

European or American. We do not agree with all the statements of the various authors, neither does the editor, neither do all the authors' opinions coincide with each other; but this is not objectionable; it is surely better that in vexed and disputed questions, both sides should be fairly considered. Among the finest and most interesting chapters are: The Etiology of the Diseases of the Female Genital Organs, by Balls-Headly; The Nervous System in Relation to Gynæcology, by W. S. Playfair; Disorders of Menstruation, by Halliday Croome; and Ovariectomy, by Greig Smith. It is impossible in our limited space to notice all of the many excellencies of the work, we must content ourselves by saying that the type, paper and binding are unusually good, while all the writers have presented their material in such clear and graphic manner that it is a pleasure to take it up to read it. We can confidently recommend it to practitioners of medicine as one of the safest guides for them that has appeared since several years.

Remsen's Theoretical Chemistry.—New (fifth) edition. Principles of Theoretical Chemistry, with special reference to the Constitution of Chemical Compounds. By Ira Remsen, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. New (fifth) and thoroughly revised edition. In one royal 12mo. vol. of 328 pages. Cloth, \$2.00. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York.

No book hitherto published has given a more clear and comprehensive explanation of the fundamental principles of chemistry as they are accepted now than this. Mr. Remsen, than whom no one is better known in this country in connection with the study of chemistry, has endeavored to make clear in this treatise those facts and speculations that have to deal especially with the problem of the constitution of chemical compounds. In his introduction the author says his object has been and is to help students to get clear ideas in regard to the foundations of chemistry. Many students go through their courses in chemistry, merely learning the formulæ, equations, etc., by rote, without any definite idea about the principles; now this book read well will bridge over that difficulty. Its having gone through 5 editions, besides being translated into German and Italian, shows how warmly it has been received, and is a good criterion of its worth.

PUBLISHERS DEPARTMENT

THE POPULAR ÆSTHETICS OF COLOR.

While *blue* is pre-eminently and overwhelmingly the masculine favorite, it is by no means so general a feminine favorite. The favorite woman's color, standing at the head of the female list, is *red*. Roughly speaking, of every *thirty* masculine votes, *ten* would be for *blue*, and *three* for *red*; while of every *thirty* feminine votes, *four* would be for *blue*, and *five* for *red*. Red and blue are thus much more nearly equally popular among women than among men. Other relatively marked masculine preferences are for the colors related to blue (blue violet and violet), and other feminine preferences are for lighter red (or pink), and, to a less extent, for green and yellow. Further, men confine their selections to relatively fewer colors than do women; and finally, while all men and