

men were not allowed to touch the sacred pipes, nor even to witness the ceremony of uncovering them.

¶ When Lieutenant-Governor Morris made the treaties in 1874 at Forts Carleton and Pitt, which are now villages in the new Province of Saskatchewan, there was performed by the Indians a pipe dance. The chiefs, medicine men and singers of the camp of Crees at Fort Pitt advanced toward the Lieutenant-Governor's tent in a large semi-circle, preceded by about twenty warriors on horseback, who sang and shouted as they went through various evolutions. When within fifty yards of the tent they halted, and those on foot sat down upon blankets spread on the ground for their convenience. The bearer of the pipe was named "The-Man-You-Strike-on-the-Back." This man carried in his hand a large and gorgeously adorned pipe, and walking slowly around the semi-circle, he advanced to the front, raised the stem to the sky, then slowly turned it toward the north, south, east and west. He then turned to the group seated on the ground, handed the stem to one of the young men, who commenced a low chant, at the same time performing a ceremonial dance, accompanied by the drums and singing of the men and women in the background. This dance was subsequently performed at Fort Carleton with four

