

(b) papilloma acuminatum; (c) papilloma gigantum; (d) papilloma latum; (e) papilloma molle; (f) papilloma malignaforme.

Subjointly, the reader will find an elucidation of each variety separately, giving briefly its pathology, enumerating the etiological factors leading to its inception, outlining the methods of treatment now in vogue, and stating the prognosis in relation to other morbid states of the economy.

(a) *Papilloma simplex*. This is the form termed in older writings venereal wart. It is of common occurrence, especially during the periods of puberty and adolescence. Males are more frequently affected than females, particularly those of a weak and unstable nervous constitution. Its location is in the integument of the genito-urinary tract, and its adnexa, the sulcus glandis in the male and labia majora in the female being very favorite sites. It denotes an intensification of anabolism, an exaggeration of tissue construction met with during the epochs above mentioned, wherein the anabolic activity far exceeds catabolic functionation. This constitutes a most important predisposing etiologic factor. Uncleanliness of the genitalia and the contiguous parts, a tight prepuce, the presence of the smegma bacillus and the various forms of helminthes are responsible for its production. Hyperactivity of the sebaceous glands in the preputial sulcus is another potent cause. Excesses in venery, ungratified sexual desire and the irritation attendant upon masturbation are likewise apt to induce this affection. The influence which the vaso-motor nervous system exercises in the creation of these lesions must not be undervalued. In the period of extreme growth and functional activity, as during pubescence, the nervous system is likely to be burdened with the brunt of the process, which is partly characterised by an augmentation or rather perversion of function of the nerves regulating circulation and nutrition. Local vaso-motor paralysis ensues, eventuating into the dilatation of the capillaries of the layers of the corium and favoring transudation within the adjoining structures, factors instrumental in the production of the simple genital papilloma. The morbid anatomy of this form of wart is comprised in the foregoing explanation of the agency of the vaso-motor nervous apparatus in the causation of this morbidity. In short, the entire process may be regarded as a trophoneurosis. Simple papillomata manifest no subjective symptoms, being indifferent throughout. Their color varies from a dirty gray to a yellowish brown or black, with numerous intermediary shades.

The *treatment* of papilloma simplex comprises the removal of the causes productive of this lesion. Of course, we cannot curtail the