

experience when the white man obtains possession of their country, and their claims to consideration are forgotten at the moment when Equity most demands that the ~~protector~~ hand of the protector should be extended to help them."

In 1897, Lord Carnarvon undoubtedly justly appreciated the ~~tendency~~ ^{attitude} of the average colonist toward aboriginal races everywhere. ^{This attitude} ~~It~~ is well exhibited in an official communication written by a settler in British Columbia after the union of that Province with the Dominion. One Mr. A. Dods settled on some land at Cowichan, Vancouver Island, belonging to the Indians from time immemorial. Finding that the Indians would not give him quiet possession, and finding Dominion Indian Commissioner Powell inclined to sustain the Indians, ~~writes~~ ^{he wrote} to the Attorney General of British Columbia, and complained as follows:

"I cannot get wood off my land except by ~~xxxx~~ a sort of permission. I cannot build as I intended to do. Everybody says 'Sure what the devil is the good of a Government that can't put a few siwashes off a man's land.' I said always 'I'm waiting for Powell.' Now Powell has not fixt it, nor is there even a probability that he can or will. The idea that I have had from the first in this affair is that you must make the Indians respect your power. They have a hundred times more respect for a gunboat than all the talk in creation. (p. 133 B.C. Papers, hereafter quoted)

A remarkable case of restraint put by the Imperial Government upon colonists for the protection of the Indians occurred in New Hampshire in 1714, during the reign of Queen Anne.