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and forth since 1875. In 1887 two more Indian families arrived upon the Reserve. In 1899 there were 85 Indians on the Reserve, and on the 15th February, 1915, as appears by Exhibit "C", there were 23 houses and 115 Indians. At present there are between 120 and 122 Indians and 27 houses, without counting the school house, and the brick-building with sanitary closets.

The present Reserve is really an adjunct of the Eskasoni Reserve composed of 2800 acres and which is about 24 to 25 miles from Sydney. The Grand Chief of the Micmacs resides at Eskasoni, and there is only a sub-chief or Captain at the Sydney Reserve. There are in the vicinity of 155 Indians at Eskasoni, who do some agricultural work. When these Eskasoni Indians come to Sydney to sell their handicrafts and products, they reside on the Sydney Reserve. There is also the Cariboo Marsh Reserve, of about 5385 acres. The land on that Reserve is so poor that no Indians reside upon it, but as there is considerable timber upon it they use it to cut their supply for fuel and for making ties which they sell to the Steel & Coal Company. There are also Indians residing at North Sydney and Little Bras d'Or who, like the others, when they come to Sydney, put up at the Indian Reserve.

Now, this Reserve abuts on King's Road, which is one of the principal arteries of the city, a highway very much travelled and used by the public, and upon which a large number of fine residences are built. No one cares to live in the immediate vicinity of the Indians. [The overwhelming weight of the evidence is to the effect that the Reserve retards, and is a clog in the development of that part of the city.] On this branch of the case I may say I would have come to a final decision with more satisfaction, had I heard the present Mayor of the city, some representatives from the Board of Trade, and some prominent public spirited citizens.

It is worth passing notice to mention that the