

disease in common, the various branches, causes symptoms, etc., while special considers each disease in particular. In all diseases there are certain changes that take place in connection with them. It is a very important branch of study.

*Etiology*, or the causes of diseases. This is also important. It may be arranged under different heads; there are predisposing and exciting causes. There is almost always a cause for every disease, but it is sometimes difficult to tell just what the cause is. If you can find and remove the cause, the case is, as a general thing, easily treated. Etiology, though plain in some cases, is obscure in others. A disease breaking out and spreading over a large territory, is an epizootic disease; and it is difficult to say what is the exact or exciting cause. Another important branch of pathology is the symptoms, or

*Symptomatology*, or study of the symptoms of disease; or the means by which disease is recognized from the symptoms presented by the organ or organs diseased. The symptoms may be general or local. There are in the limbs certain local symptoms, but the cause may be such that it will produce general symptoms. It is further divided into primary and premonitory. In laminitis, we sometimes notice the horse exhibiting premonitory symptoms, and, after some time, well marked symptoms. There are general symptoms, as rigors, shivering in fever; and in certain organs we have symptoms of those organs' varying undergone certain changes.

*Diagnostic Symptoms* are those by which we are able to detect the character of the disease, and the parts diseased. It is the discrimination of disease. There are diagnostic, prognostic and pathognostic symptoms. There may be a collection of symptoms, and may be characteristic, as in glanders. There is a discharge from the nose. This may be symptomatic of several diseases. But if there is a discharge and ulceration of the mucous membrane, the sub-maxillary glands are enlarged, and attached to the adjacent tissues, etc., then we have characteristic or pathognomic symptoms of glanders.