

1966 INDIAN AGRICULTURAL  
AND  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
March 21, 22, 23, 1966

Resources & Industrial Division

**RESTRICTED**

Indian Affairs Branch



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EXECUTIVE OF THE 1966 CONFERENCE

Chairman - Norman Sinclair,  
Little Saskatchewan Reserve

Co-Chairman - Walter Cochrane,  
Pequis Reserve

Organizer and  
Co-Ordinator - L. Ford, Development  
Officer (Agriculture),  
Indian Affairs

Committee Chairmen -

COMMITTEE A - Joe Ross, The Pas Band

COMMITTEE B - (Steve) J. A. Anderson,  
Fairford Band

COMMITTEE C - Chris Beaulieu, Sandy  
Bay Band

COMMITTEE D - Francis Baptiste, Ebb  
and Flow Band



Cover picture - some of the Chiefs attending conference.

Left to right: Chief George Sutherland, Sandy Bay Band; Chief Angus Swan, Lake Manitoba Band; Chief Isaac Cochrane, Fisher River Band; Chief A. E. Thompson, Peguis Band; Chief Arsene Contois, Pine Creek Band; Chief Henry Ross, Jackhead Band; Chief George Beardy, Lake St. Martin Band.

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## FOREWORD

On January 25, 1966, an organizational meeting was held at the Gypsumville Hotel in Gypsumville, Manitoba, to plan for the 1966 agricultural conference, the sixth annual conference to be held since 1961.

There were seven Indian delegates present, six of whom were from the Fisher River Indian Agency, and one from the Dauphin Agency; five Indian Affairs staff and one representative from the PFRA. Superintendents Daggitt, Jackson, and Freeman, of the Clandeboye, Dauphin, and Fisher River Agencies respectively were included in this group, which met to discuss the terms of reference for the forthcoming agricultural conference. This pre-conference or organizational meeting was established as a result of the evaluation of the 1965 conference when it was decided that some planning was necessary in mid or late January to precede the conference to be held in March, 1966. Last year's conference was held at the MacKay Indian Residential School in Dauphin on March 16, 17, and 18, 1965, and was considered very much of a success. Another feature emanating from the 1965 conference was that agricultural procedures were not the only things to be discussed, but that related development such as reserve planning, townsites, financial control, plant nurseries, industrialization, etc., should also be included in the agenda for the 1966 conference.

The following decisions were made at this pre-conference meeting presided over by the 1966 Chairman, Mr. Norman Sinclair, of the Little Saskatchewan Reserve in the Fisher River Agency.

1. Conference Title - That the title of the conference would be "The 1966 Indian Agricultural and Resource Development Conference", which would thus embody development related to progressive agricultural planning.
2. Cover Illustration - The illustration on the cover of the 1966 conference proceedings is to be an enlarged photograph of selected Indian personnel attending the conference.
3. Dates - were set as being March 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 1966.
4. Place of Conference - Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
5. Persons to be Invited -

(a) Indian Delegates -

Clandeboye	-	6
Fisher River	-	38
Portage	-	3
Dauphin	-	12
The Pas	-	<u>1</u>
Total	-	60

- (b) 4-H Clubs - Four leaders, two from each of the 4-H Clubs situated at Fairford and Peguis Reserve in the Fisher River Agency, and

included in (a).

- (c) Indian Affairs Personnel - 14  
The following were invited but, owing to prior commitments, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, Mr. R.F. Battle; the Director of Economic and Industrial Development of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, Mr. W. Churchman; and Mr. Len Marchand, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, were unable to attend. Mr. R.M. Connelly, Regional Director of Indian Affairs for Manitoba, however, would be available and speak on behalf of Indian Affairs. Superintendents and assistants from Clandeboye, Fisher River, Portage, and Dauphin Agencies were requested to be in attendance. Mr. Garth Crockett, Development Officer for the Indian Affairs Branch at Pine Falls was also invited. All Indian Affairs staff were to act as resource personnel as required.
- (d) Government of the Province of Manitoba - Eight personnel from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation were to be invited as resource personnel.
- (e) Speakers - The Hon. Geo. Hutton, Minister of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, or his representative - the welcoming address.

Mr. R.M. Connelly - the opening address.

Mr. Jack Parker - "Special Crops in Manitoba".

Guest Speaker at Banquet - Mr. H. Hargrave, Deputy Director, PFRA, Regina.

Alternative Speaker - Mr. J.M. Conacher, Special Advisor to the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Total Attendance - 93.

6. Agenda - Suggestions for the agenda were contributed for inclusion in the program when drafted for the conference. These were approved and are listed below.

COMMITTEE "A"

Chairman, Joe Ross, The Pas Band, The Pas Agency.

- (i) Brushing, Clearing, Piling - Techniques, timing, implements to use. Can we secure financial assistance from ARDA or the Province?
- (ii) Soils
- (a) Testing - What tests should indicate. How, where, why, and when it is done. Correction for salty soils.
- (b) Breaking and Cultivating - Equipment to use. Preparation of a good seed bed, etc. Should we summerfallow?
- (iii) Fertilizers
- (a) Manure fertilizers.

- (b) Chemical fertilizers - Which is the best general formula to use? How much to apply per acre? Relationship of soil testing to fertilizer required. Is it necessary to fertilize newly broken soil? Should nitrogen be added with other elements or applied separately?

(iv) Planting

Techniques - Time to plant, etc. Seed drills to use. Should seed drills have fertilizer attachments? Potato planters.

(v) Crops

- (a) Grain or Cereal Crops - What is the most profitable grain crop to grow? What grain crops are the best to grow in Central and Northern Manitoba? Varieties, etc.
- (b) Forage - What is meant by forage crops? Which forage crops are the most nutritious for cattle and other livestock? What advantages can we gain from seeding forage crops as compared to wild hay?
- (c) Seed Crops - Cereal grains, alfalfa, timothy, rape, etc. What is a good profitable yield per acre? What is the most profitable seed crop in recent years? Markets?
- (d) Special Crops - Vegetables, small fruits, tomatoes, wild rice, blueberries, chokecherries, cranberries. Pickling crops such as cucumbers, pickling onions, cauliflowers. Will they grow in Northern Manitoba and what is involved in growth and in marketing?

COMMITTEE "B"

Chairman, Steve Anderson, Fairford Band, Fisher River Agency.

(i) Weed Control

- (a) Spraying - Killing tree and shrub growth prior to clearing. Types of spray to use. When to spray. How to spray? Cost per acre, etc. Aerial spraying - is it worth while? Spraying for weed kill with crops.

(ii) Storage

- (a) Grains, vegetables, etc.

(iii) Harvesting

- (a) Techniques - Time and methods. Equipment required.

(iv) Marketing

- (a) Methods - Pre-packaging vegetables and packaging for storage - that is, in consumer packages (plastic) and in sacks for storing.
- (b) Manitoba Marketing Commission - Regulations concerning the packaging, grading, quota, and sale of vegetables. Can we



grade and package our own?

- (c) Marketing of other Special Crops - Small fruits, tomatoes, blueberries, cranberries, chokecherries, wild rice, etc. Who do we contact for sale of these products? How must they be packaged, etc.

The following questions were to be put to Mr. Todd, Chairman of the Manitoba Marketing Commission.

1. Can a new producer of storage vegetables, that is, potatoes, carrots, turnips, etc., market all or part of his produce in the first year of production?
2. Can we establish our own grading station in the Northern Interlake, Dauphin, etc., that is, have our own inspection staff for marketing within reserves only?
3. Can we establish our own grading station in the Northern Interlake, Dauphin, etc., that is, have our own inspection staff for marketing out of reserves?
4. In the so-called pre-packaging of storage vegetables, that is, in the packaging for consumer use, can we not establish our own packaging plant whereby the product is available to the consumer in a consumer package?
5. Are we subject to Commission regulations when packaging in 25, 50, and 75 pound bags for sale within the reserves, between reserves, and outside reserves?
6. If we have 1000 acres of vegetables ready for marketing within three years from now, can we receive as big a quota as a man who has been in the business for the last twenty years who has produce of a like kind from 1000 acres?
7. If the Commission wishes to have a pre-packaging plant situated only in Winnipeg, will this not be a hardship to the people in the northern areas who would have to ship their produce to Winnipeg and then have it re-routed back in consumer packages? Who pays the freight charges?
8. Could we not have our own pre-packaging plant under Commission jurisdiction?
9. When was the Commission brought into effect?
10. Was this put to a vote for all the growers in Manitoba at the time it went into effect?
11. What procedures were used in establishing the present Commission?
12. Who are on the executive of the Commission and what are their professions?
13. Will there be any representation for Indian reserves on this Commission? If not, what is necessary for them to have representation on the Commission?

14. What is a reasonable price for potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc. in standard containers to the producer for, let us say, 1965?
15. Does this ensure a much higher price to the consumer than if the Commission was not in existence?
16. Where does the money go which is received for the handling, packaging, and marketing of consumer and storage packaged vegetables by the Commission?

NOTE: See Report of Committee B, page        for answers to these questions.

COMMITTEE "C"

Chairman, Chris D. Beaulieu, MacDonald, Manitoba. Sandy Bay Band, Dauphin Agency.

(i) Cattle

- (a) Management of Beef and Dairy Cattle - Breeds hardy to Manitoba. Is the Hereford the best beef breed for this province? Are Guernseys and Jerseys profitable as dairy cattle in Central and Northern Manitoba? What are the best characteristics to look for:
  - (1) with beef cattle?
  - (2) with dairy cattle?

Is management of dairy herds more difficult than with beef?

- (b) Diseases - some common diseases, their recognition and treatment. What do we do if we have a sick animal?
- (c) Size of herd required to be profitable.
- (d) Rotating herds.
- (e) Band herds.
- (f) Buying our cattle by revolving fund loans.

(ii) Sheep

What are the best breeds of sheep for Manitoba? What is the management involved? What profits may be gained from sheep as compared to beef cattle? Can we pasture sheep and cattle together? Is there anyone interested in sheep?

(iii) Swine

Is there anyone interested in swine? What care and management is involved? How profitable is the development and marketing of swine compared to beef cattle?

(iv) Poultry

Chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese. How involved is the management of raising poultry? How does the profit connected with poultry raising compare to that of beef cattle? How expensive

is poultry management and how does it compare to raising beef cattle insofar as management, knowledge, and profit are concerned?

COMMITTEE "D"

Chairman, Francis Baptiste, Ebb and Flow Band, Dauphin Agency.

(i) Resources and Reserve Development

- (a) Nurseries and Landscaping - What knowledge is required in the management of a nursery? What is involved with both nursery work and landscaping? What is the market for nursery stock? How big a demand for landscaping? Can the present nurseries in Manitoba cope with the demand for nursery material and landscaping? What opportunity is there in this business? Can we enter this field?
- (b) Water Control - Drainage - what facilities are available for drainage of marsh land? Can free assistance be secured through ARDA for such drainage? Is there any assistance available from other sources in the province? Dugouts, etc. protection of dugouts from the elements, such as shelter belting, fencing, etc. Where do we get the materials for shelter belting? Farm and field shelter belting.
- (c) Townsites - What is involved in the preparation of a townsite? What would a townsite mean to the reserve?
- (d) 4-H Clubs - Are 4-H Clubs beneficial to the children on the reserve? What are the objectives of 4-H Clubs? What is the process of forming a 4-H Club? Age limits.
- (e) Communications - Development of roads. Personnel organization within the reserve and between reserves within an agency and between agencies to develop shared industries.
- (f) Finances - Discussion of long term bank loans. Are revolving fund loans with a 5 year limit proving a hardship to borrowers? Are loans available from the Farm Credit Corporation and is the down payment too high if available?
- (g) Own slaughterhouses for livestock.
- (h) Cattle sales on reserves or within agency.
- (i) Co-operatives.
- (j) Christmas Trees.

