

would seem that the whole eastern frontage, extending to a width of about 130 feet, has been practically recovered.

“The completion of the excavation is now so near at hand that it would be well to leave further theory alone, and allow facts to speak when they have been revealed. This much may be said: that at the present moment everything favours the abandonment of the second wall theory.”

DEAD SEA OBSERVATIONS.

(Continued from *Q.S.*, 1906, p. 234).

By DR. E. W. GURNEY MASTERMAN.

AUTUMN VISIT, 1906.

VISIT made November 17th by Mr. C. HORNSTEIN.

Weather.—Hot; slight S.E. wind; sky cloudless. Temperature of air, 80° F.; temperature of water, 75° F.

Surface of lake.—‘White line’ in broken pieces running N.E. to S.W.

State of level of sea.—Observations taken both at the ‘Observation rock’ and at pool showed a fall of 15 inches since the previous April.

Barometer.—Jerusalem, 27·5; ‘*Ain Feshkhal*’, 31·5.

General observations.—Plenty of rock and sand partridges seen. One of the latter and also one hare shot. Five gazelles seen near the ‘*Arḍ ḥajar el asbah*’. Only person encountered was a man met on the return journey, who was going to ‘*Ain Feshkhal*’ to get rushes for mats.

SPRING VISIT, 1907.

Visit made from Jericho, April 13th.

I left Jericho at 5.25 a.m., rode by the new road for first hour, then turned S.E., crossed *Wady Dabr* at the usual place, and reached the oasis about 8.15.

State of the weather.—In the early morning it was very still; a slight S.E. breeze commenced about 7 and increased to a fresh breeze about 11 a.m. In the early morning there was a good deal of mist over the whole of the East side of the *Ghor*, but later in the day this disappeared, leaving the mountains to the east brilliantly clear and distinct; every detail of hill and valley could be seen from our side of the sea.

Surface of lake.—At first small rolling wavelets; when breeze freshened whole surface was broken by minute waves, but after noon it became smoother again. Faint 'white line,' visible far out in lake, was gradually blown inshore as detached masses of frothy foam.

Surface level.—At both the points of observation the level was found to have risen 21 inches, which seemed remarkable as the rainfall for the season at Jerusalem was under 20 inches, and there are signs on all sides of its scantiness. For example, there was no water in the *Wady Kelt* at Jericho (though it must be mentioned some was taken off higher up for irrigation). There was also no water flowing from the *Haish el-Mukdâm* (see previous notes). The '*Ain Feshkhah*' pool was deep, and the adjoining spring plentiful.

Barometer observations.—Jericho, 4.30 a.m., 30.78; '*Ain Feshkhah*, 31.22; 11.30 a.m., 31.23. Jerusalem, on return (April 14th, 1.30 a.m.), 27.34.

Thermometer observations.—Jericho, 4.30 a.m., 68°. '*Ain Feshkhah*, 10 a.m., 91.5°; 11.15 (after breeze had sprung up), 85°; 1.35 p.m., 81° (all taken in shade). Temperature of Dead Sea water near shore (1.35 p.m.), 76°.

General observations.—Reeds of district have been burnt over a large area: those standing are in flower and look dry and yellow. Many partridges, Tristram's grackle, starlings, etc. One gazelle seen on our return in *Wady Dabr*. No human being seen from the time we left the old high road to Jerusalem, near Jericho, until near *Nebi Mûsa* on our return. The flowers in the wadies crossed were more numerous than is usual so late in the spring—particularly the curious broom rape (*Philipæa lutea*), which I have never before seen so plentiful.

I returned to Jerusalem by a somewhat long and tedious route. In the beginning I made the mistake of trying to make a 'short cut' by crossing the *Wady Dabr* before it ran out into the plain, and involved myself and companions in a tedious and dangerous

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descent which lost much time. At *Nebi Māsa* I joined the new carriage road, which, as it was then growing dark, I had to follow in all its many windings among the mountains until it joined the old Jericho road, some two miles East of the Khan of the Good Samaritan. The road when finished, which it will be very shortly, will, in spite of its considerably greater length, afford a much better ascent from Jericho than the very dangerous and ill-made road at present in use.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT TIBERIAS
IN THE YEARS 1904-1906 (UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
DR. DAVID W. TORRANCE).

By MR. RASHEED NASSAR.

Monthly Means, 1904.	Barometer.	Att. Ther.	Thermometers.				Rain.	
			Max.	Min.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Inches.	Days.
January	30·890	58·6	56·9	49·9	55·6	50·6	4·42	14
February	30·885	61·6	63·9	53·2	60·8	53·2	3·68	6
March	30·735	63·6	65	54·1	62·5	55·2	2·12	9
April	30·762	70·1	70·6	59·7	69·5	59·9	0·2	1
May	30·753	75·2	84·5	65·1	74·5	63·9	...	...
June	30·697	81·5	95·9	71·6	81·2	70·9	...	...
July	30·594	86·2	92·6	76·4	86·2	73·6	...	...
August	30·623	87·6	93·4	78·4	85·7	74·2	...	...
September	30·747	83·8	88·2		83·2	72·8	...	...
October	30·798	81·5	89·6		80·6	68	2·06	3
November	30·870	69·4	74·4		68·2	60·6	3·05	6
December	30·892	60	63·7	50·7	58·2	52·2	6·09	14
Year	30·771	73·2	78·2		72·1	62·9	21·62	53