thoroughly, so that the further steps can be outlined. Usually the next lower and next upper rib, together with the costal pleura, are resected first, and the adjacent ones so far as the extent of the cavity suggests. No cavity situated above the fourth rib, can be cured by the method of Schede. I have recently resected the first rib in old pyothorax by exposing the axillary vessels first and shifting them aside so that I could gain access to the first rib. The pectoralis major muscle is freed by blunt separation, so that it can be retracted upwards. After the pulsation of the axillary artery is felt, then the vessel, together with the pectoralis muscle, is held upwards with a large blunt retractor. Thus the temporary resection of the clavicle can be avoided. If in exceptional cases the pulmonal pleura becomes so much thickened as to obstruct the healing process, removal of the fibrous portion must also be performed.

The surgeon should, in other words, not outline an extensive operation by performing an enormous horseshoe flap, but to choose a less extensive method from the beginning, and to give this the necessary elongation later, thus accommodating himself to the conditions as they come up in the further course of the operation. The results are most encouraging.

ABSTRACT OF PAPER ON HOW EYE STRAIN CAUSES HEADACHE.*

By Dr. Lucien Howe, Buffalo, N.Y.

In this connection we may understand "eye strain" as the pain which is experienced by some persons when they attempt reading, sewing, or other near work, this pain being referred to the eye itself, to the forehead, or some part of the head, or even to the shoulders. The theory that this pain or headache is essentially what we call "nervous," or "cerebral," has so little to justify it, either physiologically or pathologically that it may be dismissed without discussion.

A more natural explanation is that the pain is due directly to some muscular contraction. The object of this paper is to indicate what muscles these are, and how they are thus brought

^{*}Author's abstract of paper read before the Medical Society of the State of New York, January 27th, 1903.