The preceding suggested topics outlined the steps to follow in organizing this year's conference and proved to be of inestimable value. As a result the committees were kept very active throughout the proceedings.

It is recommended that a pre-organizational meeting be held again next year early in January to plan for the conference to be held again sometime in March. The place for the meeting suggested as Winnipeg with executive, committee chairmen, and Indian Affairs personnel concerned attending.

Once again officials of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation contributed greatly to the success of the proceedings and they feel that participation by the delegates has greatly improved. New delegates, of whom there were several, were quite impressed, but those who had attended other conferences previously, felt slightly irked and chafed under the slow progress with the basic elementals by some of the committees. This in itself indicated progress from preceding years in agriculture with its accompanying economic development. Amongst those who had regularly attended previous conferences the feeling was general that the opportunity to discuss mutual problems with specialists, agricultural representatives, between themselves, and with officials of Indian Affairs, was of great value. It is suggested that with the next conference, two sub-committees be appointed within each committee, one to be devoted to newcomers and the other to those more advanced with agricultural or resource development practices.

Committee chairmen provided excellent guidance and topics on the agenda were sufficient to keep the entire group occupied with time being much too short. It was interesting to note that Indian delegates actively participated in most of the discussions and generally it would appear that there was a very good balance between resource personnel and delegates. Prior awareness of the topics on the part of the delegates made better discussion possible. This was some improvement over last year's discussion groups wherein it was noted that resource personnel on occasion had to keep discussions active. Delegates and resource personnel all agreed that an extra day should be used next year to complete discussions and allow time for evaluation of committee reports. The banquet was held on the evening of March 22nd and the guest speaker, despite annoying disturbances created by another banquet being held in a room immediately adjacent to ours, made a very excellent presentation of "The General PPRA Program on the Prairies with Specific Reference to Livestock Production on Indian Reserves." A precis of his address will be found within the proceedings. The slides shown by Joe Anderson of the Fairford Band and Walter Cochran of the Peguis Band illustrated a store operated by Mr. Cochrane within Peguis Reserve, episodes from the 1965 treaty being conducted for the Lake St. Martin, Fairford, and Little Saskatchewan reserves in the Fisher River Agency, agricultural activity on the Fairford reserve, coupled with ingenious mechanical adaptations for stack moving, originated by the Fairford Band, and a few personal slides. These proved to be quite interesting, informative, and at times revealing, to all attending. To finalize the evening, excellent entertainment was presented by the Assiniboia Residential School for Indians from Winnipeg. Their efforts were equal to, if not better than that provided by many professional groups available in Manitoba. A great deal of credit is due to Father Robidoux and his assistants for this display of talent.

One observation is hereby recorded and that is, that the Royal Alexandra Hotel, which may not be available next year, provides too impersonal a feeling to the conference. It is suggested that the 1967 conference be held in a smaller hotel whereby the entire premises may be procured to encompass proceedings, lodging, and entertainment. This may be found with the Pembina Hotel in Winnipeg, or some similar establishment in this city. All agreed that Winnipeg is an ideal location for these conferences.

It is regretted that time was not available for the complete evaluation of this year's committee reports and it is suggested that an extra day be included for next year's proceedings to permit this very

necessary conclusion to the proceedings.

From further observations made at the conference it seems obvious that more active and progressive participation by reserve personnel is being made annually, and an awareness is dawning with some that this important development in the life of the people is theirs and this can be shared with similar development occurring with their neighbor thus indicating a prelude to desire for participation in overall community activity extending far beyond the reserve boundaries.

PROGRAM

1966 INDIAN AGRICULTURAL AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba

March 21

- 2:00 P.M. - Registration and allocation to committees.
- 3:30 P.M. - Coffee Break.
- 4:00 P.M. - Chairman's Introductory Remarks.
- 4:10 P.M. - Welcoming Speech by the Hon. Geo. Hutton, Minister of Agriculture and Conservation, Province of Manitoba, or his representative.
- 4:30 P.M. - Thanks and Introduction of the next speaker by the Chairman.
- 4:35 P.M. - Opening Remarks, Mr. R.M. Connelly, Regional Director of Indian Affairs, Province of Manitoba.
- 5:00 P.M. - Thanks and Introduction of the next speaker by the Chairman.
- 5:05 P.M. - Opportunities with Special Crops, Mr. J. Parker, Director, Soils and Crops Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation.
- 6:00 P.M. - Evening free for Delegates.

March 22

- 9:00 A.M. - Committee Meeting to discuss topics.
- 11:00 A.M. - Coffee Break.
- 11:15 A.M. - Committee Discussions.
- 12:30 P.M. - Lunch.
- 2:00 P.M. - Committee Discussions.
- 3:30 P.M. - Coffee Break.
- 3:45 P.M. - Discussions of Committee Reports.
- 5:30 P.M.

- 7:00 P.M. - Banquet.
- 8:00 P.M. - Chairman's Introduction of Guest Speaker.
- 8:05 P.M. - "The General PFRA Program on the Prairies as it affects the Production of Grain and Forage Crops", Mr. H.J. Hargrave, Deputy Director PFRA, Regina, Sask.
- 8:45 P.M. - Preparation for Entertainment.
- 8:55 P.M. - Entertainment by the Assiniboia Indian Residential School.
- 10:00 P.M. - Slides by Joe Anderson and Walter Cochrane, of the Fairford and Peguis bands respectively.

March 23

- 9:30 A.M. - Discussion and evaluation of Committee Reports.
- 11:00 A.M. - Coffee Break.
- 11:15 A.M. - Discussion of Other Conferences, the Present Conference and Location for the 1967 Conference.
- 1:00 P.M. - Lunch, Break-Up.

COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

COMMITTEE "A" - Montcalm Room

Chairman - Joe Ross, The Pas Band, The Pas Agency.

Delegates

Fisher River Indian Agency - 9  
Dauphin Indian Agency - 2  
The Pas Indian Agency - 1  
Clandeboye Indian Agency - 2  
Portage Indian Agency - 1

Resource Personnel

D. M. McGregor  
G. Breakey  
E. Daggitt  
Federal Grain Co. Representative  
R. Lagimodiere  
McCabe Grain Co. Representative  
J. Yacucha

COMMITTEE "B" - Frontenac Room

Chairman - Steve Anderson, Fairford Band, Fisher River Agency.

Delegates

Fisher River Indian Agency - 9  
Dauphin Indian Agency - 4  
Clandeboye Indian Agency - 1  
Portage Indian Agency - 1

Resource Personnel

J. A. Conacher  
J. O. Forbes  
F. Slevinsky  
K. Todd  
D. Wark  
D. Mulder  
G. M. Stanley

COMMITTEE "C" - Red River Room

Chairman - Chris Beaulieu, Sandy Bay Band, Dauphin Agency.

Delegates

Fisher River Indian Agency - 10  
Dauphin Indian Agency - 3  
Clandeboye Indian Agency - 1

Resource Personnel

A. J. Church  
Q. P. Jackson  
D. Jones  
Dr. B. Boycott  
Dr. J. R. Singleton  
Dr. H. Stringham

COMMITTEE "D" - York Room

Chairman - Francis Baptiste, Ebb and Flow Band, Dauphin Agency.

Delegates

Fisher River Indian Agency - 10  
Dauphin Indian Agency - 3  
Clandeboye Indian Agency - 2  
Portage Indian Agency - 1

Resource Personnel

B. M. Kalinowsky  
E. Courchesne  
Dr. W. Cram  
G. Crockett  
F. Compton  
G. G. Ireland  
Dr. J. Menzies  
B. R. Poston  
Hugh Peacock  
G. Tucker



## OPENING REMARKS

### NORMAN SINCLAIR - CHAIRMAN

Ladies and Gentlemen, I would like to welcome all delegates, resource personnel, and guests to the 1966 Indian Agricultural and Resource Development Conference. I do not think that it is necessary for me to introduce myself but to those who I have not met before, I am Norman Sinclair, ex-chief of the Little Saskatchewan Band. We all know why we are attending this conference and should grasp as much as possible from what is said.

Now, I would like to introduce Mr. W.E. Jarvis, Deputy Minister of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, who is to give the welcoming speech for the opening of our 1966 Indian Agricultural and Resource Development Conference.

### MR. JARVIS

Thank you very much, Mr. Sinclair.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish to express on behalf of the Hon. Geo. Hutton his regrets at not being able to attend. We will discuss your role in agriculture - it is part of your life.

Agriculture is an important and dynamic industry. Every important industry in this Province of Manitoba is diversified and dynamic. We are all part of it. We welcome you as part of the agricultural industry. You have an opportunity to invest.

I would like to acknowledge that we work closely with Indian Affairs and other departments of the Federal Government. We consider ourselves as a team with you people as producers. You people as Indians in Manitoba are playing an increasing role in agriculture. Right now in Manitoba, there is a training course for farm workers. In this course, there are 10 Indians out of 20 participating. They will go back to the reserve and try to put into practice what they have learned. We are proud to have them take part in this course.

I am acknowledging many common interests with you in the development and organization in agriculture which is taking place in various communities.

There are co-operatives and farming businesses being organized. In order for these businesses to operate; money and the right management is required. We are working closely with the co-operatives. Our extension service is helping them with bookkeeping and other services to enable them to develop. We are happy to see the development in the Indian Affairs Branch in hiring an agriculturist to work closely with the people in the area.

It is a pleasure to see you organizing and working the way you are. It is a pleasure to see the Indians taking pride and interest in agriculture. You can do a good job with livestock and products in this development of agriculture. We wish you every success with this endeavour. Anything we can do to assist you, we will be more than pleased. I hope that you will have a successful conference. Thank you very much.

### MR. SINCLAIR

Thank you very much Mr. Jarvis, your talk is very much to the point and

appreciated.

We regret very much that Mr. Len Marchand was unable to attend the conference owing to pressing commitments which he and other officials of the Indian Affairs Branch at Ottawa share in common at this moment. We will now hear the opening remarks by Mr. R.M. Connelly, the Regional Director of Indian Affairs for Manitoba.

MR. CONNELLY

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman.

I am very pleased to be here. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources and now Minister for Indian Affairs under a recent Cabinet reorganizational shuffle; asked me to extend his warmest greetings.

I am pleased to see Indian people from all over the Province of Manitoba - possibly it is due to the fact that this conference is being held in Winnipeg. The affairs of the Indian's interest and concern are the prerogative of Indian Affairs. Indian Affairs Branch never have and never will solve all the problems. The policy is now to help the Indians develop their reserves rather than moving off the reserves.

The theme of this year's conference is Indian Agricultural and Resource Development which will, also, deal with natural resources, development on reserves, and surveys. Indians can make better use of the resources they have. The Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources, ARDA, PFRA, contribute to the development of natural resources. God has stopped making land but is making people. The basic importance of land is more recreational areas and more food for the hungry world. Indian reserves are for the exclusive use of Indians. There are a number of reasons for slow development; plain indifference; lack of capital; reserve politics; and land ownership. Some people have no intention of putting the land to use. I do not think that it is up to us to state what they need, they make their own choice.

There are a lot of people improving houses and roads. In future Indians will be assisted with housing off the reserve. Modern housing and community development raise the standard on the reserve level. Resource development includes agriculture. In most cases, Indian Affairs cannot do the job themselves. We have established three principles involving federal-provincial agreement.

