

Grazing on Reservation 1887

Goldendale Sentinel: The chiefs on the Yakima reservation had a meeting a few days ago and it was agreed with agent Priestly that on and after July 1st, all stock owned by whites should be moved outside the limits of the reserve. The cause of this decision is on account of the Indians never having received any benefit from money paid to the department for pasturage, and since the Indians are entitled to the pasturage they think they are certainly entitled to the money received from it. Stick Joe, Joe Staire and Inneas, who are the head chiefs of the tribes on the reservations, are reasonably disposed Indians and generally govern in these matters...

-- Times-Mountaineer, June 25, 1887

Stock-raising

Next year we understand measures will be taken to supply our market with beef and flour from Walla Walla county direct by way of the Snoqualmie pass. Very little work is required to be done to the road east of the mountains to make it available for wagons, while at the present time cattle could be driven through...

-- Intelligencer (Seattle), Dec. 7, 1868

One herdsman in Klickitat valley is losing 12 sheep a day from cold and lack of feed. Very little hay was put up and the cattle and horses also suffer much, getting into the deep gulches where it is almost impossible to reach them.

-- Courier (Olympia), Jan. 21, 1881

R. Dodge of Klickitat valley began the winter with 1,700 head of sheep and ended it with 400. 1,300 perished of snow, cold and hunger. He also lost 20 fine horses. Many others have had similar experiences and the total loss has been enormous.

-- Courier, March 25, 1881

Large numbers of cattle are being driven across the mountains to the Sound to supply the markets during the coming winter.

-- Courier, Sept. 23, 1881

Phelps & Wadleigh, the Yakima cattle men, are preparing to give up business.

-- Washington Standard (Olympia) May 6, 1881

A Klickitat county sheep was buried during the last storm in the snow and remained undiscovered in its icy sepulture 12 days, ^{CQ} when it was rescued alive. It is now frisky and healthful, apparently none the worse for its involuntary fast and its chill experience with a glacial period.

-- Standard, March 4, 1881

Snoqualmie drives 1879

Seattle Notes

Mr. George Smith accompanied by a party of Indian drovers arrived here on Tuesday evening, 9 days from Yakima valley, with 100 head of beef cattle for Foss & Borst and 16 horses for other parties...Some 7 or 10 immigrants will accompany him over the mountains...There are at present 6 companies of soldiers in the (Kittitas) valley...

--Portland Oregonian, June 6, 1879

Herds to East side 1870

Immigrants with large bands of young cattle and sheep continue to arrive daily from below. The people of the Webfoot county are fast learning of the vast extent of grazing lands that are laying idle on this side of the mountains...

— Mountaineer, March 22, 1870

Stock drives.

Snoqualmie

The efforts to keep the Snoqualmie pass open so far this winter has been successful. A dispatch to the Oregonian of the 27th ult. says:

Men, horses and cattle are crossing the Cascade mountains by the Snoqualmie pass every day. Two droves of cattle came through last week in fine order from Kittitas and Yakima valleys without losing a single animal. Men rode over from Ellensburg, 125 miles distant, in four days, the time ordinarily made in summer. This is the first winter an effort was made to keep the pass open and so little difficulty has been experienced that its closing will not again be permitted--The Record, Feb. 10, 1883.

On Monday a large number of sheep were driven through town en route to the Sound, via Snoqualmie pass. Record, July 31, 1880.

George Smith of Kittitas drove through the Gap below town 200 head of fine beef steers on Thursday. They are for the Portland markets and were consigned to Ben Snipes at the Dalles. Record, March 17, 1883.

On Wednesday George Smith swam a herd of cattle across the river at the Gap. A number of our citizens went down to witness the scene. Record, March 17, 1883.

