

"In the meantime, psychology can offer one ray of hope. Instincts triumph over reason, but largely because instincts act unconsciously. When man is so educated as to know himself and recognize the forces that are within him, he will be in a position to see the way his footsteps lead, and change his path—if he wills."

This interesting and hopeful doctrine rests, however, upon the supposition that reason must be regarded as supreme.—and one may justly ask is reason supreme? Must it not itself relate to what can be only classified as a moral intuition? And behind "society" as a physical group, is there not an ideal society which is rather to be classified as an "energy," which underlies, at once, the universe and man, and provides a bond of union between them, while it offers a goal for man's imagination and his constructive effort? Are we solely products of our evolutionary history taken in the usual sense? The reviewer thinks not and believes that just as society has inevitably a hold on us,—*i. e.*, just as gregariousness may be regarded as an instinct,—so, too, in view of the fact that our capacity for forming ideals is just as definite a part of us as any other, it may be said that an ideal society—*i. e.*, our ideals of moral right and wrong—can also make its claims upon us and inevitably does so.

JAMES J. PUTNAM, M. D

VOCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. ITS PROBLEMS AND METHODS. BY H. L. HOLLINGWORTH. With a Chapter on the Vocational Aptitudes of Women by Leta Stetter Hollingworth. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1917.

The author outlines the history of the various vocational efforts, beginning with those of primitive magic, and shows that the practices of medieval clairvoyance are far from extinct at the present time. The first scientific attempts at vocational guidance and selection are dated from the search for phrenological and physiognomic principles of diagnosing individuals, and considerable effort is devoted to their refutation on the basis of empirical and statistically treated data. The rapid progress in experimental psychology has led to the application of mental tests, the elaboration of graded intelligence scales, the establishment of norms of subnormality and normality, and the development of refined methods of mathematical treatment of experimental data, to the description of which the main part of the book is devoted.

One of the first methodical attempts to differentiate the various vocations from one another on the basis of special aptitudes and

characteristics is the method of the psychograph, which may be applied to the individual as well as to a vocation. The former is illustrated by a lengthy reference to E. Toulouse, examination of Zola, Dalou, and Henri Poincare, the latter by an instance from C. E. Seashore's study of professional musicians. The more specialized vocational tests and methods are divided into four groups, according as they employ the vocational miniature, the vocational sampling, the vocational analogy, and the haphazard substitution or selection of tests on the basis of empirically determined correlations of success or failure in certain tests with success or failure in certain occupations. A more recently developed method involves "self-analysis" and judgments or "consensus of opinion" of one's associates. Here the author offers some valuable original contributions of an experimental nature. The method consists, briefly, in having a number of closely associated individuals rank all members of the group, including themselves, in the order in which they are estimated to manifest higher or lower degrees of certain mental and moral characteristics. The scholastic career of an individual, if properly diagnosed and interpreted, may also offer some valuable facts as to his aptitudes, interests, and limits of further development. In the discussion of the problem: to what extent inter-correlations between mental tests revealed by preliminary trials are modified by continued practice in the tests, the author again has to offer some extensive experimental results of his own which lead him to distinguish sharply between temporary proficiency and ultimate capacity, and to propose a new program for future work in vocational psychology.

In the chapter on "The Vocational Aptitudes of Women," by Leta Stetter Hollingworth, this author establishes the fact that "scientific experiment has revealed no sex-difference in the original nature of intellect that would imply a necessary differentiation of vocations on the ground of sex." She also points out that "there exist no scientific data to show (1) differences in average intellect; (2) differences in mental variability; (3) special causes of intellectual inefficiency affecting one sex but not the other; (4) differences in affective or instinctive equipment, implying a natural division of labor."

The book closes with an Appendix containing a classified bibliography and a large variety of test-materials, sample blanks, standards and norms for various ages and activities, and forms for recording data. While the treatment of the subject-matter is concise, authentic, and conservative, the style is fluent and non-technical, and the book may

be highly recommended to all who seek a trustworthy and stimulating account of the recent progress in vocational psychology.

L. R. GEISSLER.

Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

THE UNMARRIED MOTHER: A STUDY OF FIVE HUNDRED CASES. By Percy Gamble Kammerer. St. Stephen's House, Boston. With an Introduction by William Healy, M. D., Judge Baker Foundation, Boston. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1918. 22x15 c. m.; pp. XV, 342. \$3.00 net.

"The Unmarried Mother" is the third volume in the series of Criminal Science Monographs, authorized by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, (the other two being Healy: "Pathological Lying, Accusation, and Swindling," and Gluck: "Studies in Forensic Psychiatry.") These monographs represent a phase of "abnormal psychology" never as yet too much, or even adequately, considered by medically trained psychologists. The question of the unmarried mother and her child, for example, is one of the most important social problems of the present day, and assuredly needs attention from those whose opinion might have weight—if expressed in the fitting places.

"Branded," as the advertisement says, "since civilization began, the illegitimate child is handicapped in life, even before birth; its chances of normal development are minimized, even its physical well-being is menaced, and it is obliged to bear an unfair burden. It is in the belief that enlightened public opinion may see fit to modify the community attitude towards the unmarried mother and her child that Mr. Kammerer has prepared his study of the situation. The statistics presented show only too plainly the futility of the present method of treating such cases, and the necessity of a different viewpoint from the average if this social evil is to be remedied." And Doctor Healy hits the key-note not of this book only, but of a pressing need of occidental society still suffering and in so many ways from the narrowness and the ignorance of the "Middle" Age:—"To prevent the disastrous stigmatization of the so-called illegitimate child or to prevent in the fullest possible measure this anomalous social phenomenon of illegitimacy, when nature and civilization are clearly at outs, we must inevitably turn to the deeper consideration of causes." The next particular decade or so, especially, when at last this war-weary world has crushed back the drive "on the road to yesterday," will value babies as even babies seldom so far have been valued; and we shall see in regard to legitimacy, perhaps even here in America, who knows?