951 The Physiological Response of Animals to Respiratory Exposure to the Vapors of Diisopropylamine. J.F. Treon, H. Sigmon, K.V. Kitzmiller, and F.P. Leyroux. J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox. 31, 142-145 (May, 1949).

Deaths occurred among animals exposed for seven hours per day on one or more successive days to air bearing the vapor of diisopropylamine. The lowest lethal concentrations were 1.06 mg. per liter for the rabbit and guinea pig, 842 mg. per liter for the rat and 8.95 mg. per liter for the cat. In the last instance, the period of exposure was less than three hours. The effects of exposures to concentrations lower than 1.06 mg. per liter were not investigated. The vapor caused severe pulmonary irritation, with extensive injury to the epithelium and mucosa of the upper respiratory passages and bronchi of all species of animals. Hydropic degeneration and cloudy swelling of the corneal epithelium occurred when animals were exposed to 2.42 mg. or more per liter. -- Authors' Summary

952 Inability of 2-3 Dithiopropanol (BAL) to Protect the Liver Against Toxic Action of Uranium Nitrate. W. de B. Mac Nider, Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. 68, 160 (1948).

The author has shown that doses of BAL (10%, benzyl benzoate 20%, in peanut oil) equivalent to 15 mg. per kilo, when administered subcutaneously for eight days to dogs, were ineffective against, the hepatotoxic action of 4 mg. per kilo of uranium nitrate. Rather, it tended to increase the toxic effects. The livers showed diffuse necrosis with advanced fatty degeneration. -- Brit. J. Ind. Med.

953 Observations on the Percutaneous Absorption of Toxaphene in the Rabbit and the Dog. II R.W. Lackey. J. Ind. Hyg. & Tox. 31, 155-157 (May 1949).

Evidence is presented that sublethal amounts of Toxaphene are absorbed through the skin of both the dog and the rabbit when the poison is applied as a dust. Rabbits treated by inunction with heavy daily dosage of Toxaphene dissolved in mineral oil or dimethyl phthalate succumbed in 2 to 5 days, whereas dogs under similar treatment for periods of 10 to 22 days appeared in good condition. -- Author's Summary

954 Methionine in Selenium Poisoning. I.G. Fels and V.H. Cheldelin. J. Biol. Chem. 176, 819-828 (Nov. 1948).

Tests of the toxicity of selenate show that it inhibits the growth of yeast, and that methionine counteracts the toxic effect of selenate. No other compound tested displayed this reversal. Only the naturally occurring laevo form of the optical isomers of methionine was active. Earlier experiments with animals showed that methionine, added as a supplement to a diet containing 6% of casein, protected young white rats against selenium intoxication. Diets rich in casein also afforded protection. -- Condensed from Bull. Hyg.