

The Royal Proclamation of 1763 provided that no Indian could be dispossessed of his lands without his consent and the consent of the Crown. In accordance with this principle, treaties have been made from time to time with various Indian tribes during the opening up of the country for settlement. In general, the terms were that, in recognition of the surrendering of Indian interest in the soil, the Crown undertook to set aside reserves and provide other benefits such as cash payments, annuities, educational facilities and other considerations. About half the Indian population of Canada are under formal treaties. The needs of Indians not under treaty, however, receive no less attention from the Government on that account.

The following is a summary of the main provisions of Canadian Indian treaties. It may be noted that these treaties do not include the Iroquois of Brantford and Tyendinaga or certain other groups who immigrated to Canada from what is now the United States and were given reserve lands in Canada. The distinction is that the treaties were made with the original Indian inhabitants, Chippewas and Mississaguas, whose aboriginal interest in the soil in Upper Canada had to be extinguished.

#### Province of Canada Treaties

Robinson Superior Treaty - September 7th, 1850 - between the Province of Canada and the Ojibwa Indians, northern shore and hinterland of Lake Superior.

Area ceded, 16,700 square miles.

AND

Robinson Huron Treaty - September 9th, 1850 - between the Province of Canada and the Ojibwa Indians, northern 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 regulation).

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

Manitoulin Island Treaty - October 6th, 1862 - between the Province of Canada and the Ottawa, Chippewa 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.