

to Red River and Assiniboine River, beginning at the mouth of Red River and extending along the same as far as Great Forks at the mouth of Red Lake River, and along Assiniboine River as far as the Muskrat River, otherwise called Riviere des Champignons, and extending to the distance of six miles from Fort Douglas on every side, and likewise from Fort Doer and also from the Great Forks and other posts, extending in breadth to the distance of two English statute miles back from the banks of the river.

The consideration for the surrender was the payment of 100 pounds of good merchantable tobacco to each nation annually. The Honourable Thomas Earl of Selkirk acted for the King.

In this instance the Indians were made to comprehend the depth of the land they were surrendering by being told that it was the greatest distance at which a horse on the level prairie could be seen.

123. Treaty of 1850, commonly called the Robinson Superior Treaty, between Hon. William B. Robinson, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, and the principal men of the Ojibbewa Indians inhabiting the northern shore of Lake Superior, in the Province of Canada, from Batchewanaung Bay to Pigeon River, and inland to the height of land, provides for the surrender to Her Majesty of all the right and interest of the Indian tribe named in the whole of the territory described, consideration being: (a) £2,000 of good lawful money of Canada to them, in hand paid. (b) A perpetual annuity of £500. (c) Full and free privilege to hunt and fish over the territory, except such portions as may from time to time be sold or leased by the Provincial Government. (d) Three reservations of various areas reserved for the Indian tribe in common.

124. Treaty of 1852 (No. 2), commonly called the Robinson Huron Treaty, between the Hon. W. B. Robinson, on behalf of the Queen, and the principal men of the Ojibbewa Indians, claiming the eastern and northern shores of Lake Huron from Penetanguishene to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Batchewanaung Bay on the north shore of Lake Superior, and thence inland to the height of land, provides for the surrender to Her Majesty of all the right and interest of the Indian tribe named, in the whole of the territory described, consideration being: (a) £2,000 of good lawful money, in hand paid. (b) A perpetual annuity of £600. (c) Full and free privilege to fish and hunt over the territory, saving such portions as are sold or leased by the Provincial Government. (d) Seventeen reservations of land of various areas for the use of the chiefs and their tribes in common.

125. Treaty of 1862, commonly called the Manitoulin Island Treaty, between the Hon. William McDougall and William Spragge, on the part of the Crown, and the principal men of the Ottawa, Chippewa and other Indians occupying the Island of Manitoulin, provides for the surrender to Her Majesty of all the right and interest of the Indians named, to the Great Manitoulin Island and to the adjacent islands, consideration being: (a) A survey of the island by the Department of Crown Lands. (b) Grant of 100 acres to each resident Indian, being head of a family; of 50 acres to each single person, over 21 years, and of 50 acres to each single orphan child under 21 years; of 100 acres to each family of orphan