

May the writer of these lines take this opportunity of remarking that he has no connexion with the editorship of *MIND*, and that Italian work for notice in these pages should be sent not to him but to the Editor in Cambridge?

A. E. TAYLOR.

*Relativity, the Electron Theory, and Gravitation.* By E. CUNNINGHAM. Longmans, Green, and Co. Pp. vii, 146.

This book contains an excellent introduction to the Theory of Relativity. It makes no use of very complicated mathematics, and yet is detailed enough to give the reader a really adequate idea of the grounds and consequences of the new views. In the last chapter a sketch is given of Weyl's extension of Einstein's conceptions. The work can be confidently recommended to those who want something more adequate than the numerous and bad elementary expositions with which the market has lately been flooded. It unfortunately contains a good many misprints in mathematical formulæ. Among these may be mentioned errors on pp. 30 (formula 2); 75 (where  $k/dt$  is printed for  $|kdt$ ); 74 (where  $ict_1 - t_2$  appears for  $ic(t_1 - t_2)$ ; and on p. 98.

C. D. B.

*The Absolute Relations of Time and Space.* By A. A. ROBB. Cambridge University Press. Pp. viii, 80.

In this little book Dr. Robb supplies a welcome synopsis of the argument in his larger *Theory of Time and Space*. A short appendix is added in which the author sketches a way in which he thinks that his theory might be applied to the problem of gravitation. It is to be hoped that the present book will lead many people to study Dr. Robb's chief work.

C. D. B.

*The Training of Mind and Will.* By W. TUDOR JONES, with a Foreword by ALEX. HILL, M.D. London: Williams & Norgate, 1920. Pp. vii, 70.

*The Making of Personality.* By W. TUDOR JONES. London: Williams & Norgate, 1920. Pp. vii, 72.

These two little books represent "the substance of innumerable lectures on Civics," delivered, under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., to thousands of soldiers and sailors during, and after, the War. As such they may be taken to represent the fruits of a notable attempt to bring philosophy, in the shape of psychology and ethics, down from the clouds and into contact with the ordinary life of ordinary young men, which cannot but meet with the approval of all who think that if philosophy is good for anything it must benefit also moderate intelligences, and should not be content to remain a mystery reserved for the few. It is remarkable, and a valuable comment on the moral theories that endeavour to make the end super-individual and the State the core of morality, that Dr. Tudor Jones should throughout find it necessary to make his appeal through an ethic and psychology of self-development and self-realisation. There is little doubt that if moralists would only consent to bring their theories to the test of application, they