1. There won't be any agreement between Ottawa and Province unless the Indians want these services. Band Councils must ask that this service be provided.
2. The quality of service is to be as good as the province is extending to other people in the province. The extension service of the province will in no way affect the rights and privileges of the Indian people.
3. Capitalization. Some of the co-operatives organized have worked fairly well and others have not. In most cases, lack of good management, lack of money and poor work habits have contributed to failure.

Indian Affairs will help anybody who wants to help himself. The big job is to help people develop the skills which any business man needs in order

to operate a business.

In closing, I would like to express one point which is very important - "human relations". We should get along with each other. People are a growing part of the society in which they live. Human relations is of basic importance. Human relations involves working together. White people have to change their views about Indian people and Indian people have to change their views about the white people. I wish you a very happy conference.

MR. SINCLAIR

Thank you very much Mr. Connelly. Your talk was very good and we appreciate it. We will all take note of the remarks you have made.

Mr. J. Parker, Director of the Soils and Crops Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation will now tell us about Opportunities with Special Crops.

MR. PARKER

Thank you Mr. Sinclair.

The Indians brought early agriculture into North America by producing various crops such as tobacco and corn.

I have for many years been interested in soil conservation and wise use of land. Fairford and various reserves are breaking land to grow crops. Breaking land to grow crops is the right move in the right direction. Instead of renting the land to others, you should develop it and grow crops. I would like to point out that each and every reserve is like a big farm with rivers and lakes. The land is very suitable for agriculture. You have an opportunity before you go too far to plan your outlay. Some trees can be left to prevent erosion and soil drifting. Trees also add natural beauty to the reserve. You should be proud of the reserve. Crops are highly productive. Many of you can plant special crops. Special crops which can be grown are yellow mustard, sugar beets, rapeseed, sunflower, peas (livestock feed), beans, corn (feed for cattle), and canary seed. Canary seed is grown under contract for bird seed. The best way in making a contract is to approach the companies that are interested in obtaining these varieties of crops. Other special crops are blueberries, seneca roots, and cranberries.

We wish you every success in your farming through the years. Farming is not a one year shot. Land will always produce as long as you treat it right.

Thank you.

MR. SINCLAIR

Thank you, Mr. Parker, for your most interesting and informative speech.

Now, we are all free for the evening. Delegates are asked to enjoy themselves this evening, but be sure to be present at nine o'clock in the morning, for committee work. We will see all of you then.

Following the banquet on the evening of the 22nd of March, Mr. Walter Cochrane, Co-Chairman of the Conference, called on Mr. H. J. Hargrave, Deputy Director, PFRA, Regina, Saskatchewan, to present the following address.

The General PFRA Program on the Prairies  
with Specific Reference to Livestock Production  
on Indian Reserves

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration is an agency of the Canada Department of Agriculture. Federal legislation establishing the agency was enacted in 1935 to combat the results of drouth and economic depression on the Prairies.

PFRA programs are now administered by a staff of 1200 with head offices in Regina, Saskatchewan and 20 field offices in all farming areas of the Prairie Provinces. Main operational divisions of the agency include Engineering, Water Development and Land Use Services.

Engineering Service is concerned with the construction of large dams and irrigation projects. The major project to be completed in 1966 is the 112 million dollar South Saskatchewan dam near Outlook, Saskatchewan. This dam will store 8 million acre feet of water for irrigation, power production, industrial use and recreation. It will create a body of water 140 miles long in the heart of the Canadian prairies.

In Southern Alberta PFRA engineers have developed irrigation projects that enable the irrigation of 500,000 acres. In Manitoba we are currently building the Shellmouth dam on the Assiniboine River, a key structure to control the flow of this river. Many other sizeable water conservation structures have been built in this Province in recent years.

The Water Development Service of PFRA provides technical and financial assistance that has helped to build more than 95,000 dugouts, dams and small irrigation projects on individual farms in the prairies since 1935. No phase of PFRA has had a greater impact than this program which assures water supply for livestock production and domestic use on farms. These smaller water conservation projects have brought stability to countless prairie farms and have made it possible to greatly increase livestock production. It is interesting to note that the level lands south-west of Winnipeg contain the highest density of dugouts to be found anywhere in the prairies.

PFRA water development policies apply on Indian Reserves in the same manner as they do on other farm lands. Enquiries re these policies should be directed to local PFRA offices at Brandon, Dauphin and Morden in Manitoba.

Our Water Development Service also operates the PFRA Tree Nursery at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. Seedling trees for planting on Reserves are available at no charge from this Nursery.

PFRA Land Use Service is primarily involved in the construction and operation of Community Pastures in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Initially this activity was designed to reclaim submarginal farm lands that were threatened with desert conditions in drouth periods. Subsequently the Community Pasture program has expanded to include parklands in the more northern

areas of these provinces. The development of pastures in many fringe areas has encouraged sound livestock enterprises.

PFRA now operates 85 community pastures on two and one-third million acres of land. Average pasture size is 27,000 acres. Carrying capacity varies from 1 to 50 acres per cow, and averages 13 acres. 1900 cattle graze the average pasture during the May to October grazing season. During the 1966 grazing season we anticipate that our pastures will handle 160,000 cattle owned by 7,000 patrons.

Breeding service will be provided for 55,000 cows, utilizing nearly 2,000 bulls as well as artificial insemination. Current fee for this service is \$5.00 per cow. Basic grazing fees are 6 cents per head per day for yearling or adult cattle, \$3.00 per head for calves born prior to August 1, with a minimum fee of \$5.00 per head for cattle. During the past three years the PFRA Community Pasture program has been applied to four Indian Reserves in Saskatchewan and plans have been made to enlarge this phase of our operations in the prairies.

In 1963 PFRA negotiated agreements with the Sakimay, Cowesses, Kahkewistahaw and Ochapowace Bands of the Crooked Lake Indian Agency near Broadview, Saskatchewan. The above Bands have made 45,000 acres available for the development of two community pastures on Indian Lands.

Construction of these pastures commenced in the spring of 1963 and was completed in 1965 at a total capital cost of \$215,404.00. During the 1965 grazing season these pastures carried 4200 head of cattle and it is expected they will have more than 500 head on them this year. This capacity will ultimately be increased to more than 8000 head with projected clearing and reseeding. This is significant in view of the fact that these productive lands grazed no cattle on them prior to this development. The share of grazing fees paid to the above Indian Bands for the use of their lands amounted to \$10,500.00 for the 1965 grazing season.

The agreements with the Indian Bands contain the following provisions:

- (i) Term - 10 years option of renewal.
- (ii) Share of Revenue to Band - One-third of gross revenue obtained by PFRA from grazing fees collected.
- (iii) Installations - Location of fences, water sites, headquarters site, corrals, gates, access roads, etc. to be determined by PFRA after consultation with Band Council and Indian Affairs Branch.
- (iv) Management - to be the responsibility of PFRA; consideration to be given to qualified Indians for Manager and Rider positions.
- (v) Access - The Band will have access for hunting and wood-cutting during the season when the pasture is not in use. The removal of gravel or other minerals will be possible provided it does not interfere with grazing and pasture operations.
- (vi) Indian Residences - PFRA will move Indian houses from the pasture area if this is desired. If necessary, PFRA will fence out house locations.

- (vii) Grazing Priority - Indian cattle owners will have first priority for all available grazing in the community pasture. Cattle owned by farmers adjacent to the Reserve will be permitted to utilize grazing not required for Indian cattle. When Indians have sufficient cattle to fill the pasture with their own cattle, the project may be turned over to the Indian Band, following expiration of this agreement. All patrons will be required to pay grazing fees as set out in the schedule of PFRA pasture rates.
- (viii) Employment - Indians will have first opportunity for employment in the construction and operation of the pasture and PFRA will assist in training Indians for such employment.
- (ix) Construction - Funds for capital construction will be made available from PFRA appropriations.

Agreements similar to the above were negotiated with the James Smith Band, Duck Lake Agency, and with the Ermineskin and Louis Bull Bands, Hobbema Agency, in 1965. It is anticipated that construction of these two community pastures will commence in the spring of 1966. Each of these pastures will carry 1500 to 2000 head of cattle when fully improved. It is felt that a pasture should have a potential to carry at least 800 to 1000 head of cattle in order to establish an economical pasture unit. In parkland areas a capable Manager can handle up to 3000 head of cattle.

During recent years PFRA has had discussions with many Indian Bands from 10 different Agencies in Western Canada. Our business is resource development and it is our policy to work with Indian people and assist them in making their lands more productive.

We in PFRA would appreciate the opportunity to work with the Indian people in Manitoba, with the objective of helping develop the agricultural resources on Reserve lands for the benefit of Band members.

At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Cochrane arose and thanked Mr. Hargrave for his very fine presentation and expressed the hope that we might again be able to secure his services in the future.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### COMMITTEE "A"

- Topics for Discussion -
1. Soils
  2. Fertilizers
  3. Planting
  4. Crops

Chairman - Joe Ross, The Pas Band, The Pas Agency.

Resource Personnel - D. M. McGregor, MLA Virden, Manitoba Legislature,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

G. Breakey, Soils and Crops Branch, Manitoba  
Department of Agriculture and Conservation,  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

E. Daggitt, Superintendent, Clandeboye Indian Agency  
Selkirk, Manitoba

Federal Grain Co. Representative, Winnipeg, Manitoba

R. Lagimodiere, Assistant, Clandeboye Indian Agency,  
Selkirk, Manitoba

McCabe Grain Co. Representative, Winnipeg, Manitoba

J. Yacucha, Assistant, Fisher River Indian Agency,  
Hodgson, Manitoba

#### 1. Soils

The soil testing program is designed to indicate the quantity of availability of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Fertilizer containers will always show on the outside of the bag the NPK ratio. Manitoba soils are generally notoriously high in potash, with the odd exception in peat, therefore most of our fertilizers only show requirements for nitrogen and phosphorus. These three elements are the principal elements required for soil food used by the plants, that is, they represent the heaviest volume of elements in the soil. Other elements are just as essential, but not in the quantity needed for the three mentioned. Minor elements are boron, calcium, magnesium, etc.

Soil samples should be taken at three depths, 0-6 inches, 6-12 inches, and 12-24 inches. This information may be found in the soil testing pamphlet issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Conservation in Manitoba. Soil testing equipment is in the possession of your local agricultural Representatives or may be obtained through your agency office. On a 40 acre field it is a good idea to take 10 samples and then mix to obtain one composite sample for the whole area. This gives you an idea of the requirements for the field as a whole. Samples are tested at the Soils Department at the University of Manitoba at \$3.00 per sample. Soil sampling should be done both in the spring and fall, as this will indicate the extent of use of elements in the soil to be planted. Nitrogen levels vary considerably from year to year. Nitrogen makes your plants green, phosphorus makes them plum green and healthy in colour, and potash adds

fibre to the stem, branches and roots.

Within the province, ARDA and the municipalities have a financial arrangement for assistance in bush clearing and piling. ARDA pays 25% and up to \$2.00 per acre and work must be tendered. At the present time we are investigating with provincial authorities as to whether reserves are eligible for this assistance. Drainage is also a part of the ARDA function which is the Agricultural Rural Development Act.

A motion was made by Stanley Sinclair, Peguis Band, to determine what financial assistance can be obtained from ARDA for land development, including bush clearing, drainage and breaking of new land. Seconded by Chief Isaac Cochrane, Fisher River Band. All were unanimous in passing this motion. The Rome disc has been used for many years in breaking land, but within the last year or two the rotavator has appeared on the scene and in the opinion of many people it is proving a much better implement for breaking land than the Rome disc, both economically and from the standpoint of conditioning the soil. It is possible to seed immediately behind the rotavator. Heavy willow growths are quickly removed by the use of this rotavator. There are times in special conditions when the breaker plow is necessary, particularly in very stony soil.

