basis of a deficiency in calcium, which was present, and therefore possibly responsible for both. The deficiency he attributes to an endocrine anomaly due to lesions in the region of the diencephalon and hypophysis.

R. G. G.

PROGNOSIS AND TREATMENT


A DISCUSSION of the usefulness of tryparsamide in various types of neurosyphilis and a report of results. In a group of 341 cases of general paralysis clinical arrests or remissions were obtained in 54 per cent. In 306 cases of meningovascular syphilis clinical or serological cures were obtained in 78 per cent. In paresis a combination of tryparsamide and malarial therapy will be found to be desirable.

R. G. G.

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

PSYCHOLOGY


Data from 254 distinguished living persons show that the sense of smell still occupies a prominent place in normal mental dynamics and has not fallen into the state of disuse commonly imagined. Of most significance in these data are the emotional ‘drives’ released by certain odours and the symbolism in many of the odour-linked memories and experiences of these accomplished and apparently non-psychotic persons. Regression to childhood odours, giving rise to nostalgia and a poignant longing for the past, was reported. Other brief reports given show varied trends. Some questions are raised by the fact that of many experiences with the romantic element in odours only a small majority are from women. This in spite of the data showing that memories stimulated by odours are more frequent and vivid in women than men. As far as these spontaneous accounts show, artificial, or perfume odours seem to be more potent in sensory stimulation than natural body odours. The relative rarity of olfactory abnormalities should be looked upon as reflecting the evolutionary dictum that ‘the oldest neurologically is the most stable.’ The common occurrence of psychoanalytic mechanisms here reported shows the active rôle of the sense of smell in human mental life.

C. S. R.