"the Crown mentioned in article XIX, of the new treaty, except

"Newfoundland and Natal, which have already signified their

"unconditional adhesion, and is reciprocal in form. It is

"framed on the model of the last paragraph of article II. of the "new treaty between the United States and Japan."

The last sentence of the British ambassador's report in referring to his communication to the Foreign Minister of Japan is as follows:

"As, however, no legislation seemed to be in immediate contemplation in either Canada or Australia, it would appear that what the Governments of those colonies desired was to have the power of legislation in reserve so as to be able, in case of need, to satisfy public opinion."

And a draft protocol was then agreed upon between the British ambassador and the Japanese Government, embodying the terms, provisions and stipulations to which the Government of Japan would consent. That protocol is in the following terms:

DRAFT PROTOCOL.

"The undersigned duly authorized, &c.,
"have agreed that the stipulations contained in the first and third
"articles of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between
"Great Britain and Japan, signed in London on the 16th July,
"1894, shall not in any way affect the laws, ordinances and
"regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of tabourers
"and artisans, police and public security which are in force or may
"hereafter be enacted in either of the colonies and foreign posses"sions of Her Britannic Majesty enumerated in article XIX. of
"the said treaty, with the exception of Newfoundland and Natal,
"or in Japan.

"In witness thereof
"Done at Tokio,

1806."

It will be observed that by this protocol, the terms of which were thus settled and assented to by the British ambassador and the Japanese Government, Japan formally consented not only to the restriction already embodied in the treaty between Japan and the United States, but also to the original demand of Canada made in August, 1895, that the word 'labourer,' used in the