## 2. Fertilizers

In one ton of manure there is 10 lbs. of nitrogen, 5 lbs. of phosphorus and 10 lbs. of potash when decomposed. This is very good to add to the soil, but the amounts of these principal elements that can be added are restricted compared to chemical fertilizers. However, with manure fertilizers there is the added advantage of adding fibre which is not present in chemical fertilizers.

Green manure crops, or plants grown to turn back into the soil, are similar to manure and are very good also. Legumes are very good for this purpose as these plants add nitrogen to the soil while adding fibre or humus. Other crops such as grasses and buckwheat do not add the nitrogen, but they still add fibre. To get the best results from manure fertilizers they should be worked into the soil when spread. Your previous soil testing will indicate the requirements of the three major elements of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash. As previously mentioned, potash is seldom needed, but there are some occasions when it is necessary. Care should be taken to avoid too much nitrogen, as this can make crops late in ripening and they also have too long stocks and tend to topple or fall over in the wind. Phosphorus hastens early maturity and not enough phosphorus will shrink the grain kernel. It is reasonable to assume that with the use of chemical fertilizers, for every dollar invested you will get a 2½ dollar return.

Manure is one of the best fertilizers because of its addition of the three elements, plus the addition of fibre, but in present operations we usually find that the supply is too limited. Sheep and chicken manure are generally considered the best plant foods. When newly broken land is acquired it should be analyzed in order to determine whether it is necessary to fertilize this soil. For the first year or two, newly broken land generally will give maximum crops but this is not always so, therefore it is much safer to have your soil tested.

Fertilizer should be drilled in with the seed when seeding is done. Nitrogen



should be added separately to obtain the best results and may be broadcast on the soil surface before or after seeding. Fires on bush land which is later broken do not always cut down on the fertility of the soil. In peat land fires can sometimes increase its fertility, but there are occasions when it does heavy damage which is more often than when it increases fertility.

### 3. Planting

Times to plant for all grains and vegetables can be obtained from pamphlets or booklets issued by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation and easily obtained through your agency, Regional Office, or local Agricultural Representative. Planting in this country should be done at the very earliest time possible because of our short growing season. May 15th to 24th is a good guide, but this is not always possible because of frequently wet conditions during this month. The recommended varieties to plant will be found in the same pamphlets and booklets referred to previously.

### 4. Crops

The question of which grain crop is most profitable to grow was thoroughly discussed. There is no definite answer to this question as the weather, moisture, and crop rotation are definite factors which will determine the yield. Several years ago Manitoba was Canada's wheat province, growing the best grain in the world, typified by Manitoba No. 1 Northern wheat. Lately, because of economic advantages, Manitoba is becoming a barley province. The best domestic mustard seed ever produced was two years ago at Swan River which is apart of Central and Northern Manitoba, indicating that our northern agencies with arable land have great potential. Manitoba No. 1 Northern wheat is also of great importance to Canada.

The main forage crops are alfalfa, corn, brome grass, and timothy. These crops, when grown as forage crops, are cut at the most eatable state as feed for livestock. These tame feeds for livestock are much better than wild hay as they are higher in food values. Seeding with fertilizer can give you as much as three times the yield as compared to wild hay, two tons as compared to  $3/4$  tons to the acre. As an example, it could cut down on the number of acres required to feed one animal in a year. Vitamins and minerals must be added to give a complete diet for livestock, this is the same principle as with human requirements. We all require meat, potatoes, and bread. Recommended amounts of fertilizers per acre for various crops can be found in the pamphlet previously referred to. Crops previously referred to as forage crops can also be grown for seed. With this, you do not cut alfalfa for feed but allow it to come to seed. Alfalfa, timothy and rape are good crops for the production of seed because there is a ready market at very good prices. Yields are variable but the price is generally high in comparison to some of the commercial grains.

Northern Manitoba in some areas can produce good crops of potatoes, carrots, cabbage, turnips, and beets, etc; and guidance on entering these fields will be given by Indian Affairs if you decide to enter this field.

Seneca Root and Ginseng are two very specialized crops. A motion was made by Dennis Dwan, Oak River Band, seconded by Tom Cochrane of the Peguis Band, that the University be asked to make tests to determine if

Seneca can be grown commercially under controls. All were in favour.

Small fruits such as strawberries and raspberries are very adaptable to almost any part of Manitoba south of The Pas where there is arable soil. Indian Affairs will be able to provide assistance and advise in the growing of these small fruits which have high labor requirements, but the returns are generally quite good and compensate for the extra labor required.

Wild rice was also mentioned and an experiment is being conducted in the Lake St. Martin area for this crop. Other special crops such as chokecherries, cranberries, and blueberries are now being experimented with by Indian Affairs and some results should be available for later conferences.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

COMMITTEE "B"

- Topics for Discussion - 1. Weed Control  
2. Storage  
3. Harvesting  
4. Marketing

Chairman - Steve Anderson, Fairford Band, Fisher River Agency.

Resource Personnel - J. O. Forbes, Chief, Weed Control  
Division, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and  
Conservation, Winnipeg.

J. A. Conacher, Special Advisor, Board of Grain  
Commissioners, Winnipeg.

Mr. K. Todd, Manitoba Marketing Commission,  
Winnipeg.

F. Slevinsky, Extension Service Branch, Manitoba  
Department of Agriculture and Conservation,  
Winnipeg.

D. Mulder, Mulder Bros. Sand & Gravel Ltd.,  
3997 Henderson Highway, E. St. Paul, Manitoba.  
(Manitoba Marketing Commission)

G. M. Stanley, Community Development Services,  
Manitoba Department of Welfare, Winnipeg

D. Wark, Assistant, Portage La Prairie Indian  
Agency, Portage La Prairie.

P. L. Ford, Agricultural Specialist, Fisher River  
Indian Agency, Hodgson.

Mr. Steve Anderson, Chairman, opened the meeting at 9:00 o'clock on March 22nd, 1966, and gave a few opening remarks, expressing his desire that all discussions should be conducted using words that all would understand.

1. Weed Control

Spraying

Questions were asked about spraying, what is to be gained, is it an extra cost, can you work on the land after spraying? Mr. Forbes clarified this Matter.

It is usual policy to wait one year after spraying, as by that time the trees are dead and can be easily removed with a bulldozer or even pushed over by hand in some cases. The spray kills the root system. The dead trees can be piled and then burned. There are two disadvantages to scrub-cutting; one, much topsoil is removed with the scrubcutter, and second, with all the topsoil piled with the dead trees, it takes much longer to burn. After spraying, it is best to wait one year and then clear the land. After this it will be possible to cultivate the land.

To spray shrubs, willows and other low lying bushes up to 10' high, a ground machine would be a possible method. For the spraying of larger trees, 15' to 20' high, an aircraft would likely be the best method. The best time to spray is the middle of June to July 15th, then during the winter the trees will deteriorate.

In spraying bushes, cattle walking through the bush will tramp down the dead branches. Once these trees are treated, green grass will grow and then under normal conditions there will be four or five times as much grass per acre. The type of chemical to use is 2, 4-D with water at 2 lbs. per acre. With an aircraft you can use the chemical with one gallon of water per acre, depending on type of aircraft and operator. In hand machines, 2 lbs. of chemical with any amount of water you wish, or as needed by the machine to cover an acre. When you spray by a hand machine, you must make sure that the tree is completely soaked.

In thick bush, there are two methods of spraying; one, after you spray with an aircraft, wait a year and then with a caterpillar, pile and burn the dead trees. The second method is with a turbine. This is a machine like those used by Hydro. This, of course, is a costly method and uses lots of water.

Does spraying affect cattle? Spraying will not affect the cattle, in fact, you can spray even while the cattle are in the pastures. The cost of 2, 4-D? About \$1.50 per acre, but the larger the quantity you buy, the cheaper the cost.

A question was raised asking if there was any merit in doing experimental work? Everyone agreed that this would be a good idea. If this would work out economically, the idea could be sold to any farmer. When spraying from the middle of June to the middle of July, the leaves are in full bloom and the sap is running the best, thus carrying the chemical to the root system and killing the plant. If you spray in the winter, use fuel oil instead of water for two reasons; one, water will freeze; two, the oil will form around the bark letting the 2, 4-D seep into the plant and by next year the tree is dead. The cost of spraying, the chemical, and the use of an aircraft is approximately \$3.50 per acre. When spraying for weed kill with crops, you use 2, 4-D of MCPA. The content per acre is not as high as that used for killing trees. Amine formulation is used for weeds such as the thistle.

For the spraying of wild oats, two chemicals are used, "Carbyne" and "Avadex". The proper method of growing wild oats is as follows: When the oats are ripe they fall to the ground and are exposed to the sunlight to dry for about two or three weeks. Then they should be cultivated into the ground in the fall or next spring to cover them. Spring working of the land also lets the air to the seed and commences germination. If oats are dry, covered, and given air the seed will either grow or after four years will die. But if they are wet or too deep, they will live a long time. Thus, you have to work accordingly. The big problem here is that farmers are careless with seed. They should make sure that clean seed is used.

When spraying wild oats with "Avadex", spray in the early spring, working the chemical into the ground. Because wild oats do not grow at the same time, the chemical is effective over the whole germinating period (six to eight weeks). "Carbyne" is sprayed when wild oats are in the true leaf stage.

To spray wild millet, the chemical "T.C.A." is used. This wild millet can be sprayed out of most crops such as oats, barley, flax, peas, but not wheat. For the spraying of alfalfa, the chemical butyric is used in the spring or fall.

When purchasing spraying equipment, make sure that the pipe with the chemical going from the pump into the tank comes in through the bottom of the tank. That is, make sure the chemical flows into the tank from the bottom up to give better mixing. Make sure you mix the chemicals well, as quoted by Mr. Forbes, "stir, stir and stir". If you use an automatic mixer and stop the machine for a few minutes, make sure you mix again for 10 to 15 minutes.

As a conclusion to these remarks, it was moved by Mr. Frank Wilson, seconded by Mr. Frank Beardy, that we ask Indian Affairs Branch to help us in the spraying of trees and shrubs and weeds. An amendment to this resolution was moved by Mr. Wilfred Letandre and seconded by Mr. Frank Wilson that we do an experimental area of 100 acres to determine the cost factor of spraying heavily bushed land in clearing as compared to scrubcutting methods. Carried.

## 2. Storage

### (a) Grains - Mr. J. M. Conacher

Limits for moisture content of grain for storage was discussed. Wheat with 15.5%, oats with 14%, and barley with 14.8% were examples. Further information can be obtained from the circular forwarded to the Indian Affairs Branch by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Poor storage conditions result in condensation in the buildings and the formation of wet spots in the grain, resulting in insect infestation which induces the raising of temperatures. It pays to examine the grain for wet spots at periodical intervals throughout the winter irrespective of the moisture content of grain. Transfer of grain should be done on a clear day and in cold weather to assist in moisture control. Insects will not reproduce at temperatures of 60 degrees F. or less.

Chemicals available for fumigation will be found in the pamphlet which will be available from the Board of Grain Commissioners. Do not use malathion on grain if it is intended for immediate sale.

Use of chemicals for vegetables should be treated with caution, and the right insecticide, fungicide, and herbicide should be used. Follow directions on the labels carefully.

