

*Lehrbuch der allgemeinen Psychologie.* Von DR. JOHANNES REHMKE, a. ö. Professor der Philosophie zu Greifswald. Hamburg and Leipzig, Verlag von Leopold Voss. 1894. Pp. 582.

The plan of this work is quite different from that of the many other treatises on psychology which are now issuing from the press. The emphasis of its author, Professor Rehmke of Greifswald, is placed throughout on the determination of the general questions which underlie psychological science rather than on the detailed investigation of psychological phenomena; and he offers his results as a guide for the cultivated reader as well as for technical students. This plan inevitably leads to the inclusion in the one volume of two subjects, the science of psychology and the philosophy of psychology, which most writers nowadays endeavor to keep separate. As a result the treatise divides into three parts, of which the first, *Das Seelenwesen*, is clearly metaphysical; the second, *Der Seelenaugenblick* (the psychology of the static moment), and the third, *Das Seelenleben*, combine scientific and philosophical investigations in a not altogether unambiguous way.

In philosophy Professor Rehmke belongs to the sharply defined group of German thinkers known as 'monists of consciousness.' In his criticism of the various views of the mind, therefore, he is very severe on all materialistic views, 'old' and 'new,' on all positivistic tendencies, and on 'neo-Spinozism,' while the current theories of the 'spiritualists' themselves find sharp treatment at his hands. His own doctrine is based on his belief in consciousness as the ultimate reality and insists, for its empirical foundation, on the presence in all consciousness, even the least developed, of the *Bewusstseins subject*, as an essential 'moment.' If this mean, 'self-consciousness,' as it seems most nearly to do, it is to be feared that Dr. Rehmke's fundamental position is vitiated by the now widely accepted conclusion that the consciousness of self or 'subject' is not present in the beginning of conscious life but comes after a period of growth. The general position, on the other hand, brings him into agreement with most psychologists of the day in regard to the question of 'unconscious' psychical states. These are vehemently rejected, and any theory which

shows the faintest tendency toward a belief in them is condemned out of hand.

In the more scientific portions of the work the same combination of individuality and agreement with received conclusions constantly manifests itself. The 'elementary sensations' of the associationists and evolutionists are denied, and in general all 'synthetic' theories of consciousness. Indefinite, undifferentiated consciousness of space is made a factor in cognition from the start, and even in developed space-perception the functions of movement and muscular consciousness are minimized in favor of vision. Feelings are reduced to simple pleasure and pain, which, however, are as rememberable as perceptions themselves; while the burning questions of the day in regard to the nature of emotions seem entirely unconsidered. As against Brentano and Münsterberg the actuality of will is strenuously maintained, but in the restricted sense of 'causal consciousness,' which is further interpreted as belonging to the 'Seelenaugenblick' and so independent of all concrete action, present or represented.

As a whole, therefore, Professor Rehmke's *Lehrbuch* is interesting but not satisfactory. Unquestionably psychology to-day, even psychology as science, is suffering from the lack of settled fundamental ideas and principles. But it is very questionable whether these can best be discussed in so close conjunction with the attempted explanation of the phenomena of concrete psychical life. And the endeavor to give a complete consideration of both in a single volume is, as things are now, hopeless from the start.

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*Paleontology of Missouri.* By CHARLES R. KEYES, State Geologist. Missouri Geological Survey, Vols. iv. and v., 314 and 320 pages, 56 plates and a geological map of the State. Jefferson City. 1895.

This review of the fossils of Missouri is a radical departure from the reports which are usually made on the subject of paleontology. It is an attempt to make this subject as economic as possible in its bearing. Instead of giving new names to an endless number of forms, accompanied by long technical descriptions, it has