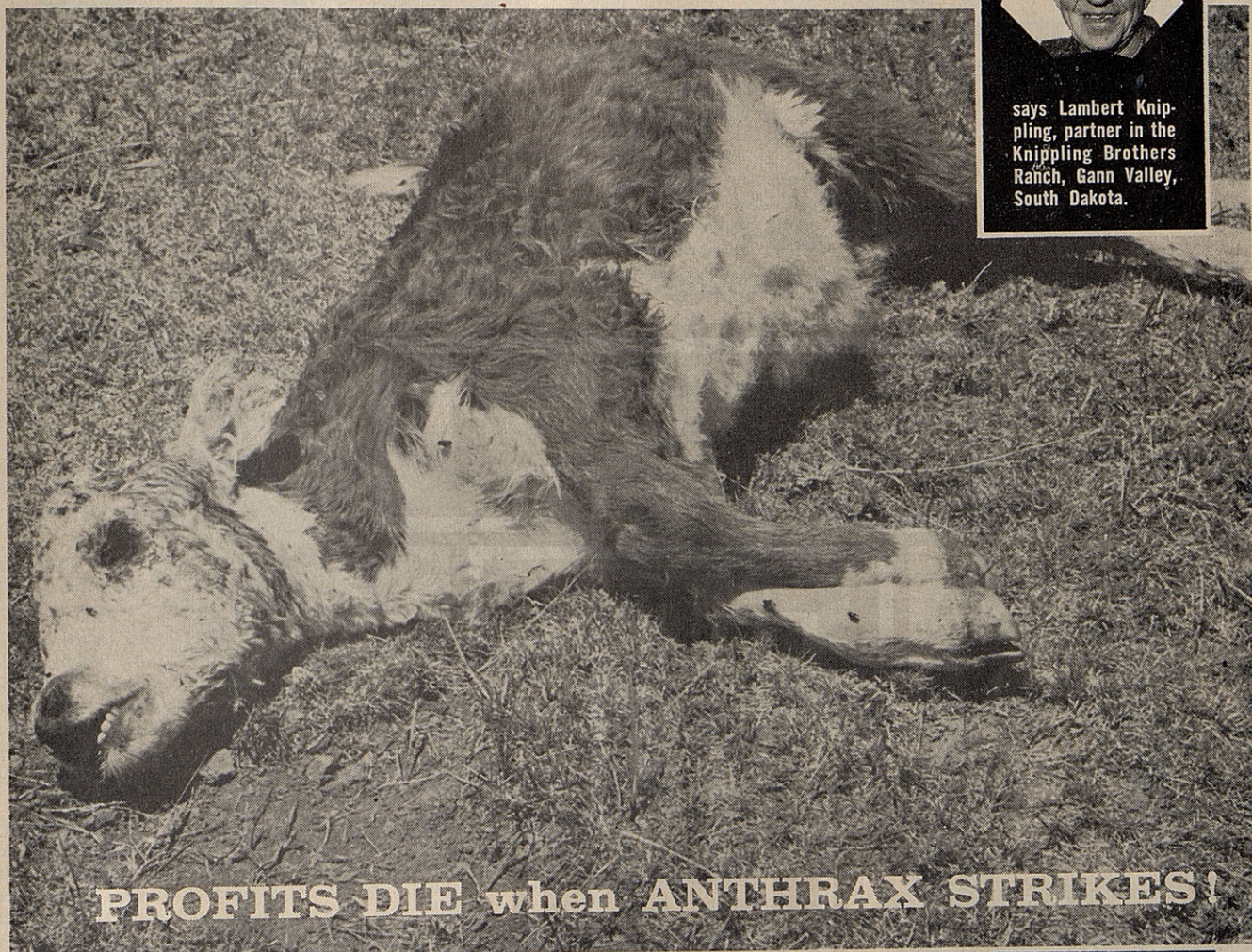
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Milton R. Vanderpool, President; Mrs. E. D. Lockey, Vice President; J. E. Brown, Secretary-Treasurer

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years of
bad anthrax

... Cutter Vaccine saved our herd"



says Lambert Knippling, partner in the Knippling Brothers Ranch, Gann Valley, South Dakota.



PROFITS DIE when ANTHRAX STRIKES!

