

The stages are:—(a) "Flea-bite" macules, each lasting twenty-four hours, exist during the first day of eruption (third day of disease). With the appearance of the eruption, the systemic symptoms improve; but with very mild prodromes, this improvement can hardly be observed. (b) "Shotty" papules (pimples), each lasting twenty-four hours, exist during the second day of the eruption (fourth day of disease). (c) Umbilicated "shotty" vesicles (blisters), each lasting twenty-four to seventy-two hours, exist during the third to fifth day of eruption (fifth to seventh day of disease). (d) Firm opaque pustules, each lasting four to six days, exist during the sixth to twelfth day of eruption (eighth to fourteenth day of disease). With pustulation, the secondary fever begins, but in mild smallpox pustulation is usually very innocuous and little or no secondary fever is observed. (e) Firm crusts appearing about the thirteenth day of eruption (fifteenth day of disease). Secondary or pseudo-umbilication, due to drying, may be found about this time. (f) Dense scabs and deep-seated, tenacious, "mahogany" plaques—the latter still covered with the original epithelial wall of the pustule, now flattened out again—developing as drying out continues. They are variable in duration lasting many days or weeks in severe neglected cases. In mild smallpox the absence of severe pustulation often obviates the formation of the deep-seated tenacious plaques. Those formed are rather superficial and are removable without great difficulty. It is to be noted that as some lesions develop earlier than others it is possible to have, during the first twenty-four to forty-eight hours of the eruption, macules and papules, and even vesicles together; during the next twenty-four to forty-eight hours papules, vesicles, and pustules; thereafter, however, vesicles and pustules alone, later followed by pustules and crusts, will be found; finally, crusts, scabs, and plaques, leaving pits as they disappear. In mild smallpox, aborted lesions sometimes add to the variety of conditions presented.

11. Pitting, especially following marked pustulation, is deep and permanent; the pits are red for months, then white. Unless extended by impetigo, or fused by confluence, the pits are round. Mild smallpox yields few and small pits only, as a rule.

The case of CHICKEN-POX will show:

1. Incubation variable, but from two weeks to seventeen days as a rule (see smallpox 1).
2. No definite history of a previous attack of chicken-pox (see smallpox 2).
3. A history of successful vaccination within five to seven years,