

## *Obituary*

### **Major DAVID CHARLES BAXTER**

MAJOR DAVID CHARLES BAXTER died on April 15, 1950. He was born on May 25, 1879, and enlisted on July 12, 1897. After 17 years and 29 days in the ranks and 274 days as Warrant Officer he was commissioned Hon. Lieut. and Quartermaster on May 9, 1915. He retired on May 25, 1934, as Major and Quartermaster.

He was recalled on September 23, 1939, and released on January 8, 1948, when he was serving at the Northern Command Medical Stores.

In South Africa he took part in the operations in Natal in 1900 and in the Orange Free State, receiving the Queen's Medal with two clasps and the King's Medal with two clasps.

He served in France from March 1915 till November 1919. He was mentioned in despatches and received the *O.B.E.*, 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals.

He served in Iraq in 1919 and 1920 receiving the Medal with clasp.

### **Colonel DONALD FRANCIS MacKENZIE, D.S.O., M.B.**

COLONEL DONALD FRANCIS MacKENZIE, *D.S.O.*, *M.B.*, late *R.A.M.C.*, died suddenly in Chalfont St. Giles on June 3, 1950. He was the second son of the late P. W. J. MacKenzie, of Dover, where he was born on May 26, 1881. He was educated at Dover College and Edinburgh University where he graduated *M.B.* in 1905. He took the *D.T.M.*, Liverpool, in 1906.

He was first commissioned in 1907 and retired as Colonel in May 1938 taking up the Retired Pay Appointment at Berwick-on-Tweed the same year. He was appointed *A.D.M.S.*, Headquarters, Glasgow, in September 1939 and reverted to Retired Pay in January 1942.

He served in France from September 1914 till the end of the war. Thrice mentioned in despatches, he was awarded the *D.S.O.*, the 1914 Star and Clasp, the British War and Victory Medals.

## *Reviews*

**DISEASES OF THE AORTA: DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.** By Nathaniel E. Reich, *M.D.*, *F.A.C.P.* New York. The Macmillan Company, 1949. Pp. 288.

The anatomical delimitation of this work gives its author scope for review of a wide range of information which has become relevant to his subject within

recent years. Pathological consideration of congenital abnormalities, the encroachment of surgery on their treatment and the introduction of new diagnostic methods warrant his adoption of the restricted field, and the reader will be indebted to him for the focus of attention produced. Following a brief review of anatomical and physiological factors forty pages are devoted to congenital abnormalities. Atherosclerosis is then dealt with, and in this part of the work strict anatomical boundaries implied in the title have of necessity to be set aside. In passing it is of interest to note that in the author's opinion surgical measures are applicable to probably not more than four per cent of cases of essential hypertension. Syphilis, diseases affecting the origin of the aortic lumen and dissecting aneurysm are then treated, followed by a chapter on occlusions of the aorta and one on the rarer disease processes which may be found in the vessel. Diagnostic procedures are subdivided into those requiring the use of X-ray equipment and those not concerned with its use. Two chapters on therapeutics are mainly concerned with antibiotics and anticoagulants. The plates reproduced and other numerous illustrations are excellent, and those who wish a simple presentation of the wide range of apparatus and method which can be brought to bear on the elucidation of the conditions treated will appreciate this work. Those interested in the purely clinical aspects of the subject will find what they seek expressed briefly and with precision.

J. B.

THE PREVENTION OF BURNS IN THE HOME. By Leonard Colebrook, M.B.Lond., F.R.C.O.G., F.R.S. London. Fire Protection Association. Pp. 20.

The text of this pamphlet is an abridged and slightly amended version of a report which appeared in the *Lancet*, July 30, 1949. The author begins with a statistical survey of the incidence of burns pointing out the high proportion of burns which occur in the home and the special risks to which the very young and the very old, especially the females of both groups are subject by contact of their clothing with unguarded fires, whether open fires, gas fires or electric fires. He also surveys the other causes of burns in the home. These figures are a timely warning of the ever-present danger in our homes.

The vast majority of these accidents are preventable and the author calls for an attack on the problem from all its aspects. The points in prevention which he stresses are:

- (1) Education and propaganda.
- (2) Safe methods of heating houses by central and perhaps district heating and by the wider use of convection heaters.
- (3) The wider use of non-inflammable materials for the clothing of girls and women.
- (4) Better design of guards for coal fires and facilities for fixing them in place so that children cannot remove them.
- (5) Improved design and protection of gas and electric fires.

## JOURNALS RECEIVED

THE following journals have been received and are available in the Library of the R.A.M. College.

*Medical Press, Canadian Journal of Public Health, Bull. of Hygiene, B.M. Journal, Lancet, British Journal of Dermatology and Syphilis, Glasgow Medical Journal, Birmingham Medical Review, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal, U.S. Armed Forces Medical Journal, South African Medical Journal, Trans. and Studies of the College of Phys. of Philadelphia, Medical Journal of Australia, Clinical Journal, Tropical Diseases Bulletin, Post-Grad. Medical Journal, Military Review, Rivista Militare, Jour. of the Royal Inst. of Public Health and Hygiene, Journal of the R.A.S.C., Proc. of the Royal Society of Medicine, British Journal of Surgery, East African Medical Journal, Chronicle of the World Health Organization, Bull. of John Hopkins Hospital, Edinburgh Medical Journal, Royal Melbourne Hospital Reports, Indian Medical Gazette, King's College Hospital Gazette.*