Ventilation of storage buildings must be active when the temperature of the outside air is lower than that of the grain. This is also applicable to vegetables. You reduce the temperature and moisture at the same time. Storage bins are better made from wood than with steel or metal, as wood is porous and can breathe. Moisture in steel bins cannot escape. Bins should be sprayed inside with a "protectant" to reduce heat transfer rate. Bins should be off the ground to prevent wood rot and the inner walls should be cleared of ice or snow during the winter. If floors are concrete, plastic sheets or water-proof building paper should be placed over them to prevent formation of moisture. There is no restriction for the depth of grain in the bins. Storage problems in the northern part

of Manitoba are more serious than in the Southern or Central part because of early fall frost.

### (b) Vegetables (Storage)

Plans for storage of vegetables in buildings built from old or discarded Hydro or telephone poles are available from Regional Office, Indian Affairs. Information for each vegetable and its storage capabilities and requirements can be obtained from the Provincial Government through your Assistant, Superintendent, or Regional Office.

Humidity and temperature should be kept in strict control and storages should be outfitted with fans and heaters.

## 3. Harvesting

### Methods

Grain harvesting really presents no problems as all are quite aware of modern methods of harvesting for grain. However, literature on this can be obtained through the Agency or your Agricultural Representative within Indian Affairs.

The question of renting or buying combines has been discussed and it was concluded that renting for the time being is more economical as you avoid the cost of repairs and maintenance. However, at times it is inconvenient not to have a combine, but a lot of money is required to buy a new machine. We have Industrial Consultants and Development Officers within the area who could assist in breaking harvest methods down to give us more economical ways of harvesting. This can be obtained upon request of the Band Council. Straight combining may be better than swathing and then combining. During the growing season, weed control will be an important factor.

The procurement of machinery can be worked as a co-operative venture. That is, a group within a reserve or between reserves can be organized to purchase expensive equipment such as a combine.

Threshing, while old fashioned, still has its advantages, but economically it does not pay.

## 4. Marketing

### (a) Vegetables

Mr. Ken Todd, President of the Manitoba Marketing Commission, was available for a question and answer period. To sum this up briefly, storage vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, cabbage, turnips, beets, carrots and parsnips (root vegetables) which are held for a lengthy period during the winter for sale to the public, come under the jurisdiction of the Marketing Commission. Bulk packages usually in sacks of 50 or 75 lbs. are moved onto the market on orders from the commission, but when sold to consumers, are re-packaged in smaller containers such as 15, 10, 5, and 3 pound packages. This must be done by a packing plant established in Winnipeg. However, there will be a lot of quirks to be ironed out and it is possible, if production is sufficient to warrant it, packing plants under the control of the Commission could be established in other parts of Manitoba. Movement of vegetables from Northern Manitoba to Winnipeg

and return to supply a market five miles from the point of departure is not economically sound. The Commission has agreed to sit down with Mr. Ford at an appropriate time to iron out a lot of these difficulties.

(b) Manitoba Marketing Commission for Storage Vegetables

Controls must be exercised to control the sale of vegetables and to maintain a good price sufficiently profitable for the grower. Indian farmers may supply these vegetables within reserves and between reserves (under permit) without any hindrance from the Commission, but once these products move out to the open market, they will then have to go through the Commission. Growers are not allowed to sell direct to merchants in the outside market nor direct to the consumer, unless permitted to do so by the Commission.

The Commission has five points within the Province which are operational; namely, Winnipeg, Brandon, Dauphin, Swan River, and The Pas. The Commission does all selling and quotas must be established for growers.

As a three year period of growing is necessary before a quota can be established, growers on Indian Reserves, despite the fact that their product will not be on the open market for two or three years, should start establishing a quota system now by informing the Commission of their production every year in terms of acreage and volume of produce handled.

All vegetables are graded on the farm, but in case of dispute, the Federal Inspector will determine the grade. Mr. Todd assured us that vegetable production can be increased tremendously by the existence of this Commission. All vegetables may move to processing plants under permit without any control as to grade by the Commission.

A pre-packing plant, wherein vegetables are packed in smaller containers for sale to the consumer, is established in Winnipeg. The Commission does not favour plants being established elsewhere in the Province. Marketing of our vegetables must be in bulk containers. This idea may change later. As mentioned previously, the Commission indicated through Mr. Todd that they would be very happy to sit down with Indian Affairs and discuss further marketing problems.

The question of co-operatives on reserves has posed a problem and as this may represent from 10 to 50 growers, difficulty is created in assessing quotas. This is to be discussed further with the Commission.

In the foreword several questions were posed for Mr. Todd's edification in respect to the Manitoba Marketing Commission. The following answers are given herewith.

Question 1. A new producer is subject to quota based on a three year production figure in marketing his produce under the terms of the Commission. We are advised to report our first crop production, however small, in order that a quota may be established as quickly as possible.

Question 2. Can we establish our own grading station in the northern Interlake, Dauphin, etc.? Mr. Todd stated that the Commission will not interfere with marketing within or between reserves in any way.

Question 3. Referring to our own grading station in the northern Interlake, Dauphin, etc., for storage vegetables, Mr. Todd inferred that this

have to be discussed further with the Commission, and Mr. Ford will be conferred with on this at a later date.

Question 4. With regard to the pre-packaging of storage vegetables for consumer use and the establishment of our own packaging plant, Mr. Todd indicated that at the present time the Commission would insist that pre-packaging of consumer packages would have to be done at a point designated in Winnipeg. This may be changed later, however.

Question 5. When packaging potatoes in storage containers, in reserves, that is, 25, 50, 75 pound bags, the Commission will not interfere in sales within and between reserves.

Question 6. The question of quota for 1000 acres of vegetables as compared to a man who has been in the business for the last twenty years with a comparable acreage. Our reserve production would still have to be under quota, and Mr. Todd was not prepared to state whether we would have an equal quota.

Question 7. With the pre-packaging plant in Winnipeg only, and the hardship incurred in having people in northern areas ship produce there and then return this produce for sale to points within a few miles of the reserve, Mr. Todd agreed that this would be foolish and would consult with the Commission and Mr. Ford.

Question 8. On the question of our own pre-packaging plant for consumer packages under Commission jurisdiction, Mr. Todd replied that he could not see this occurring at the present.

Question 9. The question as to whether it was put to a vote for growers in Manitoba to elect whether they wanted this Commission was replied to by Mr. Todd who stated that it was not necessary for a vote under the terms of their agreement for Commissions within the province in this sense.

Question 10. The Question as to when the Commission was brought into effect was answered by Mr. Todd. He stated that the Commission was established in 1964. Mr. Todd is now the president of the same commission.

Question 11. Regarding procedures used in establishing the present commission, the provincial Government established this Commission following a lengthy study of marketing for storage vegetables.

Question 12. The executive of the Commission consists of an equal representation of two growers and two wholesalers, and one wholesaler as the president, namely, Mr. Todd.

Question 13. There is no room for representation for an Indian representative on the Commission, but when matters are discussed affecting Indian production of storage vegetables, a delegate and Mr. Ford would be asked to attend.

Question 14. Profitable prices to producers depend on the cost of production and marketing, and supply and demand, and Mr. Todd inferred that a reasonably profitable price would depend on day to day conditions.

Question 15. Higher prices to growers would be established as the result of the formation of the Vegetable Marketing Commission.



Question 16. The money received for the handling, packaging, and marketing of consumer and storage packaged vegetables is used to defray the cost of administrating and handling by the Commission.

(c) Marketing of other special crops

The Marketing Commission does not have anything to do with other vegetables of short storage capabilities, such as celery, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, etc. Mr. Todd was also asked, as a representative of the Wholesale Trade, as to the potential markets which might exist for special crops such as blueberries, cranberries, chokecherries, saskatoons, etc. Mr. Todd replied that they would be very willing and happy to try to market these crops and determine what demands may exist.

Mr. Todd concluded his remarks by stating his conviction that our growers would be assured of fair treatment, with marketing of produce at reasonable prices and that the industry as a whole eventually would be much better organized.

As conclusion to these remarks, it was moved by Mr. Arsene Contois and seconded by Mr. Frank Wilson, that the Indian Affairs Branch be asked to work with the Vegetable Marketing Commission to set up local packing, grading and marketing stations to avoid shipment of produce to Winnipeg, in order to make this an economically sound project.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

### COMMITTEE "C"

- Topics for Discussion -
1. Cattle - Management, Diseases, Shelters
  2. Sheep
  3. Swine
  4. Poultry
  5. Rotating Herds
  6. Revolving Fund Loans
  7. Veterinarians
  8. Financing
  9. Leasing of Land

Chairman - Chris Beaulieu, Sandy Bay Band, Dauphin Agency

Resource Personnel - A. J. Church, Director, Animal Industry Branch,  
Manitoba Department of Agriculture and  
Conservation, Winnipeg.

Q. P. Jackson, Superintendent, Dauphin Indian  
Agency, Dauphin.

Dr. B. Boycott, Veterinary Services Branch,  
Manitoba Department of Agriculture and  
Conservation, Winnipeg.

Dr. J. R. Singleton, District Veterinarian, Canada  
Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Dr. H. Stringham, Head of Animal Science  
Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

#### 1. CATTLE

##### (a) Management

Beef cattle, as typified by the Hereford breed which is the best beef breed for this province, are generally easier to manage than the dairy types. They are hardy and acclimatized and require minimum attention. Characteristics to look for in beef cattle are that they are typical of the breed, well-formed, sound of limb, and free from disease at time of purchase. Hereford breeds some of the best beef available on this continent. Extension of the herd for beef cattle is relatively much easier than that of dairy. However, there is a hereditary weakness with Herefords in that they sometimes slip first calves and have afterbirth trouble whereby the animals are lost. Good management in breeding, adequate supplies of vitamins preparative to birth and good feed supplies will often prevent this problem. Courses are available on request for reserves throughout the winter. Instructors will be supplied by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation. The Fisher River Agency has been conducting these courses for the last two years and they are proving of great value.

Dairy cattle require more buildings as it is necessary to give them much better protection during the winter. The raising of these herds is somewhat more complicated as they are raised primarily for their milk production. Management, as indicated, is more involved than technical. However, it is not too much to say that those interested in the production of milk or other dairy products such as cheese, etc. for which there is a very good market, will be given assistance if requested. One dairy herd has now been started in the Lake St. Martin Reserve. For further information on this, please see your agency office. The Holstein is the best breed for the production of milk in this province. Cream producing breeds are the Jersey and Guernsey breeds which do well in this province. However, these breeds are of a much more nervous type than the Holstein and management is a little more intensive than we find with the Holstein.

Breeding of cattle should not be commenced until the heifers are eighteen months old. It takes a very well cared for calf to be bred earlier than this. When breeding a yearling, it should weigh approximately 650 pounds and the selection of good bulls is very important. All bulls used in breeding must be registered which is emphasized by Indian Affairs. The number of cows to be bred by a bull should not exceed thirty-five as it would be too hard on a male animal to exceed this amount. Also remember to consider three acres of pasture land must be available per adult animal. Manitoba soils are short in phosphorus and cattle require this mineral at all times. Therefore, minerals and vitamins must be fed in an artificial way. These minerals can be purchased in most country points from a store. If you cannot find them available, please contact Indian Affairs.

