

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 of 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 Mississauga 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.

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- \$500,000 paid by Ontario.

LEGISLATION

There are 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, which was first consolidated in the Indian Act of 1876. Though changed and simplified by various amendments, this Act remained, the basic Indian law until 1951, when a new one came into force. In keeping with government policy of encouraging the Indians to take an active interest in their own affairs, they were given an opportunity to review the proposed legislation and to make representations regarding its provisions. Also a group of representative Indians studied the provisions of the Act with the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration who is responsible for Indian affairs.

LEGAL STATUS OF INDIANS

Apart from special provisions in the Indian Act, Indians are subject to federal, provincial and municipal laws, in the same manner as other Canadian citizens. Indians may sue and be sued and may enter freely into contractual obligations in ordinary business transactions. Their real and personal property held on a reserve is exempt from taxation, and such property, except on a suit by another Indian, is also exempt from seizure.