**Agronomic Affairs**

### PERSONNEL SERVICE

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### POSITION WANTED

Agronomist, Ph.D. in Crop Physiology, 1956, desires academic research and teaching position. Good background in basic sciences, statistics, and mathematics. Has been employed as director of research in fertilizer industry for 4 years, but desires greater opportunity for fundamental research. Four publications in tracer work and crop physiology. Age 29, married. Available on reasonable notice to present employer. Write AJ 4-1.


This eleventh annual edition of a most useful book contains information on 7,041 insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rotenecides, soil conditioners and equipment for handling these materials. This number is 915 more than the number of products listed in 1958.

An alphabetical listing of all trade names, with information on ingredients, uses, and manufacturers comprises the greatest part of the book. Adjuvants, including wetting and spreading agents, diluents, repellents, plant hormones, and application machinery are included. Compatibilities, hazards, and tolerances of the common pesticides are given.

Although much general and valuable information is given about these farm chemicals, the book does not give specific rates of application or advice for use with specific pests or weeds.

This book should be especially helpful to county agents, vocational agriculture instructors, farm managers, farm leaders, and those farmers using chemicals extensively.

### GREEK AND LATIN IN SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY.


This book focuses attention on the sources of our scientific names and how they are constructed. Soil scientists have not adopted a scientific nomenclature based on Greek and Latin for the kinds of soil, though in recent years a trend in this direction has been evident. Fragiplan, Brunizem, Grumusol and Latosol are recently introduced terms using Latin roots, but not all are correctly coined.

The author first explains why most sciences have adopted Greek and Latin as bases for their terminologies, and what makes for good and bad terminology.

He includes discussions of the Latin and Greek alphabets, pronunciations, inflections, declensions, and conjugations. He shows how transliterations are made from Greek to Latin, and to English.

About half of the book consists of word lists including Latin and Greek prefixes and suffixes, and the words most commonly used to form the scientific vocabularies, particularly of medicine and biology. A final chapter treats the practical aspects of forming new words. The topics treated are: connecting vowels to be used; how to pronounce the words; when words can be shortened; common mistakes; formation of hybrid words, with stems from more than one language; and rules of scientific nomenclature from several sciences. A bibliography and a good index complete the book.

Soil scientists of the United States are not noted for their knowledge of the classics. This deficiency has interfered with their understanding of botanic and geologic names. Soil scientists adopt a system of soil names coined from Latin and Greek, the lack of classical training will be a handicap. This book gives sufficient background information for a reader to understand many names and, if necessary, to coin new ones. It is unfortunate for soil scientists that most examples are medical rather than the more familiar geologic terms. Still, it is an excellent reference book that can be supplemented when necessary with good lexicons.

It is a book that should be in the libraries of all soil scientists who are seriously concerned with soil classification and those concerned with the biological aspects of soils.—Guy D. Smith, SCS, USDA, Washington, D. C.

### WATER DEFICIENCIES IN EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE—A Climatological Survey.


This is a report on a study to determine the extent to which precipitation in Europe is capable of supplying crops with sufficient moisture. The first chapter covers the importance of irrigation, particularly supplemental irrigation. Chapter 2 deals with soil moisture conditions in relation to crop growth and various opinions are reviewed. Water balance, potential evapotranspiration, and water shortages were calculated using data from 287 meteorological stations scattered in 24 countries and are discussed in chapter 3. Potential evapotranspiration was calculated using Turc’s formula after comparing it with Pennam’s, Thornthwaite’s and Haude’s formulations. The results are considered in chapter 4 and are shown also on 10 maps. The authors conclude that supplemental irrigation is capable of increasing crop yields throughout Europe, except for the extreme north and mountainous areas. They forecast an important role for supplemental irrigation in European agriculture. The text is in English with a summary in English, French, and Spanish. Any agronomist interested in climatology will want to read this booklet.—R. Dinauer.

### SOME ASPECTS OF SPRINKLER IRRIGATION IN TROPICAL REGIONS.


This is a reprint from the Netherlands Journal of Agricultural Science, Vol. 7, No. 2, May 1959. The author points out that sprinkler irrigation is chiefly considered a supplementary measure in the tropics, but that it will find more use as cultivation on existing cropland is intensified. This means two or three crops a year and reduction of the fallow period. Other topics discussed are the choice of irrigation system, consumptive use of water by crops, determination of timing, rate and frequency of irrigation, and technical principles. The bulletin is entirely in English.

### POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Professor in plant physiology for 2-year assignment in Indonesia. Ph.D. necessary; must be over 35. Write Kentucky Research Foundation, University Station, Lexington, Ky., for details. Send biographical data, picture, references.

Opening for agronomist with good agricultural background and training or experience in journalism. Must have a master’s degree or equivalent, plus the ability to perform research writing assignments and present technical subjects related to agriculture in an interesting and understandable manner. Knowledge of agronomy, soils, and fertilizers would be desirable. Applicants must have some practical experience, plus good judgement, tact, and the ability to work effectively with others. Beginning salary over $7,000 a year. Periodic salary increases, vacation leave, retirement benefits, medical insurance, etc. For application forms, write AJ 4-2.

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