

onward it is very common and, with the exception of acne, is the most frequent of the diseases which occur upon the face. In the great majority of cases, the lesions of rosacea are situated on the central portions of the face, forehead, chin, nose and adjacent parts of the cheeks. In rare cases, however, the whole of the face with the exception of the orbital regions, scalp and the neck becomes seats of the disease. The reason why the disease attacks these regions in preference to other parts of the body probably depends upon the facility with which the vessels of the face are paralyzed.

The clinical manifestations of rosacea undergo considerable variation in the course of the disease as well as with the sex, habits and occupation of the patient. These changes are so marked that we can very well distinguish three forms, viz.: Non-hypertrophic, hypertrophic and seborrhœic. Naturally these types are not sharply defined but are frequently associated or shade off into one another,

The non-hypertrophic or maculate form of rosacea occurs in both sexes, but more frequently in women than in men. The disease, as a rule, is very gradual in its development and is characterized at first by temporary congestion of the face, and particularly of the nose, after partaking of full meals, hot drinks, or alcoholic stimulants. The condition in the female is sometimes more marked at the monthly epoch or during pregnancy. After the lapse of months, and sometimes years, unless the cause is removed, the congestion gradually becomes more lasting until permanent hyperæmic red patches result. The intensity of the color undergoes considerable variation from time to time, depending upon the condition of the stomach, weather, etc. In addition to the abnormal color, the affected parts generally have a greasy appearance, due to an excessive formation of sebum. The sebaceous glands may become infected by pus germs, giving rise to an acne which adds to the disfigurement of the face. These conditions do not exist long on the face before some of the dilated vessels of the red patches become visible to the naked eye. This represents a higher grade of the disease. Sometimes cases present themselves where vessels on the nose are dilated, but the intervening skin is nearly normal in color. This type occurs more frequently in men than women, and is said by some authorities to be due to exposure and to imbibing of strong spirits.

Seborrhœic rosacea is only a special type of seborrhœic eczema, which invariably commences on the scalp. The paresis of the vessels in this form of rosacea probably not only depends upon this chronic infectious dermatitis, but also to a certain extent upon reflex stimuli from some systemic disturbance. These lesions frequently