

*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

been the aim to avoid them so far as possible. The 'new species' described are scarcely more than a dozen in number. Particular attention is called to the economic value of fossils, a fact which is so commonly overlooked. A successful attempt has been made to present the ancient organisms in their proper light, and it is quite manifest that the emphasis placed on this side of the question has been none too great. In reality the fossils are regarded as labels to the rocks containing them, telling the observer at a glance the age of the beds being worked and providing a most reliable guide in directing the miner and prospector to the layers most likely to contain the minerals sought.

It is stated that the report is the outcome of a widespread desire which has existed for many years among the more enlightened class of citizens who are interested directly in advancing the mineral development of the State. The demand for accurate accounts of the organic remains found in the rocks of the region is shown to have become more and more urgent in the light of the fact that the fossils have such a distinct practical importance. In the attempt to satisfy properly the calls arising in connection with the work, it has been the aim of the author to present as briefly as possible: (1) an index to the fossils of the State, through means of which forms now known to occur within the limits of the region considered may be recognized rapidly without recourse to great libraries; (2) a list of works pertaining to Missouri fossils, in which has been brought together all that has been written on the subject and that is now widely scattered and almost inaccessible; (3) a concise summary of all that has been done up to the present time in this branch of science, so far as it pertains to the State; (4) knowledge to more comprehensive study involving the solution of problems now more or less obscure concerning the arrangement and relations of the various strata. In short, it is a handbook of the fossils of the State adapted to the use of the teacher, student and layman alike.

The general plan of treatment of the different species enumerated has been to give under each a more or less complete bibliography, by reference to which additional information or good illustrations of the forms not here figured may

be found. In the diagnoses the author has endeavored to give a rather full description of some leading representative of each genus, accompanied by a suitable figure, and to make the sketches of the other members of the genus brief and in a great measure comparative. In this way of dealing with the subject it is thought that the characterizations of all the species will be sufficiently ample for intelligent comprehension and for the particular uses to which the work will be put. At the same time the bulk of the report is greatly reduced—to one-fourth at least of what it otherwise would have been. The matter of localization is necessarily rather general, allusion being made to the nearest post office usually, or in a few instances, when the fossil is common and the distribution wide, merely to the county. As a further help there has been appended a stratigraphical catalogue, which is intended for ready reference, and a synonymic index list of all the names applied to Missouri species.

The chief characteristics of this report, as enumerated above, show that in many particulars it is radically different from the usual reports on paleontology prepared by the various State Geological Surveys. That it will be of much practical value to the citizens of Missouri is certain. On the other hand, the report gives a sufficiently complete scientific account of what is at present known concerning the fossil organisms of the State, and opens the way for future work of a more detailed and exhaustive nature.

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#### NEW BOOKS.

*A Hand-book for Surveyors.* MANSFIELD MERRIMAN and JOHN P. BROOKS. New York, John Wiley & Sons. 1895. Pp. 196.

*Die Vertheilung der Erdmagnetischenkraft in Österreich-Ungarn.* Von J. LITZNER. 1st Part. Wien. 1895. Pp. 232.

*Annual Report of the Pennsylvania State College for 1894.* Clarence M. Busch, State Printer. 1895. Pp. 375.

*A Working Manual of American History.* WILLIAM H. MACE. Syracuse, N. Y., C. W. Bardeen. 1895. Pp. 297.