

a bad government better than a good government with a bad mercantile policy; the Blake party, who would support the national protective policy at present in force with a re-adjustment of some of its worst features; and, lastly, the *Globe* party, who were "agin the government" and the N. P. in every particular, pronouncing the latter emphatically "a national folly and a national crime."

The Blake party and the *Globe* party were supposed to be synonymous, but in reality nothing could be further apart than their aims, the former being the party of "progress," the latter of "revenge." If the *Globe* had possessed discretion enough to have accepted the situation, and loyalty enough to the party it misrepresents to support its leader's policy with its whole strength, it is more than probable that the result of the election would have been very different from what it was. As between the present policy of out and out protection and Mr. Blake's modified form of it, many people had they been certain that the *Globe* would have allowed Mr. Blake to carry out his policy, would have supported him, but as it was, they voted for the government simply because they thought that the Liberal leader was not strong enough to carry out his expressed intentions; they considered that a return to the old state of things would be disastrous to the country. As the attempt for one man to sit on two stools is generally unsatisfactory, so the Liberal party found to their cost that the effort to run two opposite kinds of tariff policy was a decided failure, a result which might easily have been avoided had its leaders been as united as they should have been.

The result is, however, as we have stated, that as far as the next five years are concerned, and probably for the next fifty years, the tariff policy of the Dominion will be a protective one. Looking at the case dispassionately we must say that we think the people pronounced wisely, and that the true policy for this country is one that will foster and encourage our home manufactures. The idea of the *Globe* that this election had to be fought out on the same lines as that of 1878 was its supreme mistake; things had changed, but the organ, like some political Rip Van Winkle, had either been asleep or its faculties were so obscured that it could not take notice of the great changes that were taking place

around it. The policy asked for by the people in 1878 had been given them, and under its influence factories had multiplied and millions of dollars had been invested in this way. Even admitting that factories were bad things in themselves and detrimental to the best interests of any country, having been called into existence by its almost unanimous voice they had become a legalized institution, and therefore possessed of a standing which entitled them to more consideration than the mere caprice of a moment. The people were bound to respect what they had themselves thus called into existence and legalized, and so the question of vested rights had no small share in deciding the contest. Liquor selling, which is an admitted evil, is licensed by law, and when money is expended on an evil thus legalized, the vested right of the person so expending his money is admitted by the country, and it has more than once declared that it has no right to take away his license without cause or compensation, and make him lose the money he had expended while under the protection and with the sanction of the law. If such is the case in regard to an admitted evil like liquor selling, how much stronger the claim of manufactories, which are not only not an evil, but such a positive good that no country can be truly great or prosperous without them. But these facts which were overlooked or sneered away by the *Globe* party, were very strong factors in the late contest, and many thinking men who refused to "bow the knee to Belial" and swallow their dictum *holus bolus*, men who would have been glad to have supported the Liberal leader under other circumstances, turned their back upon their party and voted for the trade policy in which they really believed lay the mercantile salvation of the country.

For our own part we have no hesitation in pronouncing in favor of Mr. Blake's national policy (as contained in his electoral address to his constituents) were we sure that it would have been faithfully carried out, but as between the tariff of the government and that advocated by the *Globe*, we must distinctly prefer the present policy, defective as it is in many points.

That a protective trade policy is to be one of the planks in the future platforms of both parties we have no doubt, and we have as little misgiving that if such a policy is properly adhered to that the country will be greatly benefitted thereby.

## DO WE WANT A CANADIAN HOROLOGICAL SCHOOL?

In our last article on this subject we endeavored to point out the necessity that existed in Canada for an improved class of watchmakers; in the present we propose to put before our readers some of the results of such institutions in other countries, and leave them to decide whether the establishment of such schools here would not vastly benefit the trade and the public by turning out a higher class of skilled watchmakers than we can at present boast of.

A great many people take but little stock in such things as "Horological Schools" because they believe they are theoretical and not practical, and they have a thorough contempt for anything and everything that is not practical in itself, forgetting that it is mainly on account of theorists putting their ideas into practical shape that our mechanical and other facilities are so far in advance of what they formerly were. If there were no theorists, mechanics would advance very slowly, for the simple reason that any improvement would be but the result of accident. Theory, however, is ever pressing forward, and although it may in its eagerness be oftentimes visionary, yet there sometimes springs from seemingly chimerical ideas the grandest and most practical discoveries which revolutionize trade. But when we talk of a horological school for Canada we do not refer to a purely theoretical school, but rather to a practical one, where theory and practice shall be judiciously mixed, the latter, however, having greatly the preponderance.

Such a school, we think, can only be started at present by private enterprise (unless the trade as a whole should bring its claims before the Government) and we are inclined to think that even as a private enterprise it might be made self-supporting, if it did not pay a handsome dividend to its promoters. It may not be generally known but it is a fact nevertheless, that France and Switzerland owe their supremacy in the watch trade principally to the advantages derived from the formation of Horological Schools.

In a very interesting article on Technical Education in Horological Schools, our clever contemporary, *The Watchmaker and Metalworker*, of Chicago, says in illustration of the effect of these schools in Europe:

"The well-known Clandius Sannier, of Paris, established many years ago in that city a school for the education