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barleys were found which closely resemble those grown in our Western States. Some of these may prove of value.

Several indigenous types have persisted in the oases of the Sahara. Two of these were collected. From the region of Lake Mariout in Egypt, two barleys were secured in 1904 which are now grown commercially in the United States. This region was visited by Doctor Harlan to see if other promising types might not be obtained. A large number of forms were found there, some of them indigenous; because of improvements in transportation seed has been introduced into the locality and old forms are disappearing. June and July were spent in India, mainly in the Vale of Kashmir, which lies at an elevation of 5,000 feet in the latitude of South Carolina. Here cereals were collected and alfalfa plants were found growing wild. On the plains of the Punjab an early barley was secured which may be of value in breeding varieties for the Southwest.

November, December, and January were spent in Abyssinia, where 59 days were devoted to a caravan trip from Adis Abbeba to Gallabat on the Sudan border. Grain sorghums which probably have been grown there for a very long time were secured. At the higher elevations little but barley was found; slightly lower down emmer is grown, and frequently broad beans; still lower wheat and teff are seen. Seeds of all these were brought home for trial.

Fred D. Richey, agronomist in charge of corn investigations, Office of Cereal Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, and Prof. R. A. Emerson, of Cornell University, returned about the middle of May from South America, where they went to secure varieties of Indian corn for use in breeding work.

Messrs. Richey and Emerson were gone three and a half months. During that time they traveled in central Argentina; crossed the Andes to Chile, where they went as far south as Temuco; visited the region of La Paz, in Bolivia; spent some time in the highlands of Peru near Cuzco, and finally collected specimens at Huancayo, Peru, whence they returned to the United States.

The principal object of their trip was to find types of corn which can be grown in regions of low summer temperature. With this in mind, they secured seeds from southern Chile, a region of cool summers and long days; and they found varieties of great interest near La Paz, Bolivia, at elevations of 12,600 feet. Over a hundred collections of seeds were made, and many photographs were taken.

### **Chaulmoogra Trees**

Now that the dread disease, leprosy, long thought to be incurable, seems to be yielding to treatment with the ethyl esters of chaulmoogric