

specially engaged in the Survey, checking their reconnaissances, and making further researches in British India and the Native States.

Part i. of the report consists of a note by Mr. Meares on the general principles of development and storage of water for electrical purposes, compiled for the guidance of those making local investigations, and exhibits the standard form in which it is recommended that the data collected should be recorded. Part ii. deals with administrative matters connected with the Survey. Part iii. contains the results of the reconnaissances made by the chief engineer and the electrical adviser, together with observations on the provincial surveys. Decisions were made as to the suitability or otherwise of various localities for further investigation. Difficulties, however, were encountered which prevented in several cases any very effective progress, and it is stated that until additional staff can be recruited and an adequate supply of survey instruments assured it will not be possible for the work to proceed on more satisfactory lines.

BRYSSON CUNNINGHAM.

*The Principles of Politics: An Introduction to the Study of the Evolution of Political Ideas.* By Prof. A. R. Lord. Pp. 308. (Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, 1921.) 8s. 6d. net.

PROF. LORD modestly describes his book as a bridge for students from Sir Frederick Pollock's "History of the Science of Politics" to Dr. Bosanquet's "Philosophical Theory of the State." In this task he has succeeded well. His style is eminently readable, his arguments are clear, and his information is accurate. His analyses of political theories are supported by apt quotations, in the selection of which—e.g. from Spinoza's political writings and from the *Federalist*—he has departed, with excellent effect, from the traditional text-book grooves. The introductory chapter gives a good account of the influence of the Renaissance and the Reformation on political theory. There follows a chapter on the social contract, three chapters on different theories of sovereignty, one on democracy and representation, one on the notion of law, three on the theory of rights, and lastly a conclusion in which Prof. Lord sums up his own positive point of view, which is that of the classical idealist theory of the State, as developed, under the influence of Kant and Hegel, by T. H. Green and Bosanquet. It is a little to be regretted that Prof. Lord's scheme did not permit him to touch on the recent criticisms of this theory by writers like Graham Wallas, G. D. H. Cole, H. J. Laski, R. H. Tawney, and many others. He keeps strictly to historical materials. Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Spinoza are the prominent figures, with Machiavelli, Bentham, and Burke in the second rank. No nineteenth-century theorists find mention except Mill and Spencer, and these only in the discussion of individualism. However, within these self-imposed limits Prof. Lord has written a book which teachers and students of political theory alike will find useful.

R. F. A. H.

*Abnormal Psychology and its Educational Applications.* By F. Watts. Pp. 191. (London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1921.) 7s. 6d. net.

THE first edition of this book, published under the title of "Echo Personalities," received notice in NATURE for July 17, 1919, under the title "Abnormal Psychology and Education." When a second edition was asked for, the author accepted the obvious suggestion and adopted a title which is more likely to indicate the scope of the book. Few changes have been made in the new edition; the chapters have been usefully subdivided, while those on psychopathology and the development of personality, and on the psychology of the defective mind and its influence on teaching methods, have received considerable additions. The chapter on the psychology of the supernormal mind finds no place in the new edition.

*Tables of Physical and Chemical Constants, and some Mathematical Functions.* By Dr. G. W. C. Kaye and Prof. T. H. Laby. Fourth edition. Pp. vii+161. (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1921.) 14s. net.

THE changes which have been made in the new edition of this valuable manual of constants are mostly matters of detail. All the chemical data have been recalculated on the basis of the international atomic weights, and, with the co-operation of Dr. E. Griffiths, of the National Physical Laboratory, a revision of the heat tables has been attempted. Tables of atomic numbers, spark-gap voltages, X-ray wave-lengths, and terrestrial magnetic constants also find a place in the new edition, and more extended tables of the relative value of the acceleration of gravity have been added. The first edition received detailed notice in NATURE of February 8, 1912.

*The Theory of Relativity.* By Prof. R. D. Carmichael. Second edition. (Mathematical Monographs, No. 12.) Pp. 112. (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.; London: Chapman and Hall, Ltd., 1920.) 8s. 6d. net.

THE earlier portion of Dr. Carmichael's book is a reprint of the first edition, which received notice in NATURE for March 12, 1914. The later pages, which are grouped together under one large chapter with twelve subheadings, deal with the generalised theory of relativity. The new chapter opens with a brief summary of results obtained from the restricted theory, and an account of the general theory follows. Sufficient detail is given to provide some explanation of the general theory of gravitation, the nature of the three phenomena by which experimental proof of the theory may be expected, and the connection between the generalised theory and Maxwell's electromagnetic equations. Applications of the theory other than those which are immediately associated with the fundamental ideas or with phenomena for testing the validity of the theory have been omitted in order that attention may be directed more readily to the more novel aspects of the theory.