agreement as to salary during my absence, signed by the Vice Consul and myself.

The other required information shall be duly forwarded on my return from my leave.

My address while on leave will be Venice, Italy.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Conrad.

Enclosure:
1. Agreement as to Salary during absence, between Mr. Gillman & Mr. Clark.

No. 201

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 21. 1890

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of "Asiatic sheep and Wool Circular", dated the 19th ultimo.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant

Conrad

No. 202

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, October 21. 1890.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington D. C.

Sir.

I have the honor herewith to transmit my Annual Report of the Commerce and Business of Palestine for the year ending September 30. 1890, and which I trust will be found to be satisfactory.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant

Conrad.

Enclosure:
1. Annual Report of the Commerce and Business of Palestine for the year ending September 30. 1890.

Annual Report on the Commerce and Industries of Palestine for the year ending September 30. 1890.

Traffic and Business.

There is but little if any improvement to be noted in the traffic, manufactures, and business of Palestine during this as compared with the preceding year. The depression which has so long existed in all classes of trade, seems to be generally recognized, especially by the natives, as a chronic ailment to be submitted to as patiently as possible, till better times come. The bulk of the population are poor fellaheen, peasants, whose few and simple wants are easily satisfied, and who have an almost sublime reliance upon Providence, attributing every thing that befalls them, whether good or evil, to

the well of God," and doing little or nothing to avert the consequences of adverse circumstances. This is the fatalism of the East, which not alone pertains to the Moslem, but influences also the native Christians.

The Epidemic Influenza.

An important agent of the depression from which business has suffered was the epidemic influenza, the terrible scourge which, from toward the close of the past year and into the present one, has been felt, with greater or less severity, almost all over the globe. We had scarcely recovered from the effects of the debilitating fever epidemic of the summer and early autumn months of 1889, when the influenza attacked us with violence. The consequences were most distressing. Many persons, already weakened by the fevers, were carried off by this new visitation, which rapidly spread through the length and breadth of the province. For a time almost complete stagnation of business was the result. But while the epidemic was in most cases severe, it mercifully was of but short continuance, terminating with the commencement of warm weather. It was thought by some that the disease was introduced by the Russian pilgrims, who come here in large numbers to visit the holy places. However that may be, it certainly had its origin in Russia.

Agriculture in General.

During the early part of the season, rain only came in moderate quantities and at wide intervals. Though by the middle of November sufficient rain had fallen to permit plowing to be commenced in some places, the hard soil, over the greater part of Palestine was not softened enough for this purpose until the month of January, rather late in most districts for the sowing of wheat and barley. And when rain came in great abundance, in the months of January & February it only proved an interruption to the late plowing.

The Cereals.

The "latter rain", without which the ears of grain will not fill, was all that could be desired, falling in such generous showers as not only to insure the safety of the grain crops, but to give promise of a most favorable harvest. It is to be regretted that these promises were not realized. Though as to the reaping of the wheat and barley they bore a most flattering appearance, the result proved disappointing, falling far behind the hopes entertained of them in the beginning. There was plenty of straw; but as to the grain, barley yielded only from ten to twelve fold, and wheat only eight fold. The deficiency may be perceived when it is stated that what is considered a good crop on the Plain of Sharon should yield, of barley, fifteen fold, and of wheat, at least twenty fold.

Oats are quite a new crop in this country, having been introduced by some German farmers only a few years ago. They turned out well, and during the last two years did much better than barley; though this season they have suffered somewhat from the rust.

Year after, American corn is successfully planted in the German and Jewish settlements around Jaffa. The yield this year fell short, being only sixty fold; while a perfect crop should yield one-hundred fold. The price varied from $1. to $1.25 per bushel. The cultivation of corn may be expected to spread more and more throughout Palestine & Syria.

Vegetables and Fruit.

With some exceptions the year has proved a favorable one, for the ordinary garden and field vegetables and fruit in general. The market has been usually well-stocked with those important products, and reasonable prices have for the greater part of the time prevailed. Apricots, figs, and peaches were a larger & better crop than the average.

Oranges and Lemons.

The crops of oranges and lemons, having been

injured in the early part of the season by severe hail storms, fell far short of the usual yield.

The orange especially is one of the most important products of Palestine, and any injury to it is seriously felt. The Jaffa orange, as is well known, is a superior fruit, and in great demand, being exported in large quantities. But though the supply this year was a limited one, the deficit to the orange grower was, as is usually the case, almost counterbalanced by the high prices the fruit commanded. In the early part of the season oranges sold for as low as $8. per thousand, but by the month of March they had reached the price of $20. per thousand.