Vaccinate with **THRAXOL®/CUTTER**

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Anthrax infected animals die quickly, taking profits with them. If you range cattle in an anthrax area, your best defense is preventive vaccination with a vaccine that will build high immunities quickly... more safely than old virulent products. That's *Thraxol*, the high potency, low virulence vaccine preferred under all types of field conditions. It contains the Sterne South African anthrax spore that increases the safety of anthrax vaccination whether on a routine basis or in the face of an outbreak.

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For a free booklet on diagnosis, prevention and control of livestock diseases, see your Cutter veterinary supplier or write Dept. 9-89C



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Blacklegol® "S-HS" immunizes against blackleg, malignant edema plus giving seasonal shipping fever protection.

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K-R-S® destroys screw worms and maggots on contact... protects fresh wounds. Available as a liquid or smear.

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Use new Scour Go®, the bolus that contains dihydrostreptomycin and Vitamin A... gives 3-way action.

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Lee RIDERS & JACKETS

Because...

they're built to stand the toughest wear you can give 'em and still look good, feel good!

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300 Rooms — Rates \$4 to \$8

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NEWLY AIR CONDITIONED

CHUCKWAGON

By CHARLIE, the cook

PAULINE G. EVANS, who directs the Fifth Avenue Art Gallery in Fort Worth, long has held to the belief that cookery has an important and obvious place amongst the arts.

And I'll go along with that—because, after all, what good is a knife and fork against an oil painting or a hunk of stone statuary?

Mrs. Evans presents convincing proof of her contention in passing along to me a kitcheneering formula which makes a fillet of beef a really outstanding object d'art—a prescription whose secret is in the "at home" aging of the beef, no matter how long the butcher insists the meat has been aged.

Here's the way this masterpiece is shaped up:

Get a four to six pound fillet of beef, wrap it loosely in waxed paper, and put it in the refrigerator for five days, turning occasionally.

Then, on the fifth day, make a marinade sauce by combining and mixing three teaspoons of dry mustard (with enough water to make a paste), three teaspoons sugar, one large clove of garlic finely chopped, 2 teaspoons ground ginger, two cups of soy sauce, and half a teaspoon of accent monosodium. Let this sauce stand overnight before using.

Two hours before broiling remove the fillet from the refrigerator and marinate at room temperature, turning frequently. But **DO NOT** marinate in aluminum, because that changes the soy taste. Now, broil over charcoal to taste.

Note: Porterhouse or sirloin may be substituted for fillet. If so, have the butcher cut steaks three inches thick and follow the same aging process, allowing one pound per person.

* * *

We have a letter from Scott Carnal of New Braunfels, Texas, who suggests that we might like to pass along to the congregation his own personal recipe for Barbecue Sauce. And, since it's a real jim-dandy, we are pleased to do so. Here 'tis:

INGREDIENTS: One cup of olive oil, bacon grease or butter (or all three mixed); one tablespoon dry mustard; two buttons of garlic; one onion chopped fine; one large bottle of catsup; black pepper, worcestershire sauce, cayenne pepper and salt to taste; one cup of vinegar.

METHOD: Chop onion and garlic fine and brown in grease. Stir in mustard, then the other ingredients. Cook 10 minutes and add water if sauce gets too thick.

Recipe makes one pint and can be kept in ice box for long periods for use on broiling steak, chickens and spare-ribs.

* * *

For a delicious dish that's "different," but which can be prepared at moderate cost (because it uses top or bottom



"Did you say you got the recipe fer these bisquits when you wuz in the army, or these are some you had left over from the army?"

round steak sliced very, very thin), we recommend Spanish Mushroom Birds, manufactured in the following manner:

INGREDIENTS: One and a half pounds of round steak; one or two tablespoons of Spanish olive oil; two slices of bacon diced; one large onion chopped fine; half a pound of mushrooms diced; one tablespoon of minced parsley; one teaspoon salt; one egg; one slice of white bread, broken into crumbs.

METHOD: Have the butcher cut the steak very thin, using a ham slicer, then pound with the back of a cleaver. Cut into 10 or 12 serving pieces, about three by four inches. Pound each further with edge of a plate, working in a little olive oil.

