directions, which have been carefully prepared from the closest clinical observations.

Nothing has been left undone to thoroughly test the practical truth of what has theoretically been claimed for protonuclein as a therapeutic power. I believe with others even more conservative and less sanguine than I, that it will mark an era in therapeutics. Such relationship between the pabulum and the individual ti-sue-cell of the various structures of the body, seems to be the very last analysis of function in the human organism. Indeed, it has been said by one who occupies a high position as a medical teacher: "I feel assured that protonuclein is to fill a most important place in the therapeutic resources—perhaps the most important."

Up to the time when therapy began to look to physiology for help, our whole system was a vast accumulation of clinical reports without one iota of determining philosophy—a vast labyrinth without an Ariadne thread to guide the returning footsteps of our reason. I doubt not that before the close of the nineteenth century our therapists will look back upon the thousands of agents vaunted in the cure of disease las the modern soldier gazes upon the spear and shield of ancient Greece and Rome. The simplification of physiological methods has been followed most naturally by the use of those physiological principles of therapy upon which the normal curative conditions of the organism depend, and without which no scientific system of therapeutics could ever be formed.

TENDON GRAFTING.—A new operation for deformities following infantile paralysis. At the meeting of the New York Medical Association, October 15th, 1895 (*Medical Record*, October 26th), Dr. Milliken presented a boy eleven years of age, upon whom twenty months before he had successfully grafted part of the extensor tendon of the great toe into the tendon of the tibialis anticus muscle, the latter having been paralyzed since the child was eighteen months old. The case which was presented showed the advantages of only taking part of the tendon of a healthy muscle, which was made to carry on the function of its paralyzed associate without in any way interfering with its own work. The brace which had been worn since two years of age was left off, the patient walked without a limp, the talipes valgus was entirely corrected and the boy had become quite an expert roller skater. Dr. Milliken predicts a great field for tendon grafting in these otherwise hopeless cases of infantile paralysis, who heretofore have been doomed to the wearing of braces all their lives.