of all unhealthy granulations and diseased tissues generally, and be rendered thoroughly aseptic.

(2) That the skin to be transferred to the bed thus prepared be thoroughly cleansed, rendered aseptic, and carefully removed and applied with its under surface closely in contact with the base of the wound in such a manner as to cover it completely.

(3) That the wound be kept aseptic throughout, and disturbed as little as possible.

In preparing the ulcer it will often be necessary to dissect away the skin on which it is situated throughout its whole thick-Sometimes, even, especially on the shin-one of the comness. monest sites for old ulcers-it will be necessary to remove the periosteum and perhaps chisel away the outer surface of the bone over a considerable area. This, of course, involves a good deal of bleeding, whether an Esmarch's bandage has been used or not; and it may be necessary to apply a compress firmly over the wound for an hour or two before transplanting the skin. In many cases, however, it will be sufficient to scrape away the granulation bed with a Volkmann's spoon, in which case there is usually no delay from hemorrhage. The skin to be transplanted may be taken from any convenient part of the patient's body, or from another person altogether. It is removed in strips with a sharp knife, or, preferably, a broad-bladed razor. The skin is to be taken to a depth sufficient to secure as nearly as possible the whole thickness of the epidermic layer, the rete Malphigii being the most desirable part. It does not matter if the papillary layer of the true skin is partially removed, but the corium should not be included. I do not intend to discuss this subject from a physiological or histological standpoint, but I may be permitted to say en passant that Prof. Thiersch of Leipzig, after whom this operation is named, demonstrated, in 1875, on a leg which was about to be amputated, that union occurred between the skin and subjoined tissues without any intervening connecting laver, and that blood-vessels, or at least blood-spaces, which soon developed into blood-vessels, extended from the wound into the skin in as short a space of time as eighteen hours. These facts were demonstrated by injecting the leg after amputation. It was in the same year also that he (Prof. Thiersch) recom-