

The distinction is that the treaties were made with the original Indian inhabitants, Ojibways and Mississaugas, whose aboriginal interest in the soil in Upper Canada had to be extinguished.

Province of Canada Treaties

Robinson Superior Treaty

- September 7, 1850 - between the Province of Canada and the Ojibway Indians, north shore and hinterland of Lake Superior.

Area ceded, 16,700 square miles.

AND

Robinson Huron Treaty

- September 9, 1850 - between the Province of Canada and the Ojibway Indians, north shore and hinterland of Lake Huron.

Area ceded, 35,700 square miles.

Indians promised

- Not to sell, lease or dispose of minerals or other reserve products without consent of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and not to hinder exploration or prospecting.

Government Obligations

- Reserves as set forth in treaty schedules (no per capita or family land grant); right to hunt and fish except on lands occupied by individuals or companies with consent of province (no restriction as to regulations).

Total cash payment at treaty £4000; perpetual annuity of £1100 (now \$4.00 per capita).

Manitoulin Island Treaty

- October 6, 1862 - between the Province of Canada and the Ottawa, Ojibway and other Indians.

Area ceded - all portions of the Great Manitoulin Island except those to be set apart as reserve lands for the use of Indians.

Government Obligations

- 100 acres a family, or 50 acres for each single person over the age of 21, or single orphan under the age of 21; total cash payment at treaty \$700.00; annual interest payment from proceeds of land sales; same fishing rights as those enjoyed by white settlers.

Post-Confederation Treaties

Treaty No. 1

- August 3, 1871 - Chippewa (Ojibway), Swampy Cree and others, Southern Manitoba centering on Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg districts.

Area ceded, 16,700 square miles.