CHAPTER	FAGE
V.—THE HÆMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS	68
The physiology of the coagulation of the blood.—Hæmophilia.—Pathology of hæmophilia.—Treatment of hæmophilia.—The therapeutics of calcium salts.	
VI.—THE PHYSIOLOGY OF URIC ACID AND OTHER URINARY DEPOSITS	82
Uric acid.—Derivation from food-stuffs.—Derivation from the tissues.—The purin bodies.—Gout.—Calcium oxalate.—Cystin.—General laws of calculus formation.	
VII.—Acidosis, Acetoniemia, and Diabetes	97
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.	•
VIII.—IMMEDIATE AND REMOTE POISONING BY CHLOROFORM	115
The mode of action of the organic hypnotics. —The immediate dangers of chloroform narcosis.—Vagus inhibition.—Lowering of the blood pressure.—Delayed chloroform poisoning.	
IX.—Nerve Injuries	123
The effects of nerve section.—Epicritic, protopathic, and deep sensibility.—Causation of trophic lesions.—Diagnosis of partial nerve section.—How degenerated nerve is regenerated.—The results of primary and secondary nervesuture.—Methods of dealing with wide gaps.	
X.—The Surgical Physiology of the Spinal Cord	138
The effects of division of the posterior nerveroots.—The diagnosis and localization of tumours of the spinal cord.—The exact diagnosis of injuries of the spinal cord.	