#### (b) Diseases

Various common diseases of cattle were discussed and it was pointed out that mastitis is one which is very common. This is an infection of the udder of the cow which produces pus and blood and eventually curdy milk. This is found more with dairy breeds than with beef cattle and is easily controlled if caught early, which points out that all individuals with sick animals should immediately contact Indian Affairs personnel when troubles are first noticed with any individual animal in the herd. Mastitis is a contagious disease and spreads throughout the herd. Unborn calves can also have the infection. Before proceeding to treat this disease yourself, contact Indian Affairs staff who will procure professional advice. You will all realize that moose and deer are generally healthy. This is because they are free to move and obtain through instinct a good balanced diet. Our cattle, however, are fenced in and rely on us to feed them. Therefore, we must understand and provide animals with the proper foods. Prevention of disease is much more important than treatment or to put it in another way, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. If you notice a sick animal, examine the rest of your herd which would indicate to you whether or not the trouble might be infectious, but in any case report sick animals immediately if you are not sure yourself as to the cause of the trouble.

#### (c) Shelters

Beef cattle do well during the winter without a barn, but they must have a leanto which would protect them from the prevailing wind which is usually from the northwest. These cattle are better kept in a cold, dry shelter than if they are in a hot, moist one. They should have plenty of good hay cut in late July or early August to give them resistance to disease and other illness. Shade and darkened areas during the summer are important for these animals to cut down aggravation from flies. Keep the

animals well fed. Footrot is another common disease which must be treated quickly or else the damage will be permanent. There is a three day limit for treatment of this disease. If cattle begin to limp, treat them right away. Footrot with cattle is similar to athlete's foot in humans. Injection of penicillin will cure this ailment but try to keep animals out of wet places as the cloven hoof spreads and permits entrance of bacteria into the severed section between the cloven hoof.

## 2. SHEEP

A general discussion was held concerning sheep but very few farmers present were interested in the raising of these animals. Sheep are quite easy to keep and good professional advice is available from both the University and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation in their care and management. The best time to obtain lambs is the first week in May. The Suffolk is the best breed for Manitoba. Profits are reasonably good and some of the sheep herders in the province are very enthusiastic and obtain a very good living from keeping sheep. Profits are obtained from the slaughter of the animals and also from the sale of their wool. Dogs, coyotes and other animals are predators of sheep and also disturb them to the point whereby they become useless to the owner. The sheep is a very nervous animal and is easily frightened. Sheep and cattle graze well together but sheep frequently injure the crowns of grasses in pasture necessitating reseeding of the pasture. Therefore, they must be constantly on the move from one pasture to another in order to retain the pasture. Lung worms is one of the most common diseases among sheep and this is easily controlled. Their care is much more involved, however, than that of cattle. They must be kept within a fenced pasture or a herder should be constantly with them. They are as hardy if not hardier than cattle, but require more care. Five ewes can exist on three tons of feed per year which is the equivalent ration for one cow.

## 3. SWINE

Hog production (bacon and lard) was discussed but few delegates were interested. Specialization with high capital costs are involved with swine. Nutrition is very important in their management. The results on the production of pork are much more profitable than with cattle. Sows usually have litters of eleven to twelve and the price of pork has been very good on the market. Indications are that this will continue.

## 4. POULTRY

When considering poultry raising, you must also remember that the reserves should be producing grain as the two go together. Food for poultry is essentially grain. A flock of 100 to 200 chickens is a fair amount per person for poultry raising. These can be incubated in the spring of each year. Reserves should start looking at this aspect of production from the standpoint of eggs and for meat production. Everyone likes his eggs in the morning. Bacon and eggs go together, therefore, others should consider swine.

## 5. ROTATING HERDS

Rotating herds were initiated by Indian Affairs in the early part of 1961. The herds given Indians were too small - ten to fifteen animals per herd - and this has proven a hardship for the farmers. They must stay at home to feed their cattle or retain someone else to do this for them. As a consequence the calf crop is used every year to supplement or give farmers

some income. The calf crop from fifteen head of about twelve animals will only release about \$700 or \$800 which is not very much for a farmer throughout the year. Therefore, it is considered that a re-assessment of this situation be made and at least 35 to 50 head be allocated as a rotating herd if the rotating herd idea remains. It is involving a great deal of hardship with the farmers. This question of size of rotating herds or the retention of the idea of a rotating herd is not being discussed at higher levels.

#### 6. REVOLVING FUND LOANS

Revolving fund loans in the past have been generally at about the \$2000 level based on a five-year system of repayment. This has proved a hardship to most people in that payments were difficult where the loans were intended for the purchase of cattle, machinery, etc., and it was decided after considerable discussion to issue a resolution which is as follows:

Moved by Walter Cochrane, Peguis Band, seconded by Gordon Cochrane, Fisher River Band, that an amendment be made concerning loans which would allow an Indian to borrow up to \$20,000 based on proven ability, for the purchase of cattle, or an extended repayment period of up to fifteen years without repayment for the first two years. This would give an Indian a chance to secure an adequate herd whereby he could devote his full time to the care of his cattle and enable him to make repayments without undue hardship. All were in favour.

#### 7. VETERINARIANS

As there appears to be a shortage of veterinary stations throughout the areas north, east and west of Winnipeg, it was decided that Indian Affairs be asked to permit liaison with the Provincial Government in obtaining location of veterinarians at key points. Veterinarian services are in constant demand on all reserves.

#### 8. FINANCING

Reserve members find it difficult or impossible to borrow money from any other source but Indian Affairs without formation of an organized group or syndicate which up to the present has been on a co-operative basis. Chiefs and councils are not against progress if groups of people wish to form an organized group and thus establish themselves as a borrowing entity which would be recognized by any bank in Canada. Lack of education and understanding has been an impediment in the progress of people for financing. This is gradually be rectified.

#### 9. LEASING OF LAND

Reserve members desirous of leasing land outside the reserve may do this through chief and council, but once outside the reserve, production from the leased land is taxable. Most reserve which are not organized in farming ventures are beginning to realize that there will not be enough land on the reserves to sustain all the people within the next five to ten years. Therefore, plans should be made now and steps taken immediately to procure any worthwhile available land that is adjacent to the reserve.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

COMMITTEE "D"

Topics for Discussion - 1. Resources and Reserve Development

Chairman - Francis Baptiste, Ebb and Flow Band, Dauphin Agency

- Resource Personnel -
- B. M. Kalinowsky, Co-operative Services Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.
  - E. Courchene, Assistant, Dauphin Indian Agency, Dauphin.
  - Dr. W. Cram, Director, PFRA Nursery, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.
  - G. Crockett, Development Officer, Indian Affairs Branch, Pine Falls, Manitoba.
  - F. Compton, Manitoba Rural Development Services, 1181 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.
  - G. G. Ireland, PFRA, Regina.
  - Dr. J. Menzies, Plant Science Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
  - B. R. Poston, Extension Service Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.
  - Hugh Peacock, Canada Department of Forestry, Winnipeg.
  - G. Tucker, Assistant, Dauphin Indian Agency, Dauphin.

RESOURCES AND RESERVE DEVELOPMENT

(a) Nurseries and Landscaping

Many questions are posed in the establishment of a nursery and landscaping area in a reserve. Several basic principles are involved, but generally, the market for decorative trees and shrubs, flowers, small spruce and pine trees for Christmas stock, are in great demand. Some of the questions presented at the conference created a great deal of discussion and a few of these are listed as follows:

- (i) What knowledge is required in the management of a nursery?
- (ii) What is involved with nursery work and landscaping of other people's property?
- (iii) How good is the market for nursery stock?
- (iv) What kind of demand is there for landscaping?
- (v) Are the present nurseries in Manitoba able to cope with the demand for both nursery material and landscaping?
- (vi) What sources of information are available?

Dr. Cram, Director of the Indian Head Nursery at Regina, explained that as far as training is concerned, the University has some courses in nursery work which largely cover the various types of propagation and are directed more to people who are already in the nursery field. There are also courses given in the evening at the University in the winter time, and various additional classes in evening courses at various places in Winnipeg. Other sources of information could be the present nurseries. British Columbia and Ontario have very large nurseries which probably outline the most complete work in nursery training. There are no really well organized landscaping courses and knowledge in this work is acquired rather than taught. The management of a nursery is quite involved. You can grow nursery material from seed, or you can graft trees onto the roots of other trees within the same family, or you can grow them from cuttings. Dr. Cram proceeded to outline the program for growing from seeds, graftings, and cuttings, but education along this line requires full involvement of a person learning these methods of propagation.

#### Potential of a Nursery

There are two kinds of nurserymen. The retail type who sells to the public and the wholesaler who sells to other nurserymen. The majority of nurserymen in Winnipeg buy most of their material from other nurseries. Some nurserymen do not have sufficient land to raise their own material. This presents thought for the use of some land on our reserves.

#### Reforestation

The question was brought up of reforestation for pulpwood purposes and whether it was necessary to have your own nursery for this. This was discussed at the pre-organization meeting at Gypsumville, where it was thought that the reserves could be a wholesaler for Manitoba nurseries, but the delegates could not visualize what type of program would be involved as to volume of material and what knowledge would be necessary to proceed with such a program. It is emphasized that there is a very big demand for nursery stock at the present time and it will continue for many years to come. Many people in the larger cities have money, and landscaping, while considered a luxury, is necessary for all modern homes. The demand is such that Manitoba nurseries are incapable in meeting requests and there is definitely a place for wholesale nurseries in Manitoba.

Reforestation is necessary to replace trees which are cut down in our forests to supply the ever growing demand for timber. This involves the growing of seedling stock and transplanting in areas that have been cut. This adds to the landscaping requirements.

Dr. Cram recommended that people desiring to go into this occupation procure training at a nursery in Western Canada which would grow only material hardy to this area. Another viewpoint, however, is that a person desiring to enter this specialized field would find it far more profitable to attend a nursery in either Ontario or British Columbia which would provide a much more complete course in nursery work and landscaping. In addition to this, trainees undergoing on-the-job training would experience conditions of work on a much more intensified commercial basis. In other words, economic benefits to be derived from attending a nursery in these areas should be much more beneficial to the individual and the reserve. Pay for individuals working in nurseries at the start varies from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour for those entering this field.

In locating the nursery, water supply and good soil are important. Loam soils are very good, but they should not be too alkaline. It is very important that we take our time to pick the best sandy loam. There are many good sites on some reserves for these nurseries.

The question of capitalization required for nurseries then came up, with additional questions as to equipment and buildings required.

Dr. Cram went on to state that the price of nursery material had gone up greatly in the last two or three years, but people are going into the nursery field not leaving it, and there is room for many more. The most important things are:

- (i) Labor
- (ii) Storage facilities

It is suggested that we first look at the wholesale trade and a few varieties of material as the first step. There are a few machines which could be used, such as tractors of the small to medium size, and plows, a rototiller is also important. It would be preferred probably to start on a small scale using four or five species of trees and/or shrubs which sell readily. The markets would have to be watched closely so that the products could be sold on a competitive basis. Winnipeg is a very good market and nurserymen now established in that area have no problem in getting rid of their produce.

Dr. Cram went on to explain in detail, with illustrated drawings on a blackboard, their proposed Christmas tree project 1966 - 1972, which will be undertaken partly in the Dauphin Agency. Mr. Jackson, Superintendent of the Dauphin Agency, gave a brief resume of the reforestation project which is being established for a supply of Christmas trees.

It was also noted at this time that Peguis, Fisher River, and Jackhead have enough native Christmas trees to supply a fairly large market. As a result of an inquiry concerning this market from Chief Thompson of the Fisher River Band, it was suggested that we should contact the Department of Industry and Commerce for the Province of Manitoba who could probably give some advice on this.

Another suggestion was made that we could go to small towns where it would be quite probable that the trees would be sold. It would be wise if this is considered to make contacts six to eight months prior to the Christmas season to secure orders. Size requirements of the trees should be included with the orders.

