

ference as to the insidious working of pernicious literature. It is to be hoped thoughtless devourers of garbage in disguise may take alarm at the dangerous bacteria the learned member for London University held up *in terrorem*. Nor need this be any deprivation. For there still remain, worthy survivors of the fittest, "books, dear books," that—"St. Lubbock" would be the first to admit—

Have been, and are, comforts, morn and night,  
Adversity, prosperity, at home,  
Abroad, health, sickness—good or ill report,  
The same firm friends; the same refreshment rich,  
And source of consolation.



### THE OLD SEMINARY CLOCK.



NE HUNDRED and fifty years old! Before 1701, the belfry of the Seminary had a clock, the remains of which were found in a lumber room in 1770. M. de Belmont, Superior of the house, from 1701 to 1732, imported the present clock from France at the cost of 800 francs, equivalent to \$800 of our present money. From that date, military, civil and religious time was regulated by its needles. In 1751, it got out of order for the first time and though repairs were attempted by its guardian M. Guillon, it was until the administration of M. Montgolfier (1759-1789) that it was completely renovated. This brings us to the beginning of our century, when the Anglican Church, hard by, on the actual site of the Crystal Block, Notre Dame street, set up a clock, which could be seen from afar, but it did not indicate the hour! So the old seminary clock still retained its monopoly for official time, and is not likely to be replaced until we get the promised horloge on the Post Office. For many interesting particulars on this historic clock and on clock-making in Canada from the early days, the reader is referred to an interesting paper by Mr. Benjamin Sulte, in the October number of *La Revue Canadienne*.