

value of \$50.00 for each family of band; miscellaneous equipment.

Annuitities

Indians \$5.00, chiefs \$25.00, headmen \$15.00; triennial suit of clothes to chiefs and headmen; annual distribution of twine, ammunition to the value of \$3.00 to each Indian.

Treaty between His Majesty the King and the Chippewa Indians of Christian Island, Georgina Island and Rama, and
Treaty between His Majesty the King and the Mississauga Indians of Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Scugog Lake and Alderville.

October 31, 1923.

November 15, 1923.
Indians ceded rights to an area of 20,100 square miles in southern and central Ontario between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay.

Government obligations

\$25.00 to each Indian signing treaty; \$500,000 paid by Ontario, to be administered by the Department of Indian Affairs.

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 and this was consolidated in the Indian Act of 1876. Although it was changed and simplified by various amendments, this act remained the basic Indian law until 1951, when a new act came into force.

Legal status of Indians Apart from special provisions in the Indian Act, Indians are subject to federal, provincial and municipal laws and, in the same manner as