Mr. Benj. Snipes, the chief of cattle raisers in this section of the country, shipped to Victoria B.C. on Saturday morning's boat 300 35 head of beef cattle said to be, by all who saw them, the finest lot that have ever been sent from east of the mountains. They were 3 and 4 year olds and were sold for \$45 per head, delivered at the warf boat in this city. The Dalles Mountaineer, April 26, 1870.

Stock over Barlow road

Through the politeness of Mr. P.T. Wallace, of Ten Mile creek, who has just returned with a band of horses, we have received the following account of the number of live stock driven over the Barlow route from the Willamette valley to this side of the mountains during the last season: 4085 stock cattle; 15,495 sheep ; 709 saddle horses; 229 pack animals; 494 loose horses; 217 wagons; 59 yokes of work cattle, 249 spans of horses, 600 calves and 5,000 lambs.

Total, 26,732.

— The Dalles Mountaineer, Nov. 9 , 1867

Return Eastern Drives 1875-6

LaGrande Sentinel, July 31st,

Jos. Holt passed through LaGrande last week with about 100 head of Indian horses. He purchased of the Umatilla Indians. He has about 200 more on the Platt and expects to drive them all to the Western States ^{and offer them} for sale.

--Walla Walla Union, Aug. 7, 1875

COMING HERE FOR STOCK--It is said there will be more than the usual number of stock buyers here next spring. Each year there are a good many men from Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and a great many other places looking for stock...

--Union, Jan. 29, 1876

A private letter from Ft. Colville dated June 12th...:

"The Messrs. Harper of British Columbia are driving some 700 head of their cattle--having paid duty thereon--to their ranch on Snake River in Idaho, which they have recently purchased for \$8,000. They will probably bring over some thousands of their stock after a while, with the intention of driving their beef steers to Chicago. The reason, I, is...there is no market in British Columbia.

--Union, June 24, 1876

WALLA WALLA SUPPLIES CHICAGO--A late number of the Chicago Stock Journal says: Four hundred head of cattle arrived here direct from Washington Territory and were sold, half of the number at \$3.90 per 100 pounds and the other half at \$4...They were heavy coarse cattle but certainly showed well as to flesh, considering the hard usage they had to undergo in making the long journey here. They were in the first place drive 600 miles from the ranges where they were bought to a point 360 miles west of Cheyenne on the Union Pacific Railroad, from which point they came by rail to Chicago...These cattle are part of 2,600 head that have been bought in Washington Territory and Oregon for this market.

--Union, Sept. 16, 1876

Branding irons

While marriage licenses go by ups and downs according to figures at the office of the county auditor, there is one form of license which is with a decided slump.

has been such a sharp decline

stock brands which used to come in ago. The records show that in 1921 s of brands filed for record; in there were 53 and in 1924 only 13. filed so far this year.

extensively carried on in the valley a number of ranchers going in for sheep y for the first time is falling off g taken up raising fruit or grain are being opened up. The few besides drawing a ~~00000~~ design book and indicatin where it is located must make an actual reproduction of his er which is also filed away for ently Auditor E.B. Riley has a stock t to repair the shoes of the entire way.

a closed season on brading from less the owner does it on his own place ble witnesses..

quired to keep a record of all animals wit in their business. Iⁿ the old days the ew stock was an event that has no counterpart of affairs of today.-The Yakima

Republic, April 30, 1925.

John Bishop's stock ranged around Steptoe Butte until Vashup Davis came along, bought all the land and fenced it in. Peter Proff was running stock around Rosalia and James McCoy, who founded Oakesdale, was another big-time operator. James Milne was another of the cattlemen in the Steptoe country and Frank Babcock had his range around Rock Lake, ~~Steve~~ Kamitakian's final retreat

brands..

thought there is no law stating that owners of livestock must have a brand, most livestock owners do. The recorded brand owned by an individual is his personal property and as such can be sold or transferred by the owner at his option and that of the director of agriculture. There is a fee of \$1.00 for the transfer.

The brand laws of the state of Washington went into effect in 1935 under section 7, chapter 156 session laws.

