

workers: followed by construction, 4.2; and manufacturing, 3.1. Within the manufacturing division, the rate fluctuated from 1.4 reports per 1,000 workers in printing, publishing and allied industries to 16.6 reports per 1,000 workers in rubber and miscellaneous plastic products. Manufacturing is the only industry division for which employment estimates by sex are available. The occupational disease rate for women in manufacturing is somewhat higher than for men. In California, 25,000 men and 11,000 women of working age (15-64) die annually, but in 1960, only a very small number of deaths (24) were finally classified as due to occupational disease.

-- Author's summary

- 702 Pesticide Handbook, 14th Edition, D. H. Frear, 331 pp. (Date not given). OBTAINABLE FROM: College Science Publishers, P.O. Box 795, State College, Penna. PRICES: Clothbound \$3.50; Paperbound \$2.50.

This latest and completely revised edition of the Pesticide Handbook lists the names, active ingredients, and manufacturers of 3,444 insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides, soil conditioners, and equipment. Information is also present on legal tolerances, compatibilities, hazards, antidotes, and uses for old and new pesticides. Anal. Chem.

- 703 Toluol, M. J. State Department of Health, Bureau of Adult and Occupational Health, Occupational Health Bull. 2, No. 3, 6 pp. (Date not given). OBTAINABLE FROM: M. J. State Department of Health, Bureau of Adult and Occupational Health, Trenton 35, N. J. Price not given.

Toluol is regarded as a toxic chemical, and detrimental health effects can occur from inhalation of excessive quantities of the vapor, prolonged skin contact with the liquid, and liquid contamination of the eyes. Moreover, the industrial grade and 70/120 toluol contain significant quantities (up to 15%) of benzene, which is much more toxic. This may result in as much as 50% benzene in the vapor concentration. In experiments, animals were exposed to varying concentrations of pure toluene vapor for periods over 7 weeks. No changes in the blood picture or in general health were found. Findings with animals must be used for human beings with reserve, but they seem to indicate the value of substituting toluol for benzene as a solvent, subject to the reservations regarding impurities and the inherent toxicity of toluol. Man absorbs approximately 84% of the toluol inhaled, 10% being excreted by the lungs during the desaturation period. The amount retained by the organism is almost entirely converted to benzoic acid (80-100%) and in most cases eliminated within 24 hours. The largest part of the benzoic acid derived from toluol is excreted as hippuric acid; only 10-20% is in association with glycuronic acid. It does not raise the amount of phenols or cresols in excretions as benzene does. If more than 3 grams benzoic acid is excreted in the urine within 24 hours, exposure to toluol is evident. A table presents the systemic effects of toluol.

- 704 Health Statistics from the U.S. National Health Survey, Series B-No. 31, Duration of Limitation of Activity Due to Chronic Conditions, United States, July 1959-June 1960, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, PHS Publication No. 564-B31, 36 pp. (Jan. 1962). OBTAINABLE FROM: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. PRICE: 30 cents.

Approximately 13.6 million persons in the United States, exclusive of those in institutions, have chronic activity limitations affecting their major activity, i.e., the ability to work, keep house, or go to school. This estimate, based on data collected in household interviews conducted during July 1959-June 1960 by the U.S. National Health Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, includes persons who are unable to carry on the customary major activity of persons of their age and sex group, or have some degree of limitation in amount or kind of major activity. About 42%, or 5.7 million of these persons, have had their present degree of limitation for 5 years or more while approximately 5 million, 37%, have been limited from 1 to 4 years, and 2 million, 16%, have had their present limitation for less than a year. For the remaining 5%, information about the duration of limitation was not available. Of those persons whose status immediately prior to limitation was reported, 55% were working at the time of becoming disabled to their present degree and 45% were not working. The latter percentage includes children, housewives, persons who were retired prior to the time the limitation began, and persons who had never been able to work.