

fog, humidity, rainfall, snow, temperature, etc. Part II is an index of Regional and Provincial maps arranged in the same manner as Part I. In both Parts I and II each reference contains the author's name, year of publication and title. Part III is an index by authors arranged alphabetically. Under each author's publication the title, reference, year, map scale, size of maps, list of individual maps and period of record together with other notes of the data are listed. Lastly Part IV is a subject index.

This publication will be of great assistance to professional and technical people of many walks of life who make use of climatological information. The authors of this guide are to be highly complimented. They set a pattern and an example which could well be followed by Environmental Science Services Administration for the United States.

P. E. Church

THE AGRICULTURAL CLIMATE OF SASKATCHEWAN. BY G. A. MCKAY, O. R. MOONEY, J. MAYBANK, W. L. PELTON. *Climatological Studies Number 10. Toronto: Canada Department of Transport, Meteorological Branch, 1967. 8½ x 11 in. 18 pages. Maps and tables.*

This publication is listed as an "augmented reprint from the Guide to Farm Practice in Saskatchewan — 1966" which was not available to the reviewer.

Included in this interesting publication are

a number of tables on such useful features as cardinal growth temperatures for a number of crops (wheat, sweet corn, beans, etc.), base temperatures to compute growing degree days, January and July air temperatures, seasonal water requirements and length of growing season for a number of crops, average monthly precipitation for more than twenty stations. There are maps showing the average number of May through September degree-days above 42°F., May to September average precipitation, average annual frost-free period, and basic hail insurance rates.

The textual material discusses in an elementary way the effects of a number of climatic elements which are basic to agriculture. These include, among others, light, air temperature, precipitation, evaporation, and a host of weather hazards such as frost, hail, tornadoes, drought, excessive rainfall and strong winds. For some of these elements the average and extreme values are given; these are especially helpful to agricultural people of Saskatchewan as well as to students of Climatology.

One item the reviewer misses is a discussion of the amount of incoming solar radiation monthly during the growing season and the total annual amount. This has been measured at Swift Current for a number of years and could have been included.

One serious typographical error was noted: it is stated that the lowest air temperature "is 70°F. at Prince Albert in February 1893"; it should read: —70°F.

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