

Now that the game is over, whether it be worth the candle or not remains to be seen. Let us all unite in a sincere wish for the success of the "Toronto General," that it may be as useful to the community and a greater credit to our city than even in the past, in the good old days so many love to remember.

A question, over the hookah, often lately discussed, has been: What relation will the appointments at the hospital hold in the readjusting of the Medical Teaching Staff of the University of Toronto, which is vaguely spoken of as going to take place in the near future? It is said that the Presbyterian clique are boasting that they are going to have things their own way. That would be indeed monotonous and dreary in the extreme, unworthy of the Board of Governors of a nonsectarian Institution, and also not in the interests of the broader education of the youth of Canada. It is unfortunate that this talk is spreading, and gaining, of course, force and perchance untruthfulness in the telling. As for President Falconer, all we can say is that he appears to be a man, a gentleman, a tireless worker, and broad-minded in the extreme. We will be very much mistaken in the measure we have had opportunity to take of the man if he would stoop to any clique or schism. We all hope for new ideas, great progress and university extension under this Board of Governors. Many will be disappointed if Dr. Falconer, during his *régime* as President, does not make some of the tranquil "Elect" sit up and rub their sleepy eyes in wonder.

W. A. Y.

THE NOBEL PRIZES FOR 1907.

THE Nobel prizes, of the value of \$38,500 each, were awarded on December 10th, 1907. The prize for the "greatest benefaction to mankind by a discovery in medicine in recent years," was awarded to Professor Laveran, of Paris, discoverer of the *hematozoon-malariae*.

Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, who is sixty-two years of age, took his medical degree at Strassburg, in 1867. He was appointed a professor in the army medical school at Val-de-Grâce, Paris, in 1874. In 1875 he published "*Hygiène Militaire*," a treatise on the diseases and epidemics of armies, which was so