



FIG. 1.—BARLEY GROWING IN AN ALGERIAN OASIS (*HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM* SERINGE; S. P. I. NO. 57052)

In the endeavor to secure new cereal strains for use in improving varieties now being cultivated in the United States, the United States Department of Agriculture recently sent abroad an experienced cerealist to look for promising types. Among the places visited were a number of the larger oases in northern Africa. The illustration shows a plat of barley, probably a winter variety, growing in the oasis of Temacin, Algeria. Seeds of this variety were obtained for testing in the warmer portions of the semiarid Southwest. (Photographed by H. V. Harlan, April 5, 1923)



FIG. 2.—MARIOUT BARLEY IN ITS ORIGINAL HOME (*HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM* SERINGE; S. P. I. NOS. 57637 TO 57639)

The semiarid region in the vicinity of Lake Mariut, northern Egypt, has the distinction of being the home of the original Mariout barley, from which many selections have been made. This region probably has the lowest rainfall of any in the world in which crops are grown, and seed was secured here of a number of promising barley types which may prove of great value in sections of the United States where drought resistance in cereals is essential. (Photographed by H. V. Harlan, Burg el Arab, Egypt, May 7, 1923)