Now, in a large, heavy skillet, heat one tablespoon of olive oil, add bacon and onion and fry until bacon is crisp and onion is soft. Remove, add mushrooms and cook one minute, and remove again. Combine bacon with remaining ingredients, and spread stuffing over each piece of meat, leaving a border. Roll up and tie ends tightly with thread (to prevent stuffing coming out and to cause birds to swell up during cooking). Reserve extra stuffing. Place birds in skillet, adding another tablespoon of olive oil if necessary. Brown on all sides, then add three-fourths a cup of sherry wine (or water) and simmer covered for an hour and a half until tender when pricked with a fork.

Shortly before end of cooking period add a little of gravy to the reserved stuffing, then place moistened stuffing into pan to thicken the gravy. When birds are tender remove to platter and simmer the gravy until thickened, then pour over the birds.

* * *

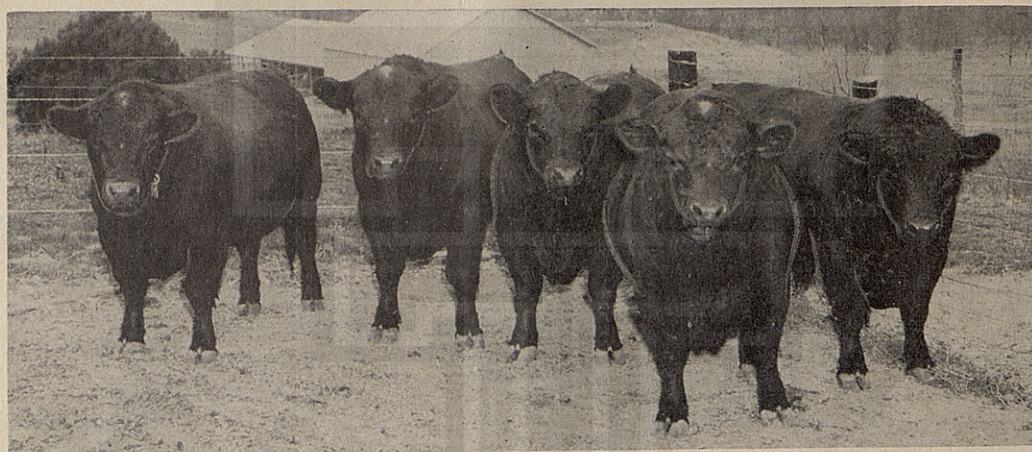
One of the most fascinating kitchen manuals we've seen in many a moon is "European Cookery," fresh off the presses of Rand McNally & Co., Chicago

1956 — 1957 — 1958 — 1959

FORT WORTH CHAMPIONS and RESERVE CHAMPIONS
CEDAR HILL'S PEN OF 5 BULLS WERE

GRAND CHAMPION OF THE CARLOT ANGUS BULL SHOW

1956 to 1959 CEDAR HILL BULLS have been Champion or Reserve Champion at this important Angus Bull event



At the GREAT SOUTHWESTERN BULL SALE, 17 CEDAR HILL BULLS Sold for an Average of \$869 with a top price of \$1350

A SPECIAL THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING BUYERS OF CEDAR HILL BULLS.

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Wade Plantation	Thomaston, Georgia	Douglas White	Mason, Texas
L. H. Bowie & Son	Frisco, Texas	Joe Lemley	San Angelo, Texas
H. G. Little	Wanette, Oklahoma	James Brooks	Forney, Texas
Bill Faudree	Midland, Texas	J. W. Henderson	Eden, Texas
	Diamond M Ranch		Snyder, Texas

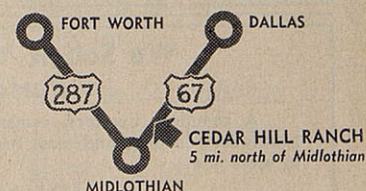
We are extremely grateful and encouraged by the Evaluation placed on Cedar Hill Bulls, both by Judges and buyers of our cattle produced under our Performance Testing Program. We shall continue to strive for improvement.

