The Sea has its deepest part at the northern end, where it is in places nearly thirteen hundred foot deep, making its bottom fully a mile below the level of Jeruslaem which is only a few miles away. The southern end is partly shallow. Not more than ten to fifteen feet deep.

which flow into the Jordan valley. These are few and particularly small from the west, while from the east they are much more numerous and much larger. For the present we whall notice onle one of the streams that come down from the West - the Kidren, which starts in the valley between Jerusalem and the Mount of Clives and plays an important part in Bible History. Now we shall glance at the rivers from the east- of these which are important, the nothernmost is the Jarmak, which is formed from several tributaries in the high table lands to the east and flows through the wide and fairly deep walley down to the Jordan just south of the Se of Galilee. It carries almost as much water as the jordan

The four of us and the Arab who had charge of our horses rode across on horseback.

and the other Arabs who drove our pack animals and attende to the setting up of our tents, walked across even though it was comparatively peaceful spin in this river, the force of this water was still stong enough to carry off the shoes of one of thesemen so that he was obliged to go barefoot the rest of our trip.

The next river of the south is a very important one in

Bible history. The it comes into the Jordan about halfway

between the Jarmuk and the Bead Sea. It is bounded by steep hills

down which only narrow trails can be followed. Upon its shores Jacob

spent a night and it was there that he met the man with whom he

wrestled until dawn. On this occasion he name was changed from Jacob