

are rarely used on account of the pigmentation which they produce, and, in addition, chrysarobin is very apt to set up an intense erythema, which is objectionable, particularly on the face. Formaline has a very strong keratoplastic action, but I cannot speak of its usefulness in this disease. Ichthyol is a very useful but a very dirty drug, and can only be used at night unless the patient gives up his avocation. I frequently use a ten per cent. ointment as a topical application during the night. Resorcin and sulphur, however, are two drugs which have few disadvantages, and, according to my experience, the most useful agents we have in the treatment of this disease. The strengths of the preparation should not be too great for fear of setting up too intense an irritation and getting the opposite result to that required. It is, as a rule, best to start with a weak preparation, and then adapt the strength to the irritability of the skin. There are many methods of applying these drugs, but, according to my experience, I have found the following formulæ to be the most satisfactory way of prescribing :

Sulphur, grs. xx.

Resorcin, grs. xxx.

Vaseline, \bar{z} i.

This ointment should be rubbed on the affected parts at bed-time. In the morning the parts should be washed with soap and water and then the following lotion applied :

Resorcin, \bar{z} iss.

Spirits vin. rect.

Aquæ, aa \bar{z} ii.

This treatment at first may increase the redness of the parts, but as a rule in a few days the skin appears to become accustomed to the preparations and then frequently the hyperemia is lessened. If the irritation is too severe, the treatment should be suspended and cold cream applied for a day, when it will be found that the reaction has subsided. In some cases the percentage of resorcin in the ointment must be increased to produce the desired result. In those cases of rosacea associated with marked telangiectasis, it is necessary in most cases, before adopting the foregoing treatment, to obliterate the plainly visible vessels. This is best effected by scarification. The part should be numbed by the application of ethyl chloride or a mixture of ice shavings and salt contained in a muslin bag and then transverse incisions about a line apart should be made along the course of the vessel. The operation is best performed at several sittings. The bleeding can be controlled by compression,