

*Sensitive Paranoia with Ideas of Reference* [*Über sensitiven Beziehungswahn*]. (*Intern. Zeitschr. f. Individ. Psych.*, November–December, 1927.) Müller, A.

Kretschmer describes as “*Sensitive Beziehungswahn*” a syndrome which is characterized by the formation of delusional ideas of reference with conservation of logical reasoning and reflection. Müller examines Kretschmer's exposition and attempts to bring it into line with Adler's individual psychology.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*Mental Hygiene: The Quintessence of Dynamic Psychology*. (*Intern. Zeitschr. f. Individ. Psych.*, November–December, 1927.) House, S. D.

This essay is written in English. House gives the barest outline of the evolution of psychology as a science from psychology as a branch of philosophy, contending that “historically the dilemma of psychology consists in the application of static procedure to dynamic subject-matter.” Medicine, he says, which had devoted itself almost exclusively to the physiological aspect of behaviour found itself in an *impasse* (especially in neurology) and made a bold leap into psychological speculation as a means of salvation, while psychology, confronted with the bewilderment of mentalistic hypotheses and interpretations, sought a refuge in physiology. Psychology, arriving at maturity, becomes the lawfully-wedded spouse of psychiatry, a most fruitful marriage, if not a happy one. Scientific method applied to clinical subject-matter promises to raise psychology to a predominant position among the human sciences.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*Psychoses due to Thyroid Toxæmia with Iodine Deficiency*. (*Psychiat. Quarterly*, April, 1928.) Bellinger, C. H.

The author describes three cases having for their ætiology a disturbance of the thyroid gland. The outstanding physical manifestations are reviewed. Treatment is by means of the administration of iodine in the form of Lugol's solution, and the response to treatment is confirmative of the diagnosis.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*Mental Disease among Jews*. (*Psychiat. Quarterly*, April, 1928.) Goldberg, J. A., and Maetzberg, B.

In this article the authors resort to the tabular method, summarizing their findings in sixteen tables. They find that it is not possible to compare the relative frequency of mental disease among Jews and non-Jews owing to the absence of fundamental population data concerning these groups. They believe that a continuous growth in the number of Jewish patients may be expected; that the Jews show a higher percentage of functional psychoses and a lower percentage of organic psychoses; that the percentage of general paralysis admissions among Jewish men is rather high; and that

the percentage of alcoholic psychoses among Jewish patients is low but is increasing in both sexes.

It is to be noted that the study consists of an analysis of data secured at Bellevue Hospital, New York, together with similar data compiled from the reports of the New York State Hospital Commission and covers the period 1914-26 inclusive.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*Malarial Therapy and the Pre-Paretic.* (*Psychiat. Quarterly*, April, 1928.) Lang, H. B.

The author urges the early diagnosis of paresis and stresses the importance of a thorough serological examination in treating all cases of syphilis. He also cites cases in which a diagnosis of "manic-depressive insanity," "psychopathic personality with psychosis due to drugs," and "alcoholic" would have been made but for an examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid. "Incipient" cases of the disease are also described, together with the results of their treatment with malaria.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*Encephalitis Lethargica and the Interpretation of Mental Disease.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, May, 1928.) Hendrik, I.

The author sees in encephalitis lethargica a common meeting-ground for those who are convinced that all psychiatric disorders are essentially changes in either the structure or the physico-chemical functions of cellular units, and those who contend that the nature of psychological processes is a unique biological mechanism. The close resemblance of many of the symptoms of encephalitis lethargica to those of schizophrenia is discussed.

The literature has been fully studied and many references discovered, and a wide bibliography is appended.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*The Acute Psychiatric Type of Epidemic Encephalitis.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, May, 1928.) Sands, I. F.

The author describes 9 cases of epidemic encephalitis in which the first symptoms of the disease were of a psychotic nature.

The picture is that of an acute organic psychosis, either a delirium or of an occupational type, or else periodic outbreaks of excitement, impulsive acts, delusional or bewildered states, confusion and marked fear. The subsequent appearance of neurological symptoms leads to the establishment of the correct diagnosis.

WM. McWILLIAM.

*A Study of 50 Cases of Psychopathic Personality.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, May, 1928.) Partridge, G. E.

The 50 cases of this investigation were composed of 21 males and 29 females and the material of the work was accumulated in the course of the ordinary clinical study of the patients.