

ing to them. To-day British farmers would rejoice to see stiff protective duties on bread-stuffs, and for the sake of them would willingly favor duties on manufactured articles as well.

In Canada, of course, the conditions are unlike those of the United Kingdom, but they are very similar to those of the United States, especially before manufacturing industries had become highly developed in that country by long continued protection. Some of the most enthusiastic protectionists in Canada to-day are farmers, although a large number of Canadian farmers are free traders because they have been educated by newspapers and politicians to believe that the interests of farmers and manufacturers are antagonistic. Both political parties are now protectionists, in practice, but it is worthy of note that for many years, when the Liberals were earnestly advocating the abolition of protection, while the Conservatives were persistently defending the National Policy, the Province of Manitoba, the most purely agricultural district in the Dominion, gave strong support to the Conservatives, and continued to do so until the school question caused division in the party. The Conservatives also had the support during those years of many purely agricultural