

of the United States, to take effect from the day on which her Majesty by Order-in-Council shall annex Rupert's Land and the Northwest territories to Canada. It also set aside one million, four thousand acres of land within said boundary for the benefit of the resident half-breed families; provided for a regular form of government within the province, popular representation by the settlers, the right to elect four members to the Commons of Canada and two to the Senate until it had by census a population of 50,000; after that, three and when it had attained 75,000, four. The Legislative Assembly was to consist of twenty-four members, the Lieutenant-Governor to organize the districts within six months.

#### INDIAN TREATIES

The Northwest territory having been duly transferred to Canada and having become part and parcel of the great scheme of Confederation, it was felt that this last was still incomplete without the neighbouring province of British Columbia, the latter having on her own part expressed a desire to be united with the other provinces. Sir George E. Cartier, on the 28th of March, 1871, moved the British Columbia resolutions in the House of Commons. These embodied the construction of a railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Before the Canadian Government could proceed with that railway or hope successfully to develop the great country of which they had become possessors, it was necessary, in order to gain the friendship of the savage tribes along the proposed route, to extinguish by treaty the title to their lands.

W.L. Mackenzie King Papers  
Memoranda & Notes

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