as were gradually accorded to them by the King the began a policy of ignoring or belittling the Indian Title, and they became more insistent in pursuit of this policy as they became numerically stronger. **RINKERXXEMPERATERIZER** A century later a repetition of this policy was begun by the whites in British Columbia. The Indians on the other hand at no time made, and to this day will not make, an appeal to a colonial, provincial or federal government in Canada as the sovereign power from whom they ask recognition of their title. Their appeal has always been from British Columbia made, and als now being made, direct to the King.

Among the Canadian Archives are to be found great numbers of old despatches, royal instructions, and letters from governors and military commanders and Indian superintendants, which evidence the determination of the English to recognize the Indian Title from motives of natural justice, religion, trade, good politics and general necessity of the situation in the 18th.century, and also indicating the gradual divergence of interest between the mother-country and the colonies in regard thereto. Doubtless also in the Colonial Office and Public Records of London, and in similar institutions at Washington and Boston, much more evidence of a like character is to be obtained. But in the brief time at my disposal in which to search documents I have been able to inspect (in some only a few of those in the Canadian Archives. The early general attitude of the English King and colonists toward the Indians has been shown in the two judgments of the United States Supreme court, already quoted, but it may be as well to make a brief summary here of the situation in the New England colonies from the middle of the 17th. to the middle of the 18th. centuries. By entering into an alliance with the Hurons and Algonquins in 1609 the French incurred the lasting hostility of the Irroquois. The main body of the Irroquois acted as a protective body for the English against the French.