

spa, such as Ems, Aix-les-Bains, Eaux Bonnes or Cauterets, where special facilities for local treatment are afforded.

3. **Atrophic Pharyngitis, or Pharyngitis Sicca.**—In this variety of chronic pharyngitis the etiology is obscure, though, according to Schech, it is not uncommonly associated with Bright's disease and diabetes. The appearances are very different from those found in the other forms of the disease.

APPEARANCES.—The posterior wall of the pharynx presents a glazed surface on which a little dried secretion may be observed; this change may be limited to the pharynx, or may extend to the larynx; it is frequently met with in cases of atrophic rhinitis.

SYMPTOMS.—The chief symptom is dryness of the throat. Treatment can only be directed towards the alleviation of this symptom, as it is impossible to regenerate the atrophied structures of the mucosa. Mandl's pigment is of use for this purpose, more particularly with the addition of carbolic acid, gr. xx. Potassium iodide given internally is also of value, while an inhalation containing creosote and light magnesia (see Appendix), frequently relieves the discomfort in the throat.