

treal; A. G. Nicholls, of Montreal; William Oldright, of Toronto; F. J. Shepherd, Montreal, and Beaumont Small, of Ottawa, may be mentioned. Their portions of the volume are creditably done. In addition to the above, who hold important positions in this country, we also notice that two former Torontonians contribute chapters, namely, R. R. Bensley and Lewellys F. Barker, both now in Chicago. Dr. Bensley writes a very able article on the "Anatomy and Histology of the Stomach," and Dr. Barker a lucid and exhaustive one on the "Spinal Cord." We take great pleasure in referring specially to these able articles.

The series of which this is one of the volumes, occupies a unique position. It is undoubtedly a standard work.

LAKE'S DISEASES OF THE EAR.

Hand book of diseases of the ear for the use of students and practitioners. By Richard Lake, F.R.C.S., Eng., Surgeon of Royal Ear Hospital, Lecturer on Practical Otology, Medical Graduates' College. With three colored plates. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox, 1903. Price 6 shilling, net.

This is a very excellent little book of 230 pages. It covers the ground of otology in a careful and complete manner. The illustrations are good and the descriptions of the various diseases and operations clear and brief. For the general practitioner this is a useful hand book. The book is got up in attractive form. We can heartily recommend Dr. Lakes's book.

THE MILITARY MEDICAL SERVICE OF JAPAN.

EDITOR, CANADA LANCET,

Sir,—The war between Japan and Russia is arousing so much interest at the present time, that it would seem a short account of the medical arrangements of the two armies might prove of interest. The succeeding remarks are founded on an excellent report by Colonel William Taylor, now Surgeon General Sir William Taylor, D.G., who was sent out by the Imperial Government to observe the medical service in the China-Japanese war of 1894.

THE JAPANESE REGIMENT of infantry consists of three battalions of four companies each, of a total strength of 2,400 officers and men. In each regiment there are 48 regimental bearers, distinguished by a red band worn above the elbow of the left arm. The scope of the regimental medical service in action comprises, medical aid in the fighting line and at the dressing stations. These stations are closed when the