neutropenia. He takes, however, as his normal limits for lymphocytes 18—22%—
a very low figure. The eosinophils were increased in about 25% of cases, and
decreased in about 20%. The basophils were normal in more than half the cases,
decreased in about 36%. Myelocytes were scarce. The Arneth count was normal
in only 30 cases out of the 171, was deviated to the right in 20, and to the left in
71%. The Schilling index behaved in a similar manner. The nuclear inversion
of Velez (the ratio of nuclei with 3 lobes to those with 2, which is normally greater
than unity) was present in 63% of cases. The blood changes were more marked
in catatonia than in either hebephrenia or paranoid dementia precox. In the
latter disorder the blood changes become less marked as the disorder becomes
more chronic.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Investigation of the Reticulo-Endothelial System in Schizophrenia [Esplorazione del
1vii, p. 413, June, 1933.) Canziani, G.

The author applied the Congo red method to 100 cases of schizophrenia.
The normal "index of absorption" varies between 50—70. In severe toxic and
infective conditions from 80—100% is recovered from the blood. The author found
a normal index in 34% of cases, and an increased index in 66%. He compares his
results with those of Meyer and Levi, both of whom found a much greater percentage
between 70—100. He concludes that there is in schizophrenia a severe impairment
of the reticulo-endothelial system.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Intestinal Factors in Dementia Precox [Componenti enterogene della demenza precoce].
(Riv. di Pat. Nerv. e Ment., vol. xli, p. 483, May—June, 1933.) Buscaino,
V. M.

From a summary of 54 cases in the literature the author finds that enteritis
was present as a factor in 53% of cases, gastritis in 50%, and colitis in 42%. In
some cases there were zones of intense sclerosis of the mucosa, submucosa or sub-
peritoneal coats.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Virus of Tuberculosis in Dementia Precox. (L'Encephale, vol. xxviii, p. 561,
Sept.—Oct., 1933.) Claude, H., Coste, F., Valtis, J., and van Deinse, F.

Having mentioned the considerable work done previously on the connection
between tuberculosis and schizophrenia, the theory is put forward that the "intoxi-
cation" with the virus of tubercle may be responsible for psychic and psychomotor
disorders along the lines of catatonia produced by bulbocapnine and other sub-
stances.

The lack of uniformity in the results of other workers in this field is regarded
as being due to a failure to perceive that the schizophrenic reactions have no
uniform etiology, and that the hebephreno-catatonic type, more or less toxic in
origin, differs in this respect from the schizoid states which are due in the main to
psychic traumata.

Some space is given to the discussion of the findings of other workers, and to
the discovery, or otherwise, of tuberculous lesions at autopsy.

It is stated that using suitable cases of the hebephreno-catatonic type, and
investigating the serological status with the technique of Besredka, it has been
established that tuberculosis and dementia precox form a pair, but not that there
is a bond of causality between them.

About 30 cases were examined. Serum and cerebro-spinal fluid were injected
into guinea-pigs. Three pigs were used for each case: one was used as a control,
and two were treated with an acetone extract of the bacillus.

Twelve cases yielded positive results. These are formulated as follows: The
Bacillus tuberculosis was present in blood or cerebro-spinal fluid of 12 out of 19
LXXX.