ing, but this soon recedes. It will be difficult to convince relatives, however, that the patient has not been hit in the eye. Because of this circumstance and because of the bleeding in the vicinity in the eye the authors find the Bériel method less suited for general use than the Neisser-Pollack and think it should only be employed in exceptional cases.

Odefey, Martin. FAT-CONTAINING SUBSTANCES AND PIGMENTS IN PARTS OF THE BRAIN. [*Archiv f. Psych.*, 1918, Vol. 59, No. 1.]

The author states the general conclusions reached from the examination of one hundred and ninety-eight individuals. The yellow pigment makes its appearance after birth; it is found in early childhood with a certain regularity, but may be absent at an advanced age (40 to 50 years). The formation of pigment is in general independent of a fundamental disease affecting the individual. Intoxications and acute infectious diseases seem to have no effect whatever on the phenomenon, but it is possible that chronic diseases, especially syphilis and tuberculosis, may influence it to a certain extent. The most important factor in producing it is local decomposition and decay in the brain, and the most usual place for the deposit is the pallium and the corpus striatum; it is rarely found in the pons or substantia nigra. It is generally supposed that the yellow pigment really consists of a mixture of the pigment with fat substance, but a certain independence of the coloring matter from the liquid substance is indicated by the fact that pure liquid free of fat is deposited in the brain vessels and their vicinity. Fatty degeneration of both the brain vessels and the interstices and its results in producing dementia, etc., have been much discussed since publication of Virchow's paper on "Encephalitis congenita interstitialis." The author is of the opinion that local disturbances are not without influence on the fat deposits, but that the most important factor is a general disturbance of metabolism, as well as deleterious influences originating directly in the blood. Deposits of hemosiderin are nearly always found in advanced age, usually without any other local disturbances and under almost normal conditions. The most usual place for deposits of pigment containing iron is in the great ganglia. Perivascular deposits of this nature are very frequent in paralysis.

Kopetzky, Samuel J. RECENTLY OBSERVED INTRACRANIAL INFECTIONS COMPLICATING MASTOIDITIS. [*The Laryngoscope*, December, 1919.]

Dr. Kopetzky reports four cases of sinus thrombosis, one case of cerebellar abscess, and one case of meningitis sympathica. Of the sinus thromboses, two were in children, the youngest thirteen months of age. Of these, one was tentatively diagnosed as pneumonia, the other, a temperature caused by absorption. The latter eventually presented symptoms referable to the meninges, and at operation undertaken when puru-