Member: Performance Registry International—Pioneer Beef Cattle Improvement Association

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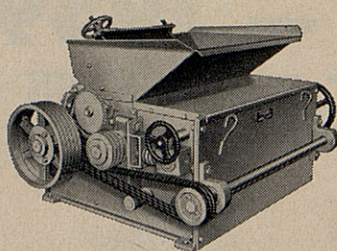
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W-W GRAIN ROLLER MILL

- 1 It processes grain the way critters like it. They eat more, gain more.
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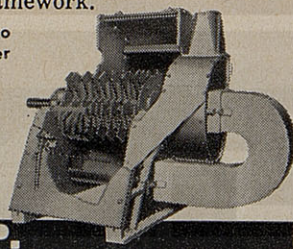
Your first glance tells the difference... your livestock will show it when you process grain with a W-W. It crimps, cracks, or crumbles every kernel with a minimum of fines so your critters eat it all,

gain more. Has single-control-wheel adjustment, 10" diameter rolls completely hardened (not surface hardened); heavy cast iron framework.

Standard W-W models come in six different sizes from 6" to 36" widths, and are adaptable to any installation or power system. PTO models are available.

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W-W has been manufacturing feed processing equipment for over half a century. A complete line of hammermills—with famous Star cylinder design—are available.



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ADVANTAGE—SUPERIORITY—DISCRIMINATION ALL ADMITTED

RANCH, DAIRY and POULTRYMEN: Read and Judge. THEN buy your mixed FEEDS and MINERALS for your livestock.

Once we had the designations of "Ground Limestone", "Ground Oyster Shell", and "Ground Amorphous Limestone" on feed tags or bags, showing the source of the calcium used by its common name, as the law requires.

The present Director of your Feed Control Service requires the use of the words "calcium carbonate" for all three. These are not common names, they are chemical names. He refuses to give Texas Carbonate Company permission to use the designation "NATURAL POWDER, AMORPHOUS LIMESTONE."

Mr. Brock, while Assistant Director, before the Texas Senate Livestock and Health Committee, stated: "IT JUST WILL NOT DO TO PRINT ANYTHING ON FEED TAGS OR BAGS SHOWING WHEN 'CARBOTEX' IS USED, AS IT WILL GIVE THE TEXAS CARBONATE COMPANY THE ADVANTAGE OF EVERYBODY, SINCE NO ONE ELSE HAS ANY."

We would have no advantage if "Carbotex" was not a superior product! Did he not admit the discrimination? Are you not entitled to know from whence the calcium in your feed comes?

Ask your dealer if "Carbotex" is in the feeds you buy. The tag won't show. Insist on the admitted "advantage."

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A complete livestock commission and order buying service. Our patrons include the Southwest's leading and most successful livestock operators. We will appreciate the chance to serve you.

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Write for further information



PROMOTE CATTLE INDUSTRY

410 East Weatherford, Fort Worth

(\$3.95). The book contains 184 pages of traditional recipes from 24 countries, and this Flemish Beef Stew from the Belgian section is an interesting example:

INGREDIENTS: Fourth a cup of flour; one and a half teaspoons of salt; fourth of a teaspoon of pepper; two pounds of boneless beef chuck cut in inch and a half pieces; one third cup butter; four medium onions sliced; one clove garlic, crushed; one bay leaf; eighth a teaspoon thyme; two tablespoons chopped parsley; one tablespoon brown sugar; one 12-ounce bottle of dark beer; beef stock; one tablespoon vinegar.

METHOD: Combine flour, salt and pepper in paper bag, add meat pieces and shake well. Melt butter and fry onions on low heat until tender, but do not brown. Remove onions, heat butter again and brown meat on all sides. Now add onions, herbs and sugar. Pour the beer over, and add stock if needed to cover. Cook, covered, over low heat for an hour and a half or until meat is tender, adding more beer or stock if necessary. Just before serving add vinegar. Serve hot with boiled potatoes and a vegetable salad.

* * *

For a fast job of putting about four dozen small cookies into production for the benefit of junior citizens, you can't miss on this one:

INGREDIENTS: One cup of crunchy style peanut butter; half a cup of brown sugar and the same of white sugar; half a cup of softened shortening; fourth a teaspoon soda; one and a half teaspoons baking powder; one and a half cups of all-purpose flour; one egg; half a teaspoon salt; two teaspoons grated orange rind; half a teaspoon vanilla.