Following this discussion, Chief A.E. Thompson of the Peguis Band recommended that the Indians be given priorities for getting markets for Christmas trees to develop employment on Indian reserves and supplement cash rates to individuals of the bands.

Dr. Cram then went on to answer a question which was raised as to the availability of shelter belt material and stated that applications to the Indian Head nursery for these trees should be in by the end of February of each year, but they finish shipping around May 10, and applications would be accepted up until that time.

(b) Townsites

What is involved in the preparation of a townsite? What would a townsite



mean to the reserve?

What is required for the employment of consultants in townsite planning? The policy of the Department now is to make available professional consultants for the planning of townsites. This is something the Chief and Band Councils have to request. It is just as simple as signing a request that a study of a townsite be made. There are funds available for this. A team of consultants is hired to survey a reserve, make a study of it and the end result of it is to make a model of their study including education facilities, parks, lights, sewage and any other necessities for a townsite. In conjunction with the townsite we can go one step further, we look at the resources of the reserve including labour surveys, industrial potential on the reserve and off the reserve in other municipalities. This study is important, in looking at a reserve in its entirety. With this study being made, the feasibility study is available. The Chief and Band Council have to request it from the Department.

In townsites, services such as barber shops, bakery, garage, etc. are made available. Both the townsite planning and feasibility study have been undertaken in a few of the reserves in Manitoba.

What is the meaning of townsite? Will this affect our rights as Indians? The reserves are going to remain. The object of a townsite is to provide water, homes, electricity, fire protection, better medical services and sewage. These are some of the things the white man has and the Indians have been deprived of for many years. With the increase of population on the reserve, we have to recognize the fact that Indians are entitled to the same level of living that others enjoy. If you hold a Certificate of Possession and move into a townsite, you don't lose your possession.

The townsite is to bring people together and make services available which have not been available to them before. Chief Thompson suggested that anyone who does not understand the meaning of a townsite could come to his reserve and he will be willing to explain. No one is forced to move off a reserve. It is his privilege.

#### Resolution

The resolution was made that a brochure be prepared with simple illustrations, written in the simplest language and giving the benefits and the meaning of a townsite plan. Moved by Mr. Noel McLean, Fairford Band, seconded by Mrs. Irene Letander, Fairford Band. Carried.

#### (c) 4-H Clubs

Are 4-H Clubs beneficial to the children on the reserve? What are the objectives of 4-H Clubs? What is the process of forming a 4-H Club? Age limits.

Age limits for 4-H Clubs is 10 to 20 years of age, boys and girls, or all boys, or all girls.

The objective is to teach boys and girls skills and they can gain knowledge on a certain project.

What are the important things required for 4-H Clubs?

- (i) You have to have boys and girls who are interested.

(ii) You have to have parents who are interested and who will encourage their children.

(iii) Good leadership, someone must lead and guide these 4-H members.

The members can acquire skills and knowledge. They have their own president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. They learn how to make their own decisions. They learn how to conduct meetings. They learn to get along together. They receive training on public speaking and in this way they gain self-confidence. This does not take the place of academic training, this is additional training. Every rural community should have a 4-H Club. Presently, we have 10,000 4-H members in Manitoba. There are not enough members. Some parents are not interested. In a 4-H Club you learn things which you don't learn in school. 4-H members learn proper parliamentary procedures, how to conduct a meeting.

Forming a Club - Before calling a meeting, make sure you have talked to the parents and the children should know about it. Let your Agency Agricultural Representative or Home Economist know about your plans. Before you start, be sure you have adults who are willing to act as leaders. Perhaps you could use a film to illustrate certain points of a 4-H Club. The best time to organize Clubs would depend on what projects they are going to take. For example, home economics would start in the fall and end in April or May.

#### (d) Communications

Development of roads. Personnel organization within the reserve and between reserves within an agency to develop shared industries.

Could there be anything done on the roads where there is much dust in the summer time? Could these possibly be salted?

There are speed limit signs along the roads. These are not always obeyed. On most reserves, settlement is so far spread out that we would probably have to salt miles and miles of roads. This could be eliminated with the formation of townsites.

The agency has some money for maintenance and repairing roads. If this is warranted, the Superintendent could request that this be done.

#### Resolution

On Indian Reserves where there exist residential areas, it is requested that consideration be given to salting of both provincial and reserve highways during the summer months. The Committee is aware that there is inadequate maintenance and repair on reserve and provincial roads and that during the winter months, many roads are blocked due to lack of service. It is recommended that additional equipment be purchased if necessary, to keep all roads used for public use in passable condition. Moved by Mr. Norman Sinclair, Little Saskatchewan Band, seconded by Mrs. Irene Letandre, Fairford Band. Carried.

The Government is faced with the problem that the Indians are increasing too rapidly in order to have enough room for all of them on the reserves. Can the Government extend the reserves somehow if the reserves are getting too small? There is nothing preventing the band from buying provincial land and this will become Indian owned land.

If a band buys a piece of land adjacent to the reserve, it does not become part of the reserve but it is land owned by the band.

On some reserves there will be people who want to live in any way other than how they are living now and it is up to us to do something about bettering their positions. If the Branch proposes a good project, it should be done now, and not wait until the interest in it is lost.

#### (e) Finances

Discussion of long term bank loans. Are revolving fund loans with a 5 year limit proving a hardship to borrowers? Are loans available from the Farm Credit Corporation and is the down payment too high if available?

It is very difficult for Indians to go to the bank and ask for a loan. The Branch recognizes this problem and within a year they probably will be prepared to advance monies for agriculture and any other types of development to an individual and groups of Indians. Loans are available and have been to members of the reserves through the Economic Development Loan Fund on a repayable basis but with no interest. It is also possible to get a loan from a loaning institution if the person is backed by the Branch. The above problem has been looked at by the Branch and we may expect some changes within the next year.

From now on you will see a lot of emphasis on development on all reserves. Everybody realizes that we have an exploding population. Everyone is concerned. We know things cannot continue the way they are and things have to be changed, whether it is education or other training for the development of people to make them skilled or professional people. The information that will be available through feasibility studies could be used to the best advantage of the people. There will be big developments in northern Manitoba but there is a lack of skills right now and that is why we have to train. We are all aware of the Carpentry courses which are carried on at all reserves under Program 5 in conjunction with the Provincial Government. The whole movement is towards advancement. All the Indians will not remain on the Indian reserves, but reserves will always remain as home to the Indians.

The Indian Act reads that if the Indian does not have his land fenced, he does not own it. Land is to be assigned to the Indian by the Band Council and then he can apply for a Certificate of Occupation and within two years he has to improve this land. If he meets these improvements, on the recommendation of the Council and the Superintendent, then the man may be issued a Certificate of Possession which is the same as the Title which a white man receives when he owns property.

Does Indian Affairs guarantee that any group will get a loan from the Department? No! Where does the application go to? The application goes to the Superintendent of the Agency.

#### Resolution

The Committee wish a report on item 3 of the Recommendation and Motion of Committee 'A' - 1965 Conference - with respect to new sources of credit.

Moved by Mr. Oliver Nelson, Roseau River Band, seconded by Mr. Stanley Nelson, Roseau River Band. Carried.

Note: See Resolutions by Committees. Committee D No. 9 - (Pages        ).

(f) Co-Operatives

I would like to emphasize a co-operative is a business exactly the same as any other business. A co-operative business operates on a co-operative philosophy. This means that people in a community work together and do things for themselves. There are certain rules or principles and methods which they must adopt to work a co-operative.

- (i) Each member only has one vote and each member is treated the same.
- (ii) Voluntary membership - in a Farmers' Co-operative each farmer can become a member.
- (iii) Net savings at the end of the year are distributed among the members when all debts are paid off.
- (iv) Limited interest on share capital. The Co-operative is not really set up to make any money but to render service to the member.

In the last three years, 21 co-operatives have been organized. These are primarily Pulpwood and Fishermen's Co-operatives. More and more requests are received every day, "We would like a co-operative in our area". One thing to be emphasized is that we will not go out to an area if we have no request. The people must make an original request to our Department and request us to come out and talk about the possibility of forming a co-operative.

The co-operatives - fish, pulp, farming, are all separate. Is it true that they will join together and make one co-operative?

It would appear that they will always be kept separate.

PLENARY SESSION TO DISCUSS  
REPORTS OF ALL COMMITTEES  
AND PLAN FOR THE 1967  
CONFERENCE

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Owing to the limited time available on the morning of the 23rd of March, it was decided that we could not complete an evaluation of all committee reports so a general discussion was held to determine plans for the following year. A few changes were made in executive titles. New committee chairmen were appointed, and other things pertinent to the 1967 Conference decided. These are listed as follows:

- (i) All delegates were unanimous in holding another conference for 1967. Moved by Alfred Cook of the Bloodvein Band that the 1967 Conference be held in Winnipeg. Seconded by Chief Angus Swan of the Lake Manitoba Band. This motion was carried unanimously.
- (ii) Change in Executive Titles  
A President, Vice-president, and Secretary were appointed as a change from Chairman, and co-chairman of preceding years.
- (iii) Committee 'E' (4-H and Youth Development Programs) was established. Moved by Chief A.E. Thompson, Peguis Reserve, seconded by Chief Isaac Cochrane, Fisher River Band, that a lady from each reserve be present at the 1967 Conference to meet with representatives of the 4-H to discuss development, etc. on the reserve. Agreed unanimously.
- (iv) Election of Executive for 1967 Conference
- PRESIDENT - Moved by Frank Wilson of the Peguis Band that Walter Cochrane, this year's co-chairman, be named President. Seconded by Gordon Cochrane, Fisher River Reserve. Carried unanimously.
- VICE-PRESIDENT - Moved by Chief Angus Swan of the Lake Manitoba Band that Chris Beaulieu of the Sandy Bay Band, be named Vice-President. Seconded by Raymond Swan, Lake Manitoba Band. Carried unanimously.
- SECRETARY - Moved by Chief Goerge Beardy, Lake St. Martin Band, seconded by James Moar of the Crane River Reserve, that Steve Anderson be named Secretary. Carried unanimously.
- (v) Committees for 1967 Conference
- COMMITTEE 'A' - Moved by Stanley Sinclair of the Peguis Band, seconded by Noel McLean of the Fairford Band, that Chief Alex Woodhouse, Fairford Band, be appointed as Chairman. Carried unanimously.
- COMMITTEE 'B' - Moved by James Moar of the Crane River Band, seconded by Arsene Contois of the Pine Creek Band, that Francis Baptiste of the Ebb & Flow Band, be appointed Chairman. Carried unanimously.

- COMMITTEE 'C' - Moved by Herb Hall of the Oak River Band, seconded by Jacob Blacksmith of the Oak River Band, that Dennis Dowan of the Oak River Band be appointed Chairman. Carried unanimously.
- COMMITTEE 'D' - Moved by Stanley Nelson of the Roseau River Band, seconded by Steve Seenie, Roseau River Band, that Oliver Nelson of the Roseau River Band be appointed Chairman. Carried unanimously.
- COMMITTEE 'E' - Moved by Steve Anderson, seconded by Joe Anderson, both of the Fairford Band that Mrs. Louis Letander of the Fairford Band be appointed Chairman. Carried unanimously. Moved by Walter Cochrane of the Peguis Band, seconded by Gordon Cochrane of the Fisher River Band that Mrs. Frank Wilson of Peguis be appointed assistant Chairman. Carried unanimously.

