THE

JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY, RHINOLOGY, AND OTOLOGY.

Original Articles are accepted by the Editors of this Journal on the condition that they have not previously been published elsewhere.

Twenty-five reprints are allowed each author. If more are required it is requested that this be stated when the article is first forwarded to this Journal. Such extra reprints will be charged to the author.

Editorial Communications are to be addressed to "Editors of JOURNAL OF LARYNGOLOGY, care of Rebman, Limited, 129, Shaftesbury Avenue, Cambridge Circus, London, W.C."

OBITUARY NOTICE.

GEORGE HUNTER MACKENZIE, M.D.

We regret to have to record the death, at the age of fifty-three, of this well-known Edinburgh laryngologist, which took place at his residence, 22, Heriot Row, on the morning of November 11, 1902. Dr. Mackenzie had been in delicate health for several years, but it was only during the past summer that his malady—a chronic renal affection—assumed a more serious aspect, and the supervention of cardiac and pulmonary complications rapidly wore down his strength.

A native of Stonehaven, Dr. Mackenzie studied his profession at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., C.M., in 1873. After acting as an assistant physician in the Fife and Kinross Asylum, and also in the Gloucester County Asylum, Dr. Mackenzie, in 1877, took his degree of M.D., when he was awarded a gold medal for his dissertation upon "The Physiological and Therapeutical Actions of Aconite and Aconitia." Having resolved to devote his professional life to the department of the diseases of the throat, ear, and nose, Dr. Mackenzie studied for a lengthened period in London under the late Sir Morell Mackenzie, whom he assisted in his hospital work.

About 1879 Dr. Mackenzie settled in Edinburgh, when he soon acquired an excellent practice and reputation as a laryngologist, his services being extensively sought by his brethren both in town and country.

At an early period he became connected with the Edinburgh Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary, Cambridge Street, the throat department of which he was largely instrumental in developing. Throughout his career Dr. Mackenzie devoted much time and attention to his duties at this institution, and he had large cliniques of students and graduates, by whom his practical instructions were much appreciated.

Dr. Mackenzie was a frequent contributor to the literature of his specialty, mostly in the form of papers communicated to the journals. His chief published work was "A Practical Treatise on the Sputum," which at its time was a very important contribution to the subject, and is even now a work of considerable value; it was founded on original observation and excellently illustrated.

Dr. Mackenzie held for a year the important office of President of the British Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Association, and he also frequently took a prominent part in the business of the laryngological sections at the annual meetings of the British Medical Association. He was a member of several foreign medical The readers of the Journal of Laryngology during the earlier years of its existence will well remember with what industry and skill he contributed to its pages.

Although a man of quiet and retiring disposition, Dr. Mackenzie possessed a large circle of professional and personal friends, who held him in high esteem, and who now mourn his loss. He has left a widow and three children.

RETROSPECT OF LARYNGOLOGY, 1902.

By John Macintyre, M.D.

For some years past we have begun our review of the year by pointing out that no single outstanding feature had to be recorded, and the same may be said of the past twelve months. We do not mean by this that important events have not to be recorded in the transactions of societies, in the clinical material, or, last but not least, in the discussions which have taken place. Improvements continue to be made in instruments, and the department of therapeutics has not been neglected.

The results recorded in articles devoted to serum-therapy continue to confirm the hopeful views previously expressed in the department of diphtheria at least, although in suppurative pro-