

westerly to the east end of Cross Lake; thence north-westerly crossing Fox's Lake; thence north-westerly to the north end of Split Lake; thence south-westerly to Pipe Stone Lake on Burnt Wood River; thence south-westerly to the north shore of Beaver Lake; thence south-westerly to the west end of Cumberland Lake; thence due south to the Saskatchewan River; thence due south to the north-west corner of the northern limits of Treaty No. 4, including all territory within the said limits, and all islands in all lakes within the said limits, it being also understood that in all cases where lakes form the treaty limits, ten miles from the shore of the lake should be included in the treaty. The considerations being: (a) Three reserves of 160 acres for each family of five, and similar proportions for larger and smaller families. (b) Maintenance of schools. (c) Prohibition of sale or introduction of intoxicating liquors in such reserves. (d) Hunting and fishing rights. (e) Payment to the Indians for any lands appropriated by the Government of Canada for public purposes, within the reserves. (f) Payment of an annuity of \$5 to each Indian person. (g) Expenditure of \$500 a year for the purchase of ammunition and twine for nets. (h) Agricultural implements, seed wheat, barley, potatoes, oats and farm animals, same as given in the other treaties, and given once for all. (i) Annual salary of \$25 to each chief, and to three subordinate officers in each band, of \$15; a suit of clothes once in three years to each chief, and subordinate officers to the number limited, and a flag and medal to each chief.

(Memo.—The Salteaux Indians residing at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River gave in their adhesion to the Treaty [No. 5], 27th September, 1875.)

In 1876, adhesion to this treaty was given in by the Indians of the Dog Head, Blood Vein River, Big Island and Jackfish Head bands on Lake Winnipeg, and of the Island and Grand Rapids of the Berens River band, and of the Pas, Cumberland and Moose Lake bands on the Saskatchewan River.

132. In addition to these treaties there are some 1,540 treaties, surrenders, provisional and confirmatory, under which lands have been transferred, in the several provinces of the Dominion, to the Crown, by the Indians.

Some of these treaties and surrenders are very old. Thus No. 239, being articles of submission and agreement made at Boston, in New England, bears date 15th December, 1725, and contains the acknowledgment of the submission of the Indians of Nova Scotia, or Acadia, and New England to King George II., in connection with the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. "Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, and ratified at the Fort of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia," and bearing the traces of the fine work of Paul Mascarene.

Another is the Treaty of 1727—a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the English and the Indians, done at the Conference of Casco Bay, and signed on behalf of King George by Wm. Dummer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Massachusetts Bay, J. Wentworth, Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, and P. Mascarene, Commissioner for the Government of Nova Scotia.