Grapes and Wine

The grape crop promised well from the first, and the vintage just drawing to a close in the hill-country, has proved a most excellent one, as regards both the quantity and the quality of the yield. The price of grapes varied, according to the quality of the fruit, from 80 cents to $1.80 per hundred-weight.

Competent judges among our foreign colonists are of the opinion that the agricultural success of Palestine depends largely on its wine-producing capacity. Already, at the present time, the cultivation of the vine brings from 40 to 50 per centum better returns than does that of any other product of the soil. As a consequence, each succeeding year, more and more land is planted with vineyards, and various improvements are introduced, and new experiments tried.

The German and Jewish Colonies around Jaffa and in its neighborhood are, as yet the chief seats for this industry; and the best wine is made there. Extensive ancient vineyards of native culture are however still seen at Eshcol and Kamellah and at other places in the vicinity of Jerusalem & Bethlehem.

But there can be little doubt that, at no distant day, vineyards will cover the hillsides of Judaea as never before seen, even in its palmiest days.

The strange part is that from the blossoming to the perfecting of the grape not a drop of rain falls to moisten the soil, it being, throughout, the rainless season. This perhaps explains how the fruit never suffers from mildew, as in other countries. At or towards sunset each evening a cool westerly wind generally rises, bringing up with it during the night a mist from the Mediterranean Sea, which sufficiently waters the parched ground. But there is no excess of moisture.

Neither are the vines afflicted with the diseases which have proved such a scourge in France and in some other wine-producing centers. In fact the grape may be said to flourish here as in few other lands.

New varieties of the vine are being constantly introduced from other countries, and greater quantities of wine manufactured; though the native species are still in preponderance as to amount, and form the chief source of supply. These last produce chiefly a most delicious fruit, varying from a green to a pale yellow or golden-yellow color, the bunches and the single grapes being usually of a large size. There is also a native grape, of a purplish color, and of close and smaller cluster, and rather austere flavor, from which the red wine of the country, somewhat similar to claret, is made. But probably from want of proper culture and improvement, no very distinctive varieties have arisen from any of the native species.

A method of grafting the grape-vine has been successfully introduced into Palestine by some German settlers at Sarona; and this has also been adopted by the Jewish Colonists at Rishon-le-Tsion; both places being in the neighborhood of Jaffa. They graft on the native stocks short

of American, French and Hungarian extraction, the first mentioned variety being commonly the American Isabella grape. This is done generally in the month of February, though sometimes delayed till March. Though in the United States the Isabella is not a highly esteemed variety, being, on the contrary, rather one of our most inferior grapes; under the warm sun & cloudless skies of Palestine it becomes a most superior fruit, an excellent wine being manufactured from it. A newly-planted vineyard on the Plain of Sharon, begins to bear fruit with the third vintage; that is, in two years from the time of planting the vines. All the wines manufactured here are of the pure, unmixed juice of the grape.

Olive Crop.

The olive is the most important fruit of the country. The crop of last season proved unusually abundant and of good quality. Olives give promise of a favorable yield the coming harvest, now near at hand. Though much oil is made in Palestine, the best Olives grow on Mount Lebanon. They always are of a finer quality on mountainous or high land, while they are inferior at or near the sea coast. This, together with the cultivation of the Orange and lemon at Jaffa, which is far more profitable, is fast driving out the olive from that immediate vicinity. Five kinds or varieties of olive are generally distinguished here. Some of these are best for pickling, others are used entirely for the manufacture of oil. Both processes, as carried out in this country are exceedingly simple ones, and need not be more specially referred to here, further than to say that, in regard to the making of oil, the methods practised in Palestine can vary little if any from those of patriarcal or biblical times. The expressed oil, without being subjected

to any special manipulation or process, is sold to the oil merchant. That intended for export is finally conveyed to Jaffa, where it is stored in great cemented cisterns, particularly prepared for the purpose. From these it is emptied into barrels or casks when required for shipment. Though some finds its way into other countries, the greater portion of the oil is exported to France, where, having undergone the mysterious mixings and adulterations or the so-called "doctorings" of the dealer, and which are kept by him a profound secret, it is placed upon the market, and reaches the public at large labelled "Pure French Olive Oil."

The oil-cake or refuse remaining after the extraction of the oil is not thrown away, but is carefully collected and pressed, being highly valued for fuel, for which it commands always a high price, from its being peculiarly suitable for certain uses in this direction. For instance, the public bakers in Jerusalem consume large quantities of the article, preferring it to any other substitute for the purpose of heating their ovens.

