
This eleventh annual edition of a most useful book contains information on 7,041 insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides, soil conditioners and equipment for handling these materials. This number is 913 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. Compatibility, 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.


This book focuses attention on the sources of 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. Frigidian, 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, pronunciation, 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 scientific 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 a useful book that can be supplemented when necessary.

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


This is a report on a study to determine the amount of precipitation in Europe is capable of supplying the requried moisture. The first chapter covers the moisture, particularly supplemental irrigation. Chapter 3 deals with the moisture conditions in relation to crop growth and the 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.


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 supply system in the tropics, but that it will find more use in existing croplands as the cropping intensity is intensified. This means two or three crops a year and reduction of the fallow period. Other topics 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.

Agronomic Affairs

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Professor in plant physiology for 2-year assignment in Agronomy Department at University of Wisconsin, Madison. Ph.D. necessary; must be over 35. Write to Dr. Clifford E. Smith, Professor of Agronomy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706.

Opening for agronomist with good agricultural and training or experience in journalism. Must have good command of English, French, and Spanish. Any agronomist interested in climatology will want to read this booklet.—R. Dinauer.