

*Desquamation.*—The pustule having ruptured the pus and the epidermis dry up and form crusts more or less thick and more or less adherent, which fall between the 12th and the 20th day after the appearance of the papule. With the desquamation, convalescence begins, and is more or less prolonged, lasting from ten to thirty days. The first crusts fall, leaving a more or less ulcerated surface on which another crust is formed and which falls again a little later and so on until a new epidermis covers the skin.

I have here before me the temperature chart of a child who came to the hospital with his parents. As may be seen, on the 30th January the temperature rose one degree and became normal the next day. On the 31st, it rose to 102°, a slight diminution occurred on the morning of February 1st, and in the evening it reached 105°; on the evening of the 2nd, it fell to 100°, and on the 3rd day to 99°, when the eruption appeared. The temperature kept about normal until the eighth, when the pustules were formed. On the 8th day the temperature rose again to 101° and declined gradually to normal on the 12th. On the 24th of February, this child, after twenty-six days illness, left the hospital completely cured. It is a typical case of variola in the mild form.

*Pathological Anatomy.*—The anatomical lesion has its seat in the malpighian body and the more deeply the malpighian body is affected, the more grave is the disease and pronounced the symptoms.

*Papule.*—Under the influence of the specific microbe of variola, which has not yet been recognized, but which according to present bacteriological knowledge is classified with those of parasitic origin, such as those of carbuncle (charbon), diphtheria, tuberculosis and typhoid fever. This specific germ, it is to be hoped will soon be known. Through the influence, as I have said, of this germ, a space is formed between the nucleus and the protoplasm of the dermic cell, detaching the nucleus. These spaces keep on increasing, until after a time they join together and form cavities. The vessels of the derma dilate and become engorged with blood and a great number of the nuclei are extruded and accumulate around the papillary vessels.

*Vesicle.*—This is a more profound and marked alteration of the malpighian body; the dermic cells have joined together, leaving only a part of their walls forming tracts which are parts of cells enclosed and separated from one another and which contain the debris of cells, nuclei and sometimes globules of blood, the whole floating in a serous liquid. We have also noted the presence of a very fine granulation that some think to be the microbe of variola, but this opinion has not yet been demonstrated to be true. Such is the seat of infection found in the