

*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