Olive trees, as is well known, attain an extreme age. Their vitality is almost incredible. Unless completely torn out and grubbed up by the roots or burned down, they seem to be indestructible. They are propagated by being grafted on the young wild olive, grown for the purpose. They do not commence to bear until from the tenth to the fourteenth year, counting from the first starting of the young wild olive-tree; though in exceptional cases, where a very young wild tree is grafted, fruit may be produced in six years. A small tree yields about 2 measures, or nearly 48 lbs, while a large tree, in full bearing, may produce as many as twelve measures of olives. An average yield for a medium-sized tree, under fair conditions, should reach from five to eight measures, or say from about 120 lbs. to 190 lbs. It takes a measure of olives, or nearly 24 lbs.

of the fruit (stones and all) to afford three quarts of oil.

When trees are totally neglected, they often cease bearing; but it is remarkable how soon they recover from the most shameful abuse, and immediately respond with a crop to the least kind treatment. The slow growth of the tree seems correspondent to the great age it reaches. Tradition says that some of the older olive-trees of Palestine date back to the time of the Roman occupation.

Figs, Dates, and Almonds.

Figs of several varieties are grown abundantly all over Palestine, flourishing with little care and receiving often not the least culture. There is no exportation of the fruit, which is all required for home consumption. The crops this season of both figs and dates were a good average yield. The date is grown chiefly at Gaza, though large numbers of the stately trees may be seen ornamenting the orange-groves at Jaffa. The taxing of all fruit trees by the Government, whether they bear or not, is an onerous weight for the poor people to carry, & checks the investment of capital in this direction. Jerusalem, once celebrated for the profusion and magnificence of its date-palms, can now only boast of a few trees of that species, but one of which is of any great size. Almonds are only grown in small quantities, and are almost invariably brought to market in the green state. This crop was a fair one. Neither the date nor almond is exported.

The Rose Harvest.

Although roses blossom all the year round in Jerusalem, the months of April and May are considered,

par excellence, as the "season of roses." In the Valley of Roses, about three miles from Jerusalem, the shrub is cultivated largely. The flowers find a ready market in the city, and when sold in the larger quantities, for making rose-water, bring from $1.50 to $2. per cwtt (6 lbs).

The rose-harvest, which commenced in April, came to a close by the middle of May, and was a remarkably luxuriant and perfect one, the valley when in full bearing presenting a most beautiful sight. The amount of the flowers sold in Jerusalem, chiefly the product of the Valley of Roses, reached about 12 kantars or 7,200 lbs. This was principally purchased by the convents and other religious institutions, which use large quantities of rose-water to sprinkle the shrines and other sacred places which abound here. The home crop, however, is not sufficient to meet the demand, a further supply of the blossoms having to be brought from Nablous, Tyre, & Sidon.

Rose-water is commonly made by most of the old families of Jerusalem. It is lavishly used at weddings and all festivals, the sprinkled guests often being literally drenched with it. This inferior article is made in the crudest manner, or simply by boiling the rose-leaves, and then straining off the water.

Current Market Prices.

The following statement exhibits the general prices of the common products of the soil, at the present date, in the Jerusalem market. Some of the articles mentioned, such as wheat and flour, of course, never remain very long at a fixed price, but are always fluctuating, influenced here as elsewhere by the condition of the crop, the money-market, or other causes.

Wheat,	from	50 to 70	cents	per measure	(48 lbs)
Barley	"	40 . 45	"	"	"
Doura	"	45 . 50	"	"	rotol (6 lbs)
Beans	"	20 . 22	"	"	"
Flour	"	12 . 14	"	"	"

Lentiles, from	12 to	14 cents	per cetol	(6 lbs).
Peas "	10 "	13 "	"	"
Grapes "	$4 "	$6.50	"	Kantar (600 lbs).
Olive oil "	60 "	70 cents	"	Gallon.
Sesame oil "	80 "	85 "	"	"
Wood (for fuel)	$1.40 "	$1.50	"	Kantar (600 lbs.).

Mortality of Horses, Sheep and Cattle.

Towards the close of the Summer and the beginning of Autumn there was an unusually great mortality among horses, sheep & cattle in & around Jerusalem. With the exception of the sheep, there did not seem to be any particular known disease connected with this mortality. The hot weather, overdriving and ill-treatment, including insufficient or improper feeding, were possibly the principal causes of the fatality, so far as regards the horses. Want of sufficient water, and that used being of inferior quality contributed to produce the result complained of in the cattle and sheep; though in the latter, in most cases, it was found they were afflicted with diseases of the liver. The loss to drovers & butchers was very great, especially in the case of sheep, amounting, in more than one individual instance, to $600 per week.

Manufactures.

