

five, and in the same proportion for larger or smaller families. (b) Present of \$3 for each Indian man, woman and child. (c) A school maintained on each reserve whenever the Indians desire it. (d) Prohibition of sale or introduction of intoxicating liquors on the reserves. (e) Annuity of \$15 to each family of five, and in like proportion for larger and smaller families; such payment as in the case of Treaty No. 1 to be made in cash or in such articles as the Indians require of blankets, clothing, prints (assorted colours), twine or traps, at the current cash price in Montreal.

128. Treaty No. 3, commonly called the North-west Angle Treaty, made 3rd October, 1873, between Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and the Salteaux tribe of the Ojibbewa Indians, provides for the surrender to the Queen of all their rights and interests in lands, the boundaries of which are as follows: Commencing at the Pigeon River route, where the International Boundary intersects the height of land separating the waters flowing into Lake Superior from those flowing into Lake Winnipeg; thence northerly, westerly and easterly along the height of land, following the sinuosities to the point at which the height of land meets the summit of the water-shed from which the streams flow to Lake Nepigon; thence along the ridge separating the waters of the Nepigon and the Winnipeg to the height of land dividing the waters of the Albany and the Winnipeg; thence westerly and north-westerly along the height of land dividing the waters flowing to Hudson Bay by the Albany or other rivers from those running to English River and the Winnipeg to a point on the said height of land bearing north 45 degrees, and from Fort Alexander, at the mouth of the Winnipeg; thence south 45 degrees west to Fort Alexander: thence along the eastern bank of the Winnipeg to the mouth of White Mouth River; thence southerly by the eastern boundary of Treaty No. 1, and thence on a line having the general bearing of White Mouth River to the International Boundary; thence to the Lake of the Woods, and from thence by the International Boundary to the place of beginning, comprising an area of 55,000 square miles more or less. Considerations: (a) Reservation of lands not to exceed one square mile for each family of five, and in the same proportion for larger and smaller families. (b) Present of \$12 for each man, woman and child. (c) Maintenance of schools on the reserves, wherever the Indians desire it. (d) Hunting and fishing rights of Indians continued, except as limited by grants for settlement, mining and lumbering purposes made by the Queen. (e) An annuity of \$5 per head to each Indian person. (f) The expenditure of \$1,500 per annum for the purchase of ammunition and of twine for nets for the use of the Indians. (g) The supply of two hoes, one spade, one scythe for each family, one plough for every ten families, five harrows for every twenty families, and one axe, one cross-cut saw, one hand saw, one pit saw, the necessary files, one grindstone and one auger for each band, and also for each chief for the use of his band one chest of ordinary carpenters' tools; also for each band enough of wheat, barley, potatoes and oats to plant the land actually broken up for cultivation by each band, and also for each band one yoke of oxen, one bull and four cows, all the aforesaid articles to be given once for all for the encouragement of agriculture among the Indians. (h) The payment of an annual salary of \$25 to each duly recognized chief and of \$15 to each subordinate officer (not