

Treaty Presents

- Indians \$12.00, chiefs \$32.00, headmen \$22.00, medals and flags.

Annuities

- Chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00, Indians \$5.00; distribution of twine and ammunition annually; triennial suit of clothes to chiefs and headmen.

Treaty No. 11

- June 27, 1921 - Slave, Dogrib, Loucheux, Hare and other Indians. The Northwest Territories north of Great Slave Lake.

Area ceded, 372,000 square miles.

Government Obligations

- Reserves 1 square mile for each family of five, subject to Government's right to deal with settlers on reserve lands; right to sell or lease reserve lands with consent of Indians and to appropriate reserve lands for Federal public purposes subject to compensation for improvements and lands; right to hunt, trap and fish in ceded area subject to government regulations; salaries to teachers.

Treaty Presents

- Medals and flags and copy of treaty for each chief, fishing, hunting and trapping equipment to value of \$50.00 for each family of band; miscellaneous equipment.

Annuities

- Indians \$5.00, chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; triennial suit of clothes to chiefs and headmen; annual distribution of twine, ammunition, etc.

Treaty made between His Majesty the King and the Chippewa Indians of Christian Island, Georgina Island and Rama, October 31, 1923.

AND

Treaty made between His Majesty the King and the Mississagua Indians of Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Scugog Lake and Alderville, November 15, 1923.

Indians ceded hunting, fishing and trapping rights over an area of 20,100 square miles in southern and central Ontario between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay.

Government Obligations

- \$500,000 paid by Ontario.

LEGISLATION

There is only one Indian Act and one Indian administration in Canada. Before Confederation, in addition to the old Province of Canada, several of the colonies that now form Canada had Indian legislation and some administrative organization for Indian affairs. After Confederation, Parliament from time to time enacted legislation concerning Indians that was first consolidated in the Indian Act of 1876, which, though changed and simplified by various amendments, remained the basic Indian law until 1951, when a new Act came into force. In keeping with government policy of encouraging