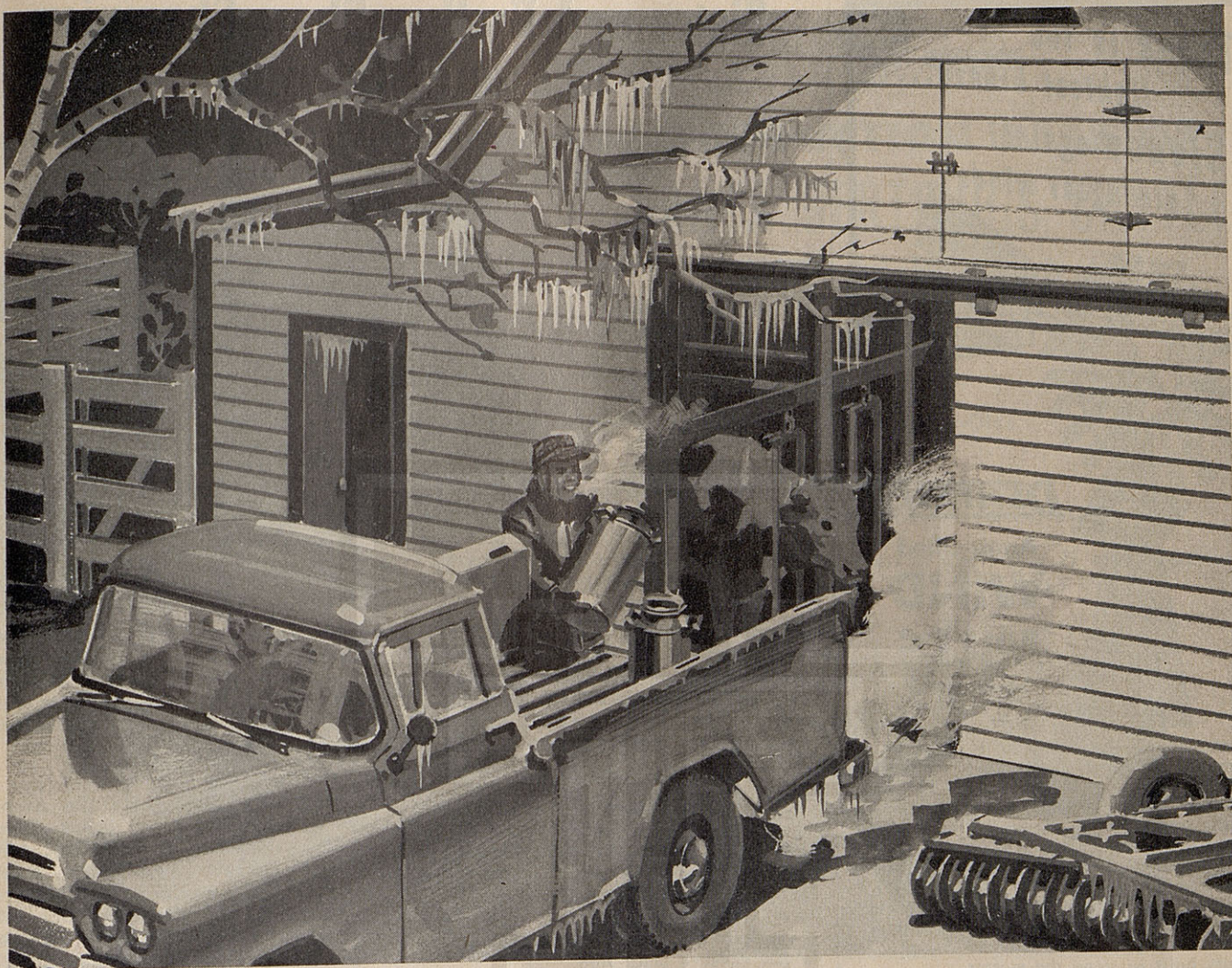
METHOD: Cream shortening and peanut butter with sugars, add egg and beat well. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add to creamed mixture with vanilla and grated orange rind. Blend well. Dough is quite stiff. Roll dough in small balls between palms of hands. Place on greased cookie sheet and press at right angles with a fork that has been dipped in cold water. Bake about 15 minutes at 350 degrees.

