

has not been paid to the manifest dream content. "I place great importance on the choice of the pictures and expressions in the manifest dream content, since the dream renders an autosymbolic presentation of the psychological situation of the unconscious. An energetic, purposeful, and well-adapted conduct in the dream, points to a mature and successful adjustment of the dreamer towards the matter in hand. For instance, in a dream there occurred the violent ejection from a church of a talkative, vain, and uncongenial traveller, whereby is pictured the serious efforts of the dreamer to overcome the characteristics of his own ego as caricatured in the travelling man."

Several dreams and their interpretation in the manner of Freud and in that of the author are given at length as examples. The interpretation of Freud indicates the fulfilment of a wish, the expression of the pleasure-principle. The interpretation of Maeder describes the adjustment to reality, and he thinks that the analyst of the future should attach most importance to the latter.

R. H. STEEN.

Downward Paths: An Inquiry into the Causes which Contribute to the Making of the Prostitute. With a Foreword by A. MAUDE ROYDEN. Pp. 200. London: Bell & Sons, 1916. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The problem of prostitution is again arousing interest among us, and this little book will be found a valuable contribution to the study of that problem. It is remarkable as being perhaps the first sociological investigation in this field made in England by women, medical and others (who remain anonymous), and it is probably to that fact that we must attribute its freshness of outlook, notably its intelligent and sympathetic appreciation of the difficulties which tempt women into "downward paths." The authors, as Miss Royden puts it, "are not Pharisees writing about Publicans, but human beings seeking to understand and enter into fellowship with the outcasts of their sex"; in this endeavour they have adopted an attitude of "intellectual detachment," not deciding beforehand what their investigation was to discover. The same point of view is brought out still more clearly in the first chapter where we are told that the prostitute is here approached not as a plague to be avoided or a lost soul to be saved, but as "a disaster to be prevented." In working for the decrease of prostitution they believe it is necessary to face deliberately "the drastic rearrangement of cherished social institutions," for, as they believe, they have here shown that "prostitution is not so much an institution in itself as the rubbish-heap necessitated by the way in which other much respected institutions are built." In carrying out their investigation in this admirably broad and philosophic spirit, the writers are mainly concerned with the motives which lead women to take up prostitution.

The material dealt with may be regarded as not extensive nor completely representative, since a large number of the cases came into the hands of social workers and are to be regarded as unsuccessful prostitutes. The total number dealt with is 830, but concerning a considerable proportion of these the information obtained was defective. Thus of only 370 were the home conditions in which the prostitutes were reared definitely ascertained, about one-half coming from bad

homes, and only one-fourth from good homes ; considerable importance is attached to bad housing and overcrowding as a predisposing factor of prostitution. "Deliberate choice is found to be the cause in a large proportion of cases ; when vanity, love of pleasure, adventurousness, laziness, fondness for sweets, are added to strong sexual inclinations, 40 *per cent.*, among 669 cases "owe their position to their own tastes and temperament." As more than half of these girls were under eighteen at the time of their first lapse, and sixteen was by far the most dangerous age, the authors rightly regard the period of adolescence as of great importance. The chapter in which the special needs and perils of girls in this stage are sensibly and sympathetically discussed is perhaps the best in the book. As regards specific sexual desire, sixteen was found to be the age at which it is most common, then eighteen ; after that it is not prominent except among married woman and widows ; the proportion of cases in which there is strong sexual appetite after the habit of prostitution is established is estimated as, at most, one-sixth. Gain rarely appears as a motive before the age of twenty ; it is very seldom the cause of the first step. It is also to be remembered that this "first step" only in a very small proportion of cases ever leads to prostitution. The classes which regard pre-marital unchastity with shame "form a much smaller part of the English nation than they realise." It is also to be remembered that seduction is a far less important factor than was once commonly asserted. Heartless cases of fraud do certainly occur, but more often the girl is as responsible as the man, and of ten girls who definitely stated they were seduced under promise of marriage seven were feeble-minded ; "consciously or unconsciously women are indeed often the tempters, and when once within the zone of temptation it may be doubted whether women are the weaker sex."

The authors are quite alive to the influence of the hereditary factors of prostitution. Thus they point out that even the fact that a girl has relatives who are willing to act as procurers towards her, as found in many of the cases, is itself often a sign that she comes of a corrupt stock. A chapter is devoted to the feeble-minded. Two classes are recognised as almost inevitably destined to prostitution : (1) Those unable to resist their own strong inner impulses ; and (2) those who have no strong impulses of their own, but are unable to resist external influences ; numerous cases are described belonging to each group. The authors do not, however, consider that it is possible to estimate the proportion of the feeble-minded among prostitutes, partly because the more successful and capable rarely come under investigation, and partly because many investigators regard any unconventional manifestation of sex in an unmarried woman as in itself "moral imbecility." It would appear from the statistical tables that the authors are inclined to regard 255 of their cases as "mentally deficient."

A chapter is devoted to the economic factor of prostitution, and the reasons why domestic service produces so many prostitutes (nearly 300, or more than a third of the cases here studied) are well discussed.

The authors are critical of any simple and summary methods of remedying prostitution. Thus they state that it is futile to suppose that prostitution would be checked by exterminating the procurer ; "were every procurer flogged to death the vast majority of their victims would

still fall, perhaps a little more clumsily for lack of their intermediary offices, into prostitution." Nor have they too much faith in an excessive care of girls and the destruction of their responsibility; "life is made up of risks, and perhaps none is greater than the risk of too carefully seeking to avoid all." But they are firmly convinced that many of the factors that make the prostitute, and probably her customer also, are definitely remediable. Such are a housing system which encourages the pollution of children in their homes, an educational system which denies the girl all knowledge that might equip her for the struggle between her deepest instincts and the outside world, an industrial system which condemns her to monotonous toil during an excessive period, without adequately nourishing food or leisure for mental development, or even healthy amusement, and a social tradition of the subservience of women to men which still further accentuates the tendency of the weak to drift into temptation. Nothing is said of any measures to combat the production of feeble-mindedness.

At the end will be found a bibliography which is, however, unworthy of so excellent a book, being loosely and carelessly compiled, and full of all sorts of errors, even of spelling both as regards proper names (Sawyer for Sanger, Kirsch for Kisch, Minod for Monod, etc.), and French and German words.

HAVELOCK ELLIS.

Epitome of Current Literature.

1. Psychology.

Intuition. (*Psychol. Rev.*, November, 1916.) Dearborn, G.

The concept of "intuition" is very frequently and popularly spoken of, and is especially attributed to women. The author believes that the time has now come when we should subject it to scientific analysis. That it is more often a feminine than a masculine characteristic he is prepared to believe, and he considers that, in the light of recent trends in psychology, intuition takes on a new and important interest.

There are at least four more or less distinct concepts labelled intuition: (1) The immediate knowledge of unlearned primary truth, an eighteenth century philosophical doctrine now chiefly of historic interest only; (2) the metaphysical usage of Bergson as instinct become disinterested; (3) the inexact use of the word as a foreboding of the future; and (4) the concept for which the author himself stands, as insight passing into foresight, or, in other words, an immediate knowledge of or insight into ejective, objective, and subjective processes and situations.

This involves at least four different kinds of psycho-physical event: (1) An *affect*, sometimes ill-realised, as to the intuited situation; (2) a *process of comparison and inference*, usually not consciously