In a country like this where, in the American and European sense, there are no extensive manufactures the chief resources of the people must be drawn from agriculture. I have, therefore dwelt the more largely on the latter subject. With the exception of wine and oil, the chief manufactures here are those of olive wood and mother-of-pearl, the principal seat of the pearl-work being in Bethlehem, where it is brought to great perfection. The demand for both kinds of goods still continues, and much of the better class of work finds

its way to the United States and Europe. Soap of excellent quality, made from olive oil, and other, of no inferior grade, to some extent supply the home consumption. The common woolen cloths manufactured in Palestine, though superior for their kind, are only used by the peasantry. — The making of Ice, by the former enterprising manufacturer of it, after an interval of more than two years, was again commenced at Jaffa, this Summer, under the name of the Anglo-American Ice Co. — The article was of good quality, & fully supplied the Jerusalem & Jaffa demand for it, which for various reasons is not extensive.

The Jerusalem and Jaffa Railway.

The official ceremonies connected with the commencement of the work on the Jerusalem and Jaffa Railway, took place, near Jaffa on the 31st March last, in the presence of the Governor of the Pachalic of Jerusalem, & other officials. The firman of the Sultan gives three years in which to complete the work, which is in the hands of the French company known as "Societé des travaux publics & constructions à Paris." It is hoped, however, that the railway will be in working order within less than two years from the date of the commencement of the work; & it is expected that regular trains will be running from Jaffa to Ramleh before the close of this year. Connection between Ramleh and Jerusalem can be made, by carriage and wagon, as hitherto, over the present excellent macadamized road.

My last annual report gives the route selected for the railway, which will, in all probability be adhered to. This leads from a point on the coast immediately north of Jaffa, and, passing through the German Colony of Sarona, crosses the Plain of Sharon near the towns of Lydda and Ramleh, entering the hill country near Artuf, proceeding not far from

Colonies, and approaching Jerusalem through the Plain of Rephaim, and close to the German Templer Colony near the Bethlehem road.

The work is still prosecuting under the French company; but to an American, it seems to progress at an exceedingly slow rate. A few work shops have been erected at Jaffa, & also a pier has been built for the landing of the locomotives and the materials required for the construction of the road. Of these last several cargoes of sleepers, rails, timbers, coal, and other supplies have been received.

The locomotives for the railroad did not arrive at Jaffa till about the middle of September last. They are three in number, and are named respectively, "Jerusalem", "Ramleh", and "Jaffa". They have been purchased by the company from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, by whom they were built, and have, so far, given complete satisfaction. It is of interest to our citizens, and, indeed, the world at large, to know that the first locomotives ever used in this ancient land were made in the New World, in the United States of America. It is also an honor to the Philadelphia firm that they should be preferred to all their European rivals in receiving the order for the engines.

It may not be without interest in this connection to state that the Jewish Rabbis interpret the prophecy in Nahum as having reference to the locomotive; and they now regard the prophecy as fulfilling. The words are significant: "The chariots shall be with flaming torches in the day of his preparation..... They shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightning." (Nahum II. 3, 4.) —

Since the arrival of the locomotives, the work all

along the line, and especially across the plain, is being pushed with greater rapidity; and there seems little doubt but regular passenger & goods trains will be running, as promised, over the west end of the road, as far as Ramleh, before the close of next December. The great number of American travellers visiting Jerusalem every year, renders these particulars of importance to our people.

Building and Improvements.

During the year fifty new houses have been added to the city, while additions and repairs have been made to thirty houses. A good carriage road, paved on the sides, has been made within the walls, extending from the Austrian Hospice, near the Damascus Gate, to St. Stephen's Gate; and, with similar roadways constructed in other parts of the city, amounts to ½ mile. The regular stone pavement made within the walls during the year is 2½ miles. Beneath all of the above, well-constructed sewers have been built. The macadamized carriage road to Ain Karem (St. John of the Desert), a distance of eight miles, has been completed. A similar road from Jerusalem to the Convent of Pathanoon, 2½ miles in length, also has been made.

Increase in the Value of Real Estate.

For several years past there has been a decided advance in the value of real estate, both in and around Jerusalem and Jaffa. This is a remarkable feature; and though partly accounted for by the circumscribing of the building area by the firman of the Sultan, is, no doubt, also to be attributed to the constant influx of residents, and the buying up of all purchasable land, some for speculative purposes. The Railway, now under construction, has also a pronounced influence in this direction.

Important Discovery of Ancient Roman pavement. The Gabbatha.