Polled Hereford Association Into New Headquarters

THE American Polled Hereford Association moved into its new headquarters building in Kansas City March 1, according to an announcement by Don W. Chittenden, executive secretary of the association. Dedication ceremonies will be held next fall during the American Royal Livestock Exposition. The new headquarters building is located at 4700 East 63rd Street Trafficway, Kansas City 30, Mo.

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The Cattleman



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The Cattleman

Sister and Brother Show Champion Steers at Amarillo

Angus Shown by Beverly Leathers Brings \$2 a Pound—
Wayne's Hereford Sells for \$1—Other
Champions Named

FOR the first time in the history of the Amarillo Fat Stock Show a brother and sister shared top honors in the steer show. Beverly Leathers, 13, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Robert Leathers of Leila Lake, Texas, showed the grand champion steer, an Angus that weighed 1,055 pounds and sold for \$2 a pound to a group of Amarillo business firms.

Her brother, Wayne Leathers, 11, showed the reserve grand champion, a Hereford weighing 905 pounds that sold for \$1 a pound to the Plains Chevrolet Company. It was donated to the March of Dimes and resold.

It was the second year in a row that an Angus steer was named grand champion at the Amarillo show.

Ninety-four steers sold in the auction at an average price of \$38.73 per cwt., well above the market price.

The Purebred Shows

Al Darlow, Stillwater, Okla., judged the Hereford show and selected Silver Heir 7th, a senior yearling owned by Bridwell Hereford Ranch, Wichita Falls, for the bull championship. Tex Royal Zato 73 a summer yearling owned by Alex Born & Sons, Follett, Texas, was named reserve champion.

The champion Hereford female was 88 Zato Lady 301, first prize junior heifer, shown by Straus Medina Hereford Ranch, San Antonio. Silver Princess 89, owned by Bridwell, was reserve champion. She stood second in class to the champion.

Straus Medina topped the get of sire class with the get of TR Zato Heir 88.

Other first prize winners were T-Bone Ranch, Wichita Falls; J. E. Sommerour, J. P. Callihan and M. O. Andrews.

Charles Smallwood, dean of agriculture at West Texas State College, Can-



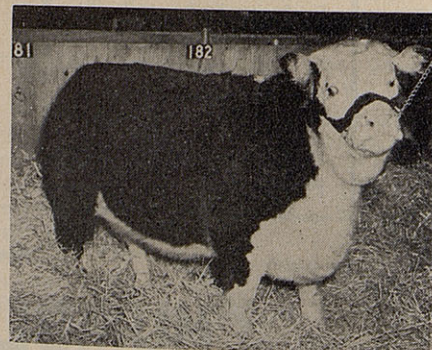
Wayne Leathers, brother of Beverly Leathers, is shown here at the halter of the grand champion steer of the Amarillo Fat Stock Show. The steer sold for \$2 a pound to a group of Amarillo business firms. Beverly became ill and was unable to show the animal.

yon, made the placings in the Angus show. For the senior and grand championship he selected Prince HR of 4-W, owned by Garrett Angus Farm, Kaufman, Texas. The reserve senior and reserve grand champion was Corrector 936 R & Mc, owned by Rose & McCrea, Maysville, Mo. Kermac Angus Ranch, Poteau, Okla., had the junior champion, Kermac Bardolier and George F. Saunders, McLean, Texas, showed the reserve junior champion, Saunders Prince Evaseus.

The junior and grand champion female, was Blackcap 56 of Great Oaks, shown by Great Oaks Stock Farm, Rochester, Mich. Rose & McCrea showed the senior and reserve grand champion, Erica R & Mc 716. The reserve senior champion was Heatherbloom S 67, shown by Jay Stribling, Albuquerque, N. M., and Lamona P of RAF, shown by Blue Sky Farm, and Al Repperger, Kearney, Neb., was reserve junior champion.



Silver Heir 7th, champion Hereford bull, Amarillo Fat Stock Show, owned by Bridwell Hereford Ranch, Windthorst, Texas, Budd Thurber, at Halter.



88 Zato Lady 301, champion Hereford female, Amarillo Fat Stock Show, owned by Straus Medina Hereford Ranch, San Antonio, Texas.