

required by Her Majesty's Government for public buildings or works to be paid for by the Government.

(Memo.—Fort Ellice Saulteaux Indians surrendered on the 21st September, 1874, their rights and interests in all lands for the same considerations as those mentioned in Treaty No. 4. The Saulteaux and Assiniboine Indians surrendered on 8th day September, 1873, their rights and interests in said lands and in all other lands. The Cree, Saulteaux and Assiniboine Indians did the same on 9th of September, 1875.)

130. On 30th April, 1875, in consideration of the very unsatisfactory state of affairs arising out of the so-called outside promises in connection with Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, an Order in Council provided (*a*) that the written memorandum attached to Treaty No. 1 should be part of it, and of No. 2, the annual payment to each Indian under Treaties Nos. 1 and 2 should be increased from \$3 to \$5; that each chief should receive in addition to the \$5, the sum of \$20 a year and a suit of clothing every three years; two head men in each band to receive a suit of clothing every three years, the express understanding being that each chief or other Indian receiving such increased sum shall abandon all claims against the Government in connection with the so-called outside promises, other than those contained in the memorandum attached to the treaty. The chiefs and headmen accepted the increase of annuities under the Order in Council, excepting that the number of braves and councillors for each chief should be four instead of two.

The outside promises were: (*a*) For each chief signing the treaty, a dress distinguishing him as chief. (*b*) For braves and councillors of each chief, a dress, it being understood that these shall number two for each chief. (*c*) For each chief (except Yellow Quill) one buggy. (*d*) For the braves and councillors of each chief (except Yellow Quill) one buggy. (*e*) In lieu of a yoke of oxen for each reserve, one bull for each, and a cow for each chief, a boar for each reserve and a sow for each chief, and a male and female of each kind of animal raised by farmers. (*f*) A plough and harrow for each cultivator of the ground. The animals to be the property of the Government; the buggies to be the property of the Indians to whom given.

These treaties, Nos. 1 and 2, with their "outside promises," gave the Government much bother, and were finally settled in 1876 by Lieutenant-Governor Morris.

131. Treaty No. 5, commonly known as the "Winnipeg Treaty," made 20th September, 1875, between Her Majesty and the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribes of Indians, provides for the surrender to the Queen of their rights and interests in the lands bounded as follows: Commencing at the north corner or junction of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2; thence easterly along the boundary of Treaty No. 3 to the height of land at the north-east corner of the said treaty limits, a point dividing the waters of the Albany and Winnipeg rivers; thence due north along the said height of land to a point intersected by the 53rd degree of north latitude, and thence north-westerly to Favourable Lake; thence following the east shore of said lake to its northern limit; thence north-westerly to the north end of Lake Winnipegosis; thence westerly to the height of land called Robinson's Portage; thence north-