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Abstract—Organically synthesized lysinoalanine was fed to weanling rats at levels of 0, 0.025, 0.05, 0.1 and 0.5% in a semi-purified diet. Karyomegalic alterations were observed in the renal tubular cells of all animals fed the lysinoalanine diets for 4 wk, and the high dose level also caused tubular necrosis. Renal lesions were observed also after oral or ip administration of 30 mg lysinoalanine for 7 days, and consisted of dilatation of proximal tubules, necrosis of epithelial cells and karyomegalia, limited almost exclusively to the outer medullary stripe. The administration of relatively small quantities of lysinoalanine produced lesions analogous to those seen in rats fed alkali-treated proteins for much longer periods of time.

EFFECT OF VARIOUS DIETARY COMPONENTS ON ABSORPTION AND TISSUE DISTRIBUTION OF ORALLY ADMINISTERED INORGANIC TIN IN RATS

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Abstract—The absorption of tin from the gastro-intestinal tract and its distribution in the tissues was studied in groups of rats given ^{113}Sn -labelled stannous chloride by gastric intubation in conjunction with various other food components, namely sucrose, ascorbic acid, potassium nitrate, ethanol (given as a 20% solution), a solution of albumin and an emulsion of sunflower oil and 1% Tween 20. Each of these was given alone with the tin salt and an additional group of rats was given the first three and the tin salt all together. In all groups, 90-99% of the administered radioactivity was excreted in the faeces within 48 hr, at which time faecal excretion and retention in the alimentary tract accounted for 98.7-99.9% of the dose. Only traces of ^{113}Sn were detected in the wide range of organs and tissues examined, irrespective of the other food components administered with the tin salt.

INHALATION OF TALC BABY POWDER BY HAMSTERS

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Abstract—Groups of 50 male and 50 female Syrian golden hamsters were exposed to talc aerosol for 5, 30 or 150 min/day, 5 days/wk for 30 days, or for 30 or 150 min/day either until they died naturally or for a maximum of 300 days. The mean concentration of the 'respirable' aerosol fraction was approximately 0.3 g/litre and the mass mean aerodynamic diameter was 6 μm . Following the

exposures, the animals were observed for the remainder of their life span. At death, lungs, trachea, larynx, liver, one kidney, stomach, uterus, one ovary, or one testis, and all tissues showing gross lesions were collected for histopathological examination. Deposition of talc particles in the lungs of the exposed animals was demonstrated by X-ray fluorescence and by X-ray diffraction. The exposures to talc aerosol had no effect on body weight, survival or the type, incidence or degree of histopathological change in the exposed groups compared with sham-exposed controls.

EVALUATION OF THE CORNEAL IRRITANCY OF TEST SHAMPOOS AND DETERGENTS IN VARIOUS ANIMAL SPECIES

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Abstract—Four commercial shampoos, two cationic detergents (2% Roccal and 2% Isothex Q-15), a nonionic agent (20% Neutrolyx 600) and a 1:1 (v/v) mixture of the last two products were instilled into the eyes of several animal species and the corneal changes were followed. To evaluate corneal change, the area, intensity and vascularity of the opacity were rated and scored. In a few instances, the eyes were rinsed with water after the test agent had been in contact with the cornea for a short period; in these cases, the initial contact of the agent with the cornea was shown to be critical. Corneal sensitivity was highest in the rabbit, hamster and mouse, intermediate in the rat and guinea-pig and possibly lowest in the dog, cat, rhesus monkey and chicken.

SERUM ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE AND MICROSOMAL ENZYMES IN THE BEAGLE DOG

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Abstract—The association between increased serum alkaline phosphatase activity and increased hepatic microsomal-enzyme activity in the beagle has been investigated. Low doses of a combination of ethanol (633 $\mu\text{l/kg/day}$), propylene glycol (672 $\mu\text{l/kg/day}$) and chloroform (30 $\mu\text{l/kg/day}$) raised alkaline phosphatase activities in both serum and liver without concurrently increasing three microsomal enzymes (aminopyrine N-demethylase, p-nitroanisole O-demethylase and benzo[a]pyrene hydroxylase). Studies with enzyme inhibitors suggested that the increases in hepatic and serum alkaline-phosphatase levels were predominantly due to enzymes of the hepatic type.