..all unbranded animals or animals bearing unregistered brands not accompanied by a certificate of permit or official brand certificate shall be declared estrays and sold by the director of agriculture. And all animals bearing registered brands, not accompanied by other satisfactory proof of ownership, shall be declared estrays and sold by the director of agriculture.

Not only cattle and horses may be use registered brands. They can also be registered and used on poultry, all kinds of livestock and fur bearing animals.

There are certain brands which cannot be used by an individual as they are used by the federal and state departments of agriculture.

These include U.S. federal brand: ID-Indian department; IOO IC, federal inspected and condemned; B on left jaw, Bang's disease; F on right jaw, feeder; M on left jaw- mastitis; T on left jaw, tuberculosis; V on right jaw, vaccinated.

Other brands not approved are single bars over or under letters numbers or symbols to distinguish them from brands already recorded. However, they do accept double-bars, angle quarter circles (a distinct curve) channel irons, if the short end bars are a full one inch long; slashes, not less than four inches in length and rafters, if a

dot is used as part of the brand it must be not less than one inch in diameter when it shows on the animal's.

Once registered, the brand cannot be lawfully altered either by the owner or anyone else. And only one person may use the brand. A person may request any brand he desire and if nobody else already has it he may register it for himself, providing it complies with certain rules as to size, shape etc.

A fee of \$5 per brand is charged. The brand is not only recorded as the owner wants it to appear but the exact spot of location on the animal must also be recorded and to be sure of ownership it must be used only in that position. A brand does not have to be in the same position on different kinds of livestock. Thus it may be recorded to be placed on the left hip of a cow but on the right shoulder of a horse.

Although many brands are issued in the form of initials in various combinations some people prefer to use odd or unusual brands. For instance, C.A. Tilden of Kettle Falls put his initials together and found that they spelled CAT and his brand made to look like the face of a cat. Frank Fish of Oakesdale uses a fish; Lloyd Crown of Cusick uses a crown while one of the brands of the Harder Cattle company of Lamont is a hat. Many owners prefer to use a lazy brand, that is one where the letters are lying down.

Branding will not be approved if it is too small to make a clear print. The department also gives tips on how and when to brand. A thin iron that starts a fire on the hair usually makes a poor imprint. Or it will make a thin cut which will cover over with hair. Don't brand a wet animal as the brand will scald and leave a bad blotch or a sore and perhaps leave no brand at all. Do not use acids or anything else to be "humane" they have a scar and not a brand and often cause sores. The proper temperature ~~poor~~ is preferable by a wood fire. Spokesman Review.. March 27, 1949 .

Pasco-Sheep

During the past three weeks some 22,000 head of sheep have been shipped to the eastward from Pasco and were the loading and feeding facilities better many more sheep and cattle would be driven here from the ranges and loaded for shipment.

It is well know that the Carstens Packing company intend to make the old Moore ranch a winter feeding station considering Pasco an ideal point because of the mild winters-Pasco Progress, June, 1912.

The Seattle Telegraph in its market report quotes Yakima rabbits at 20 cents for cotton-tails and 30 cents for jacks. The fame of the product of this county seems to have no end. 11-22-1894

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Peter Proff was running stock around Rosalia and James McCoy, who founded Oakesdale, was another big-time operator. James Milne was another of the cattlemen in the Steptoe country and Frank Babcock had his range around Rock Lake, where Kamiakian's final retreat

Cattle driving trip to Cariboo mines from Yakima country took 40 days
or longer.

Yakima as a winter feeding ground for stock is in high favor among cattlemen and 100 cars of stock, numbering about 2,000 head, have been received here from various points in Washington and Idaho to be fattened for the markets of the Sound.

The shippers who are making Yakima a feeding ground are Rice & Gardner, Puget Sound Dressed beef & Packing Co., B.B. Snipes, Fry & Bruhen and A.J. Splawn & Co. 121092