They were all in the lower part of the building, where the vapor had settled without diffusion. Details of findings in the three employees who recovered and autopsy observations on the one who died are given. The lungs, peribronchial glands, heart, and liver were especially affected. The author states that while the cases were not worked up medically as completely as one would have desired, there are data to indicate that, in addition to the better known narcotic and irritant actions of this vapor, it is capable of causing injury to the hemopoietic system.

986 Anticholinesterase Activity of Tributyl Phosphate. J. C. Sabine and F. N. Hayes. Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med. 6, 174-177 (Aug. 1952).

Previously published by Atomic Energy Commission and abstracted in Nuclear Science Abstracts. See IHF Abst. No. 767, July, 1952.

987 Statistical Analysis of Normal Human Red Blood Cell and Plasma Cholinesterase Activity Values. J. H. Wolfsie and G. D. Winter. Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med. 6, 43-49 (July 1952).

Five hundred forty-nine plasma and 549 red cell cholinesterase activity determinations have been carried out on individual blood samples from 255 healthy, normal male human subjects by using a microadaptation of the electrometric method of Michel. A histogram of the dispersion has been drawn with a calculated normal curve superimposed. The results obtained in this investigation have been compared with those reported by other observers, including results of experiments done by several different techniques. Significant data from the normal cholinesterase activity dispersion are summarized in a table.

-- Authors' Summary

988 Toxicology of Organic Phosphorus-Containing Insecticides to Mammals. K. P. DuBois and J. M. Coon. Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med. 6, 9-13 (July 1952).

The organic phosphorus-containing insecticides include the alkyl pyrophosphates, the alkyl thiophosphates, and the phosphoramides. All the members of these groups which are in wide current use as insecticides are highly toxic to insects and mammals. In the development of compounds with high insecticidal activity and low mammalian toxicity the most promising results thus far have been obtained in the thiophosphate series. All of these insecticides appear to owe their principal pharmacological actions to their ability to inhibit cholinesterase, thus increasing the acetylcholine content of the tissues with resultant intensified activity of structures which are normally stimulated by acetylcholine. The phosphoramides differ from the other groups in exerting their effects mainly