

- 744 Toxicity of m-Aminophenol. H. Ozawa and others.
Ann. Rept. G. Tanabe Co., Ltd. 1, 35-43 (1956).

The acute and chronic toxicities of m-aminophenol were studied. When it is administered intravenously, its LD₅₀ is 500 mg. per kg. for rabbit and 340.7 mg. per kg. for mice, and below 100 mg. per kg. no toxic effect could be observed. Daily 20 mg. per kg. subcutaneous injections for two months caused no noticeable symptoms in rats. p-Amino-salicylic acid is said to be contaminated with m-aminophenol at a level of not more than 0.03%, but from the above results, it is thought that PAS injection would cause no harmful effect due to m-aminophenol, even if administered daily to man.

-- Chem. Absts.

- 745 Toxic Hazards of Pesticides to Man. Report of a Study Group. World Health Organization Technical Report Series No. 114. 51 pp. (June 1956). Obtainable from World Health Organization, 1501 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington 8, D. C. 60 cents.

Recommendations are made to enable more toxic insecticides of all types to be used safely in public health work. Subjects included in the report are: toxic properties of pesticides, incidence and nature of poisoning, measures for the protection of operators handling pesticides, contamination of food and water, effects on domestic animals and fish, control of pesticide hazards by means of regulations, laboratories carrying out investigations on the vertebrate toxicology of pesticides, the degree of exposure of workers to insecticides and the relation of this exposure to the toxic dosage, and respirators and dust masks suitable for pesticide operators.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 746 Tolerance for Residues of Monuron (3-(p-Chlorophenyl)-1, 1-dimethylurea). Anon.
Federal Register 22, 786 (Feb. 8, 1957).

The tolerance previously established for asparagus is revised to 7 ppm. The tolerance for citrus citron, cottonseed, grapefruit, grapes, kumquats, lemons, limes, onions (dry bulbs only), oranges, pineapple, spinach, sugarcane, tangelos, and tangerines is 1 ppm.

-- Chem. Absts.

- 747 An Outbreak of Tri-ortho-cresyl Phosphate (TOCP) Poisoning in Durban. M. Susser and Zena Stein. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 14, 111-120 (Apr. 1957).

An outbreak of TOCP poisoning in 11 African patients in Durban, South Africa, in 1955, is described. From the epidemiology of this outbreak it is suggested that water, as well as the previously reported solvents such as lipids and alcohol, may be a vehicle for the poison, either in solution or suspension or both. The clinical picture, which includes a delayed flaccid paralysis with subsequent upper motor neurone signs, is emphasized as an important and reliable guide to diagnosis. The pathology and etiology of the nervous lesions are discussed. Swelling of the parotid glands is reported in this outbreak for the first time. Family, social, and occupational factors are shown to be important in diagnosis. A follow-up after 18 years on four patients poisoned in 1937-38 shows that disability may be profound and permanent. The necessity for precautions in industry is stressed.

-- Cond. from authors' summary

- 748 Tolerance for Residues of Mineral Oil in or on Shelled Corn and Grain Sorghum. Anon.
Federal Register 21, 10274 (Dec. 21, 1956).

A tolerance of 200 ppm for residues of mineral oil in or on shelled corn and grain sorghum from postharvest application is established under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

-- Chem. Absts.

- 749 Environmental Aspects in the Etiology of Occupational Cancer. A. J. Vorwald.
CA (Am. Cancer Soc.) 7, 21-26 (Jan. 1957).

The literature on environmental and occupational factors in cancer is reviewed. A table lists environmental agents in the etiology of malignant tumors, with an appraisal of current evidence having possible relation to occupation. Both in the experimental and