

References to Recent Literature - 15

- 71 A SIMPLIFIED COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE IN THE AIR. S.M. Chumanov and M.P. Aksel'rod. J. Applied Chem. 11, 720 (1938). (Russian). A small amount of dilute potassium ferricyanide solution added to a solution of tri-valent iron can be used as an indicator for the determination of sulfur dioxide in the absence of other reducing agents. The blue coloration is intensive enough to detect 0.02 mg. of sulfur dioxide in a liter of air.
- 72 DETERMINATION OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF METHYL BROMIDE IN AIR. R.L. Busbey and W.L. Drake. Ind. & Eng. Chem. Anal. Ed. 10, 390-2 (July 15, 1938). A method is proposed for the determination of methyl bromide in the air of fumigated spaces. The procedure involves saponification of the methyl bromide by alcoholic potassium hydroxide, removal of the alcohol, oxidation of the bromide to bromate by sodium hypochlorite, and iodimetric titration of the bromate. Results are reported of analyses of 13 samples ranging from 0.0480 to 0.0065 g. The average error is plus or minus 1.7%; the greatest, plus or minus 3.5%.
- 73 CARCINOGENIC ACTIVITY, STRUCTURE, AND CHEMICAL REACTIVITY OF POLYNUCLEAR AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS. L.F. Fieser. Am. J. Cancer 34, 37-124 (September 1938). The author presents a long review of the subject which includes: (1) a critical evaluation and comparison of the methods for determining carcinogenic activity; (2) information concerning the preparation and purification and the commercial sources of the carcinogenic hydrocarbons; (3) a summary of the work on correlation of chemical structure and carcinogenic activity, and (4) a summary of investigations on the metabolic fate of various active hydrocarbons. A very extensive bibliography is included.
- 74 THE PRODUCTION OF EXPERIMENTAL CANCER OF THE LUNG IN MICE. M.G. Seelig and E.L. Benignus. Am. J. Cancer 33, 549-555 (August 1938). Although there is no thoroughly satisfactory method of applying tar to the lungs in experimental work, the method here described by the authors is simple. The bottoms of the cages were covered with fluffy coal soot or tar-free lamp black to which known carcinogenic hydrocarbons were added. The movements of the animals raise sufficient dust to cause black particles in the smaller intrapulmonary bronchii within 6 days and in 5 weeks' time these are widespread throughout the lungs.
- 75 SENSITIZATION TO JUTE. F.A. Stevens and L. Jordani. J. Allergy 2, 610-2 (September 1938). Jute, a vegetable fiber grown in India, is widely used in the form of burlap for packing and transporting articles of merchandise. Because it is cheap, it is used also in place of more expensive and durable fibers in inexpensive upholstered furniture and in cheaper domestic rugs and carpets. Inasmuch as its use is so common, contact with jute is almost universal not only industrial but domestic as well. Five case histories are given demonstrating conclusively the allergenic properties of jute.
- 76 DANGERS OF PARAFFIN. J. Am. Med. Assoc. (Queries and minor notes) 110, 2102 (1938). Paraffin, when melted and sprayed under pressure, comes out as a powder. The worker wears a mask but it is not satisfactory. Is there a health hazard? Answer: Pure paraffin should be harmless, but paraffin oils and petroleum derivatives might cause acne, and possibly tar cancer. The best solution is a good exhaust system. Ordinary respirators are not suitable and a supplied-air mask is necessary.