

mouth was held open, the nostrils were dilated to their fullest extent, and the "roaring" was audible at a considerable distance. The mucous membranes at these times became blanched, and the appearance of the mare suggested that she would have dropped from suffocation if the exercise had been continued. Various remedies were tried, but none of them afforded any relief, and eventually I inserted a tracheotomy tube, which enabled the mare to work with apparent comfort for about three years. She ultimately succumbed to an acute attack of laminitis.

This mare's foal appeared to be healthy until it was brought up to be worked, but it was then discovered that it was even a worse roarer than its dam. In fact, it became so bad that it was with difficulty that it could walk to the knacker's.

These cases were brought to my mind when I was called, quite recently, to examine a three-year-old filly belonging to the same owner. When this animal was first put to work she was found to be utterly unable to do anything. When made to trot a hundred yards, her condition and symptoms are exactly the same as those that were exhibited by the mare above mentioned. I have tried the effect of blistering over this filly's larynx, trachea, and chest, as well as the internal administration of various agents (iodide of potassium, nuxvomica, etc.), but all to no purpose.

At the same place a very promising two-year-old colt, which has not yet been handled, has at this date a distinct grunt, and a yearling colt is a complete cripple, owing to dislocation of the patella, and within the last month or two both his fore fetlock joints are showing evidence of disease.

The last three animals are the offspring of one mare, herself a roarer, and the yearling colt is by a horse that is about as bad a roarer as I have ever met with.

I must here state that the field in which the first-mentioned mare and foal were pastured was distant about 100 yards from two large chimneys connected with lead works, and the last three cases have been reared and pastured about one mile from the same works.

Query—Do these cases show the influence of heredity as a factor in the causation of roaring, or has proximity to the lead works had anything to do with the disease?

LARGE CERVICAL CYST IN A PIG.

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THE accompanying illustration is from a photograph taken by Mr F. W. Kendall of Hitchin, and kindly sent to me along with the cyst removed from the animal's neck after death. The history supplied by Mr Kendall is as follows:—"The pig was six months old, and the tumour had been growing since it was six weeks old. The pig was killed to-day, and when I opened the growth there escaped a little over a gill of thick caseous-looking matter. No treatment was ever applied, and I may state that in over six litters

got by the boar that was father to this pig either one or two have been affected in the same way.

"The present animal was perfectly healthy, but it did not grow so rapidly as the other members of the same litter. It was a cross-bred Berkshire. The tumour, as will be seen from the photograph, was attached under the lower jaw, and it extended into the tongue."

Cysts in the upper part of the neck are occasionally met with both in the human subject and in the lower animals. In most cases they are due to imperfect closure of one or other of the so-called branchial clefts, which, as is well known, give a fish-like



CERVICAL CYST IN A PIG.

structure to the throat of the mammalian embryo at a certain stage of its development. In other cases they are retention cysts, due to obstruction of the duct of the sublingual gland. The above case was probably of the latter sort—at least, that is suggested by the situation of the cyst and its extension into the tongue. Perhaps the chief interest of the case lies in the clear evidence of heredity, and it may be added that the hereditary character of cervical cysts in the human subject has been noted in numerous instances.¹

In concluding this note, I might draw attention to the great service which photography is capable of affording in recording cases in veterinary practice. I do not refer to the employment of photography (instantaneous) in the study of abnormal action and lameness, but as a means of faithful and vivid representation of attitudes and external alterations of structure. One does not need to dwell upon the advantages of this method of description. A description in words can never be dispensed with, but it can nearly always have its value enhanced by the addition of a truthful picture, such as photography affords.

¹ Ziegler's Pathology, English Translation, p. 29.