

man who despises the conveniences of life are ever present. But, in the majority of cases, there are found originality without eccentricity, depth without narrowness, and a ready appreciation of all that is true and beautiful in every department of knowledge.

No more satisfactory and inspiring holiday could be imagined than a summer at Wood's Hall. The exchange of thought, the congenial society, the contact with broad minded men and women, the varied lectures, and the earnest discussion make life at the Laboratory most delightful and helpful, especially to comparative beginners in scientific work. McGill University has at last recognized the value of such a station, and has subscribed for and equipped an investigator's table at the Laboratory, and it is to be hoped that advanced students from our colleges will, in ever-increasing numbers avail themselves of the advantages offered at this unique biological station.

C. D.

[We understand that Professor Penhallow intends, in the near future, to give an illustrated lecture upon Biological Laboratories, with special reference to Wood's Hall.—ED].

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

CONNECTED WITH THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

II.

To come down to more modern times, in this month three events happened, all relating to one, and that for a while the most distinguished individual in Europe. It was in the month of October (21st), 1805, that the battle of Trafalgar was fought, breaking down the naval force which Napoleon was endeavouring to establish. It was in this month (19th) in the year 1813, that the battle of Leipzig was fought, giving a blow to his military power which it never subsequently thoroughly recovered, notwithstanding all his gigantic efforts. It was in the same month (13th) two years afterwards, that he reached the shore of St. Helena, which he was destined never to leave alive. This month, therefore, witnessed the fall

of Napoleon, and marked the three great stages of his downward progress. The fall of Napoleon Bonaparte!—the author of the "Code Napoleon," which bears the mark of his mind as well as his name—the greatest crowned simplifier of legislation that ever existed,—who has, in that small volume, disposed of so many complicated questions, and bound together such a variety of materials, not indeed of political, but of civil freedom,—Napoleon Bonaparte, king of the kings of Europe, who *made* monarchs,—in whose ante-room sovereigns and princes were content to be his lacqueys,—Emperor of France, King of Italy, head of the Germanic Confederation,—before whom potentates sunk abashed, and broad Europe trembled.

The fall of Napoleon!—whose rise was so extraordinary, from a private station through the low degrees of military rank—who made his name renowned from the sands of Egypt to the snows of Siberia—who pursued his career of conquest until his banner had waved over the towers and palaces of almost every capital upon the continent of Europe,—whose mere name alone, after his first exile, sufficed to reconquer France, and to replace him on its throne—who, by one of the bitterest ebullitions of even regal spite, was exiled to a remote island, to spend his last days upon a barren and burning rock; but which little island could not hold his remains against the wish of a nation desirous of placing his corpse amongst the sepulchres of its kings, where it now sleeps with the mightiest.

The downfall of Napoleon! And from what? Naval and military reverses. And what are these? That he *could* fall from such a cause shows the mistake he had made in placing the physical above the moral power,—in thinking more of armies and navies than of humanity, its principles and rights. It was when he could no longer speak to the hearts of the people of every country in Europe—when "liberty and equality" were no longer promised by the advance of the French arms, but they too became subjugators and op-