	PAGE
V.—Studies in Digestion and Absorption	66
The process of secretion of saliva.—The process of secretion of gastric juice.—The influence of appetite.—The influence of bitters and alcohol.—Movements of digestion.—Sensation in the alimentary canal.—Causes of variation in the hydrochloric acid of gastric juice.—The physiological effects of gastro-jejunostomy.—Feeding after gastrostomy.—The process of secretion of pancreatic juice.—The bile.—The absorption of proteins.—Absorption in the large intestine.—The value of nutrient enemata.	
VITHE HÆMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS	103
The physiology of the coagulation of the blood.—Fibrinolysis.—Hæmophilia.—Pathology of hæmophilia.—Treatment of hæmophilia.—The therapeutics of calcium salts.	
VII.—THE PHYSIOLOGY OF URIC ACID AND OTHER URINARY DEPOSITS	117
Uric acid.—Derivation from food-stuffs.—Derivation from the tissues.—The purin bodies.—Gout.—Calcium oxalate.—Cystin.—General laws of calculus formation.	
VIIIACIDOSIS, ACETONÆMIA, AND DIABETES	132
Conditions of occurrence of acetone, diacetic acid, and β -oxybutyric acid.—Origin from fats. —Sugar starvation the cause of acidosis.—Acid poisoning.—The diagnosis of starvation.—The essential nature of diabetes.—The treatment of non-diabetic acidosis.—The prevention of post-operative coma in diabetics.	
IX.—IMMEDIATE AND REMOTE POISONING BY CHLOROFORM	151
The mode of action of the organic hypnotics. —The immediate dangers of chloroform narcosis.—Vagus inhibition.—Lowering of the blood-pressure.—Delayed chloroform poisoning.	