

these effusions exists, and that if they do not appear, it is only because of the minute scale, or the rapid abatement of the diseased action."

IBID, page 174.—"Acute inflammation of serous membrane is that which spreads most rapidly and excites most pain and fever, tending first to the effusion of serum and lymph, then certainly to that of pus."

WILLIAMS, PRINCIP. OF MED., page 215.—"The effusions from inflamed vessels, at an early period, are much the same as those from tense congestions and determination of blood: but they commonly occur in greater abundance, contain more animal matter—at first a thin serum—but soon fibrin is also effused."

IBID, page 222.—"In serous membranes, the vessels being comparatively few, admit but of little enlargement, and the effusions, not being retained by complexity of structure, soon overflow externally and chiefly accumulate in the most dependent parts of the serous sac."

IBID, page 240.—"Effusion so closely attends the process of inflammation, that the symptoms of effusion have been comprehended in those of inflammation."

IBID, page 252.—"Resolution is always attended with some amount of effusion."

MARSHALL HALL, PRINCIP. OF MED., page 7.—"Inflammation does not subsist long without more or less effusion, either of albumen or serum in recent inflammations; of albumino-fibrine or lymph in the less recent or of both;—events of vast importance."

IBID, page 17.—"In the lower degrees of inflammation we observe the effusion of serum: in higher degrees of inflammation we see the secretion of albumino-fibrine or coagulable lymph."

JOHN HUNTER, ON BLOOD AND INFLAMMATION, LOND. ED., 1828, page 387.—"In all large cavities, where we can make our observations with certainty, when in the state of inflammation, we find diffused over the sides, or through the cavity, a substance exactly similar to the coagulable lymph."

CYCLOPÆDIA OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE, ARTICLE INFLAMMATION, BY DR. CRAWFORD, vol. 2, page 765.—"The surface of an inflamed serous membrane soon becomes covered, wherever the inflammation extends, with a very thin layer of an apparently albuminogelatinous substance."

IBID, ARTICLE PERITONITIS, BY DR. STOKES, page 303.—"The more common appearance of the peritoneum consists of a deposition of false membrane, co-existing either with the milky flocculent fluid or with pus, or a fluid entirely limpid."

IBID, page 303.—"Quantity of fluid effused in peritonitis varies from a few ounces to several pounds."

ELLIOTSON, LECTURES, page 813.—"(In peritonitis.) After death,