CLOSING REMARKS

MR. NORMAN SINCLAIR - CHAIRMAN

As Chairman of this year's conference, I am more than pleased with the outcome. Our people behaved very well. One of the most important things that we should remember is that we come here as delegates for the people of our reserves. We should try to keep ourselves under control and show good manners. Personality goes a long way as does self-respect. Show the white people these traits and they will have a growing interest in the Indian.

On behalf of myself as Chairman of the 1966 conference, and Mr. Ford, I wish to thank one and all of you for your active participation in this conference and for contributing to its success.

Following Mr. Sinclair's remarks, Mr. Walter Cochrane, as Co-Chairman, stated as follows:

I would like to express my thanks to all who participated in the conference. As Co-Chairman this year, I think I helped as much as I could. All delegates behaved very well. This year's, of all the conferences we have had, stood out as one of the best. A few were afraid to speak up, possibly due to the fact that many here were new and uncertain as to what to say. You should not be afraid to speak your mind. I hope everyone goes home and tells our people what they have seen and the things that they have done. It is hoped that you have learned something from this conference. Again, I would like to thank you for electing me President for 1967. I will try hard to do my best and be a credit to you.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS BY COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE 'A': Bush Clearing, Drainage, Soils, Fertilizers, Planting and Crops.

1. WHEREAS a problem exists on many reserves for bush clearing, drainage, and breaking of new land, mainly due to the lack of funds, it is recommended that ARDA be approached by Indian Affairs to determine what financial assistance can be obtained for bush clearing, drainage, and the breaking of new land.
2. WHEREAS the digging of seneca root in its wild state can be a haphazard occupation and not dependable, it is resolved that Indian Affairs be asked to contact the University of Manitoba to make tests to determine if the seneca root can be grown commercially under controls.

COMMITTEE 'B': Weed Control, Storage, Harvesting, Marketing.

3. WHEREAS a problem exists on many reserves in the elimination of trees and shrubs and noxious weeds, it is resolved that Indian Affairs be approached for the elimination of these by spraying. This resolution was amended to request an experimental area of 100 acres of heavily bushed land to determine the cost factor in clearing as compared to clearing by mechanical methods alone.
4. WHEREAS it would appear that it is economically unsound to ship storage vegetables to Winnipeg and then have them returned in consumer packages a distance of approximately 250 miles to supply a market within six miles of a reserve, it was resolved that the Indian Affairs Branch be asked, by working in close liaison with the Manitoba Vegetable Marketing Commission, to set up local packing, grading, and marketing stations.

COMMITTEE 'C': Cattle - diseases, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Revolving Fund Loans, Veterinarians, and Leasing of Land.

5. WHEREAS there are restrictions within Indian Affairs on the amount of money an individual Indian can borrow for the purchase of cattle and machinery, particularly cattle, and as the five year term of repayment imposes hardship on the individual for repayment without enough producing stock, it is recommended that Indian Affairs be requested to extend the repayment period for loans up to 15 years without repayment for the first two years and would allow the individual to borrow up to \$20,000.00 based on proven ability with cattle management.

COMMITTEE 'D': Resources and Reserve Development.

6. WHEREAS some reserves in various agencies within Manitoba have native stands of spruce and other coniferous species, suitable for the Christmas trade, it is recommended that members of the reserves be given priorities for markets and assistance by Indian Affairs to develop supplemental income and employment.



7. WHEREAS townsite planning is not too well understood by many members of reserves within Manitoba, it is recommended that a brochure be prepared by Indian Affairs with simple illustrations, written in the simplest language, giving the benefits and meaning of a townsite plan.
8. WHEREAS residential areas in many reserves have public roads requiring salting during the summer months and clearing in the winter, and in many instances they are impassable for traffic, it is recommended that additional equipment be procured to keep all roads, both provincial and reserve, in passable condition.
9. WHEREAS a report on Item 3 recorded in the 1965 Conference proceedings of Committee 'A', concerning new sources of credit, has never been made, it is resolved that a reply be requested as soon as possible. This item is quoted in full below.

"Is the present method of obtaining credit through Revolving Fund Loans adequate to embark on grain or ranching agricultural enterprises? Should the Department be considering long term guaranteed loans (bank) instead of five year Revolving Fund Loans?"

"Recommendation

It was agreed that Section 88(1) of The Indian Act should be amended and new legislation brought in whereby the Indian would be considered on the same basis as the non-Indian except for liens against real property. The purpose of the proposed amendment is to permit larger sums of money to be borrowed over longer periods of time through banking and loan firms rather than the Branch. Once amended, a whole new field of credit would be open for sound enterprises. An example is that the Indian would be entitled to the same consideration as the non-Indian under the Manitoba Agriculture Credit Corporation. Many loans, where the individual did not have sufficient chattels, would require guarantee by the Branch.

Motion of delegates at final Plenary Session

Moved by James Moar that recommendation submitted be adopted.  
Seconded by Wilfred Letander - Unanimous - carried".

NOTES FOR 1967 CONFERENCE

This year's Conference was apparently successful in all aspects and the delegates were unanimous in requesting a similar event for 1967 to be held in Winnipeg at approximately the same dates with one day extra allowed for complete evaluation of the proceedings, thus making a total of 4 days.

A pre-organizational meeting is definitely necessary at least 2 months prior to the Conference, and 1967 will see a fifth committee established; Committee 'E' being "Youth Development".

Progress has become evident with delegates who have attended other conferences and provision should be made for those with advanced training in Committees as related to beginners.

The number of delegates this year was 60, which could be increased to 75. More delegates than this, however, would create many administrative problems and the size of Committees could become unwieldy.

In conclusion, it is recommended that the executive be given the opportunity under direction, and with assistance to handle the financing of the conference themselves.

DELEGATES

<u>Name</u>	<u>Band</u>
Anderson, Harriet (Mrs)	Fairford
Anderson, Steve	Fairford
Anderson, W.J.	Fairford
Asham, Lawrence	Peguis
Baptiste, Francis	Ebb & Flow
Beardy, Frank	Lake St. Martin
Beardy, George (Chief)	Lake St. Martin
Beaulieu, Chris	Sandy Bay
Beaulieu, Isaac	Winnipeg R.O.
Beaulieu, Norm	Sandy Bay
Blacksmith, Jacob	Oak River
Chief, Sidney	Brokenhead
Chief, Tom	Brokenhead
Cochrane, Gordon	Fisher River
Cochrane, Isaac	Fisher River
Cochrane, Thomas, E.	Peguis
Cochrane, W.G.	Peguis
Contois, Arsene	Pine Creek
Cook, Alfred	Bloodvein
Desjairlais, Andrew	Sandy Bay
Dowan, Dennis	Oak River
Hall, Herb	Oak River
Houle, William	Sandy Bay
Kirkness, Leonard	Fisher River
Letander, Irene (Mrs)	Fairford
Letander, Louie	Fairford
Letander, Mary	Fairford
Letander, Wilfred	Fairford
McLean, Noel	Fairford
Mintuck, John	Valley River
Moar, James J.	Crane River
Mousseau, Lawrence	Lake Manitoba
Mousseau, Magnus	Sandy Bay
Murdock, Norman V.	Fisher River
Nelson, Oliver	Roseau River
Nelson, Stanley	Roseau River
Ross, David	Little Saskatchewan
Ross, Henry (Chief)	Jackhead
Ross, Joe	The Pas
Ross, Victor	Jackhead
St. Paul, Norbert	Ebb & Flow
Seenie, Steve	Roseau River
Shorting, Allen	Fisher River
Sinclair, Andrew	Peguis
Sinclair, Hector	Fisher River
Sinclair, Norman	Little Saskatchewan
Sinclair, Stanley	Peguis
Stranger, Leslie	Peguis
Summer, Clifford	Little Saskatchewan
Sumner, Raymond	Little Saskatchewan
Sumner, Samuel	Lake St. Martin

Name

Band

Sutherland, George (Chief)  
Swan, Angus (Chief)  
Swan, Raymond  
Thompson, A.E. (Chief)  
Travers, John George  
Traverse, Charlie  
Traverse, Dave  
Wilson, Frank  
Woodhouse, E.

Sandy Bay  
Lake Manitoba  
Lake Manitoba  
Peguis  
Jackhead  
Lake St. Martin  
Lake St. Martin  
Peguis  
Fairford

SPEAKERS AND/OR RESOURCE PERSONNEL

- Boycott, B. (Dr.), Veterinary Services Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.
- Breakey, G., Soils and Crops Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.
- Cameron, J.R., Animal Industry Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.
- Church, A.J., Director, Animal Industry Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.
- Compton, Freeman, Director, Community Development Services, Manitoba Department of Welfare, Winnipeg.
- Conacher, James M., Special Advisor to the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg.
- Connelly, R.M., Regional Director of Indian Affairs for Manitoba, Winnipeg.
- Cram, W. (Dr.), Director, PFRA Nursery, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.
- Crockett, G., Regional Community Development Officer, Indian Affairs Branch, Winnipeg.
- Daggitt, E., Superintendent, Clandeboye Indian Agency, Selkirk, Manitoba.
- Forbes, J.O., Chief, Weed Control Division, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.
- Ford, P.L., Agricultural Specialist, Fisher River Indian Agency, Ashern.,
- Hargrave, H.J., Deputy Director, PFRA, Regina, Saskatchewan.
- Ireland, G.G., PFRA, Regina, Saskatchewan.
- Jackson, Q.P., Superintendent, Dauphin Indian Agency, Dauphin.
- Jarvis, W.E., Deputy Minister, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.
- Kalinowsky, B.M., Co-operative Services Branch, Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.
- Lagimodiere, R., Assistant, Clandeboye Indian Agency, Selkirk.
- McGregor, D.M., MLA Virden, Manitoba Legislature, Winnipeg.
- Menzies, J. (Dr.), Plant Science Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
- Mulder, Dick, Mulder Bros., Sand & Gravel Ltd., 3997 Henderson Highway, E. St. Paul, Manitoba. (Vegetable Marketing Commission).

Parker, Jack, Director, Soils and Crops Branch, Manitoba Department of  
Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.

Peacock, Hugh, Canada Department of Forestry, Winnipeg.

Poston, B.R., Extension Services Branch, 4-H Clubs Specialist,  
Manitoba Department of Agriculture and  
Conservation, Winnipeg.

Singleton, J.R. (Dr.), District Veterinarian, Canada Department of  
Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Slevinsky, F., Extension Services Branch, Manitoba Department of  
Agriculture and Conservation, Winnipeg.

Stanley, G.M., Community Development Services, Manitoba Department  
of Welfare, Winnipeg.

Stringham, H. (Dr.), Head of Animal Science Department, University of  
Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Todd, K., Scott Fruit, Winnipeg, Manitoba. (Vegetable Marketing Commission).

Tucker, George, Assistant, Dauphin Indian Agency, Dauphin.

Wark, D., Assistant, Portage la Prairie Indian Agency, Portage la Prairie.

Yacucha, J., Assistant, Fisher River Indian Agency, Hodgson, Manitoba.

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURES  
FOR THE 1966 INDIAN AGRICULTURAL  
AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

(a) <u>Band Funds</u>		
Brokenhead	\$ 70.00	
Roseau River	75.00	
Peguis	125.00	
Jackhead	105.00	
Fisher River	100.00	
Fairford	100.00	
Lake St. Martin	125.00	
Dauphin Agency	<u>245.00</u>	\$ 945.00
(b) <u>Department</u>		
Economic Development, Vote 523 - 22		1,239.19
(c) <u>Indian Delegates</u>		
Estimated Personal Expenses		300.00
(d) <u>Registration</u>		63.50
		<hr/>
		\$2,547.69
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