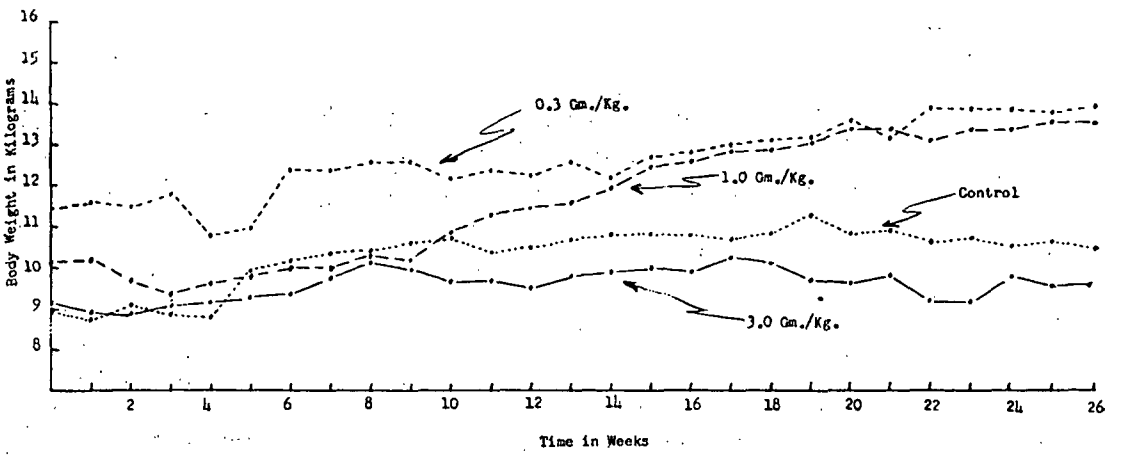
with the antifoaming agent to the extent of 0.3 per cent was fed to another group of rats for a period of two years. No toxic effects were observed.[2]

METHODS EMPLOYED

The dogs employed in these tests comprised a group of heterogenic "strays". They were dewormed before the start of the feeding experiment. During the first three months each animal was given on each of five days of a week its daily dose of "DC antifoam® A" (0.0, 0.3, 1.0 or 3.0 Gm./Kg.) in about 50 or 60 Gm. of ground horsemeat. During the second three months the silicone was given in about 50 Gm. of a palatable commercial dog food.[3a] It is composed of poultry by-products (97 per cent) and egg yolk (3 per cent). After consumption of the contaminated horsemeat or dog food, each animal was given approximately 400 Gm. of another commercial dog food.[3b] Two dogs were used for each dose level.

Blood tests were carried out once a month on peripheral blood drawn from a saphenous vein. Sahli's method was employed for determining the hemoglobin level.

Analyses of the urine were carried out at similar intervals on 24-hour specimens collected from a dog confined in a metabolism cage. The heat test was employed for the detection of protein, acetone bodies were tested for by Lange's method, and Benedict's qualitative reagent was employed for sugar.



Mean body weights of dogs fed "DC antifoam® A" on each of five days of a week for a total period of six months.

After completion of the feeding experiment a dog was killed by intracardial injection of air. The organs and tissues were examined immediately and the weights of the major organs determined. Representative sections of practically all tissues were fixed in a Zenker-acetic acid solution, stained with hematoxylin and eosin and examined for histopathological changes.

RESULTS

The dogs accepted the treated food without hesitation. Following every feeding, however, a dog chewed and worked its jaw and tongue as if it were trying to free its mouth from a sticky material. It was also observed that the stool of a silicone-fed dog was moist and loose on many occasions. It was possible, in fact, to recover small amounts of the silicone from the stools of the dogs fed the highest dose.

2. Rowe, V. K.; Spencer, H. C., and Bass, S. L.: Toxicological Studies on Certain Commercial Silicones: II. Two Year Dietary Feeding of "DC Antifoam A" to Rats, Arch. Indust. Hyg. & Occup. Med. **1**:539-544 (May) 1950.

3. (*a*) This dog food was carno,® made by the Swanson Company, Omaha. (*b*) This was wetted "purina® dog chow kibbled meal," made by the Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis.