

of the muzzle, ears, neck, shoulders, legs, udder or other part of the body becomes yellow, swollen, hard, cracked and painful. The skin often peels, leaving large exposed raw areas. The skin of the muzzle usually is extensively involved. Areas of inflammation extend to the adjacent mucous membranes of the mouth and nasal passages. Skin of the muzzle becomes yellowish to orange in color; it then becomes dry, hard, painful and finally cracks. The skin may become detached, leaving large bleeding areas exposed. Bacterial infection may occur in such areas and extend into surrounding tissue. Ulcers often develop on tongue, gums and lining of the cheeks. Affected animals refuse food; saliva drools from the mouth; loss of flesh occurs. Skin and membranes surrounding the eyes may become affected, as well as the eyeball itself.

Prevention.—Lantana poisoning most frequently occurs as a result of a lack of desirable forage. The crushed leaves have a pungent odor and taste and animals will not eat them if sufficient suitable forage is available. Animals unfamiliar with the plant occasionally become poisoned when moved to pastures in which it is growing. In most instances it is probably practical to remove the plants by grubbing.

Treatment.—Affected animals should be kept in darkness or shade, out of contact with sunlight. Soft laxative feeds should be supplied. Affected skin areas should be treated with mild antiseptics and healing ointments. The percentage of recoveries usually is not large, even though many times the symptoms appear mild. Lesions should be closely observed for screwworm infestation and treated accordingly.

Chinaberry, China-tree, Pride of India

Description.—Chinaberry (*Melia azedarach* L.) is a small tree 20 to 40 feet high. The trunk is 1 to 2 feet in diameter, large in proportion to the rest of the tree, often divided near the base into several large branches. The bark is gray to dark gray-brown, roughened by narrow inter-lacing shallow furrows and broad flat-topped ridges. The alternate leaves, 1 to 3 feet long, roughly triangular in shape, are twice divided into numerous leaflets. The leaflets, 1 to 2 inches long, are broadly lanceolate or ovate in shape, dark green above and paler beneath, and sharply toothed or lobed along the margins. The fragrant flowers are produced on long-stalked, much-branched axillary