231 Removal of Toxaphene and Parathion Residues from Tomatoes, Green Beans, Celery, and Mustard with Detergent Washings. B. D. Thompson and C. H. Van Middelem. Proc. Am. Soc. Hort. Sci. 65, 357-364 (1955).

Data are given on the amounts of those insecticides present on various vegetables after application, and the extent to which they can be removed by water and detergents. -- Cond. from Chem. Abstr.

232 Residues of Toxaphene, Chlordan, Parathion, Malathion, and Demeton on Several Fresh Vegetables. C. H. Van Middelem and R. E. Waites. Proc. Am. Soc. Hort. Sci. 65, 365-370 (1955).

The amounts of insecticide residues on certain vegetables at various time intervals after application are reported. -- Cond. from Chem. Abstr.

233 Aerosol Safety Factors. A. H. Gee and G. W. Fiero. Soap and Chem. Specialties 31, 172-175 (May 1955).

Aerosols and pressure-packed products are increasing in numbers and uses, of which a few are insecticides, deodorant mixtures, hair lacquers, and paint and plastic sprays. Their components include propellents, solvents, active materials, and perfumes. The possible toxicities of various components are discussed. In formulating a new aerosol product, it is usually advisable to limit the choice of components to the known safe propellents, to solvents with low toxicity, and to active ingredients on which toxicity information is available. This can be accomplished most easily by using minor variations of established formulas. For special applications, however, there may be no existing prototype, in which event sufficient toxicity testing should be undertaken to assure comparative safety of the formula, and to draft any caution or warning statements that may be indicated or required by law.

234 Toleration of Small Doses of Lindane (BHC) by Warm-Blooded Animals. 1. The Effect of Proportions of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 Parts per Million in the Diet of Albino Rats. R. Melis. Nuovi Ann. d'Igiene e Microbiol. 6, 90-104 (Mar.-Apr. 1955). Italian.

By feeding 60 albino rats for 12 months with a standard diet containing 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 ppm of lindane, the general objective behavior of the animals, their body weight, histological findings, and post-mortem examination have shown that by employing these concentrations of the product no disturbances may be provoked at all. From this fact and according to many other factors which reduce remarkably the already small quantities of lindane used in practice, one may draw the conclusion that this insecticide can surely be employed for killing the entomoparasites of foods. -- English summary (Bull. Hyg.)

235 Toleration of Small Doses of Lindane (BHC) by Warm-Blooded Animals. 2. The Effect of a Proportion of 5 Parts per Million in Diet of Albino Rats Subjected to Conditions Reducing Bodily Resistance. R. Melis. Nuovi Ann. d'Igiene e Microbiol. 6, 105-115 (Mar.-Apr. 1955). Italian.

By subjecting rats fed with the McCollum diet containing 5 ppm to the action of debilitating factors (cold, underfeeding) in order to observe their resistance against these agents in comparison with rats fed with the same diet without lindane, the author has observed that the general behavior, the body weight, histological findings, and post-mortem examination did not evidence a decrease of the resistance of the animals in question to the stress above named, at least by using the tested lindane concentration. -- English summary (Bull. Hyg.)

236 The Industrial Hazards of the Organic Phosphates. W. E. B. Hall. Postgraduate Med. 18, A34-A44 (Nov. 1955).

With the exception of malathion, the organic phosphates, including parathion, are highly toxic agricultural insecticides, related to and acting like the nerve gas poisons which have been developed as agents for chemical warfare These substances neutralize the body

11 206 137