

Baker Lake. The weather programme at Baker Lake is actually performed by Royal Canadian Corps of Signals personnel of the Department of National Defence. There are three Canadians at Eureka Sound and five at Baker Lake. The *New York Herald-Tribune* reported on 13 April that the Eureka Sound station had sent its first wireless weather report on 12 April 1947.

RECORD LOW TEMPERATURE IN YUKON TERRITORY

[Based on notes in *The Times*, 1 February 1947, and *St John's Evening Telegram*, 4 and 24 March 1947.]

Early this year the lowest known temperature on the North American continent was recorded at Snag Royal Canadian Air Force station in the Yukon. The published figure, in *The Times*, was -78.7° F. (-61.5° C.), and in the Newfoundland paper, -81° F. (-62.7° C.); that is to say approximately 111° of frost on the Fahrenheit scale. Snag is about 200 miles north-west of Whitehorse and a little east of the Alaskan border. According to *The Times* report the new record at Snag was one-fifth of a degree lower than the previous minimum recorded at Good Hope, Northwest Territories, in 1910. For comparison, the minimum recorded in Siberia is -94° F. (-70° C.), at Verkhoyansk, about fifty miles north of the Arctic Circle.

One of the interesting features of the occasion at Snag was greatly increased audibility, both along the surface and from distant aircraft. Another was that the freezing of human breath produced a continuous hissing sound. The breath of a man walking left a trail of vapour several hundred yards in length and lasting several minutes. The breath of a group of dogs produced, at tree-top level, a little cloud which remained until the temperature rose to -60° F. (-51.1° C.).

EXCHANGES OF HEAT AND TOLERANCE TO COLD IN MEN EXPOSED TO OUTDOOR WEATHER

[Review of paper by E. F. Adolph and G. W. Molnar in *American Journal of Physiology*, Vol. 146, No. 4, July 1946, pp. 507-37.]

The authors give an account of a series of experiments in which men were exposed to temperatures varying from warm to bitterly cold. The usual length of exposure was for four hours and the subjects were almost naked. The work was done during the months of September, October and November 1946 on the roof of a five-storey laboratory building in Rochester, New York. Records were kept of the wet and dry bulb temperatures of the external air: wind velocity, cloudiness and the height of the sun above the horizon were measured. Various physiological estimations were made, the more important being pulse rate, blood pressure, skin and internal body temperatures, rate of breathing and oxygen consumption, and the effects of exposure on the concentration of the blood.