Some important discoveries have been made during the year in the archæological field. In the months of June and July, when excavations for the sewer and paving of the street running south of the Austrian Hospice and past the Greek Atono Church and Convent, an ancient Roman pavement, several feet below the surface was brought to view. It was similar in every respect to the massive ancient pavement uncovered, two years before, in the adjoining streets, and, at the time, described by me in my report to the Department. Both of these Roman pavements connect; and the result is what more than two years ago, I fore told would be found to be the case, viz. that a continuous Roman pavement would be found leading from the judgment Hall of Pilate, in the Greek Atono Convent, to the Damascus Gate, and, through this, to the place of execution (crucifixion), on the hill outside. This last discovered pavement runs from the the Roman pavement of the Damascus Road Street, past the Turkish Barracks and Greek Atono Convent, as already mentioned, to the Tower of Antonia; and I have no doubt the feet of our Lord trod those stones, on the way to his crucifixion, and back and forth, that entire night before.

Two years ago, my personal investigations satisfied me that the present portion of the Damascus Gate is that of the original gate. The fact of the two Roman pavements, to which I have referred, meeting there at an acute angle, when taken in connection with other points, settled that question for me. This is another justification of the assumptions of the sagacious Robinson. It is also a formidable obstacle to surmount in supposing the

Church of the Holy Sepulchre to cover the place of the crucifixion and the tomb of Christ, who was certainly put to death without the gate, & outside the walls.

It is important to note that the recently-found pavement opposite the Convent is exactly on the level of the Roman pavement beneath that building and considered as the judgment Hall of Pilate, a further confirmation of its being indeed the Gabbatha. (John XIX. 13).

Of course, as in former instances, the Turks in constructing the sewer, ~~broke up~~, the pavement. So that it can never more be seen, having been almost completely destroyed. This, it is only proper to explain, was not done through any bigotry or spite, as, indeed, the Moslems consider Christ the greatest of prophets, excepting Mohammed; but simply because the pavement was to them an obstruction which had to be removed. But we have preserved the stones made sacred by the feet of the Redeemer; and the flags saved will be used to pave part of the Greek Atono Church.

Sanitary Measures.

In view of the threatened approach of the Cholera, various precautions have been taken in the direction of improving the sanitary condition of the city. A committee of the leading physicians has been formed, and with the support of the entire Consular body, there has been a thorough cleansing and whitewashing of the more unclean quarters, the Carasses (guards) of the various Consulates aiding the municipality in the visitation and inspection, and in enforcing the regulations. So that at the present time Jerusalem is in a cleaner and more healthful condition than it has known for many years; and it is hoped the dreaded scourge may be averted.

American and other Visitors

The number of visitors to the Holy city this year largely exceeds that of any previous year. This also may be cited

of American visitors, who greatly preponderated over those of any other nationality. The English were the next largest in numbers. In this statement are not considered the large bodies of pilgrims who come to worship at the sacred shrines in thousands; as, for instance, the poor Russian peasants, who travel on foot all the way from Russia, and who are the most ignorant, superstitious and, in outward observance, the most religious of the Christian people whom we see here.

The Jewish Immigration.

The Jews from all lands, continue to come to Palestine to reside, in increasing numbers. Many of them are aged persons, who immigrate with the sole object of dying in Jerusalem, so that, in according with their religious beliefs, they may be buried on the Mount of Olives. But others of this people join some of the Jewish agricultural colonies established under the Rothschild patronage or engage in trade or traffic.

The decree of the Sultan obliging the expulsion of those Jews, the modification of which to refer only to Jews coming here in large numbers, practically its repeal, was brought about through the efforts of this Consulate, I have refer to in order to state that this modification is, of late, faithfully adhered to by the Ottoman Authorities. Indeed, it would seem most liberally construed, as I have learned that recently four hundred Jews have, at once, landed at Jaffa without the least obstruction, which is sufficient proof of what has been accomplished. That there is an almighty power back of all this, which it is impossible to resist, & which permits us to become his agents, is too apparent to be questioned. The late action of the Russian Government will, doubtless have the effect of driving here larger numbers of the Jews of that country. The Russian Consul affords them no protection; therefore those unfortunate & persecuted people are at the mercy of the Turkish Government. Did they choose to drive them out. The modified decree alone stands in the way.

The Palestine Exploration.

The Directors of the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, have, at length, after the lapse of many years, received the expected Firman from the Sultan, giving them permission, under certain restrictions, to renew their excavations and researches in the Holy land.

Arrangements were entered into with Dr. Flinders Petrie, the well-known and successful explorer of Egypt to carry on the work, the Mediterranean coast in the vicinity of Ashkelon and Gaza being selected as the field of operations. Dr. Petrie's discoveries, though interesting, appear to be hardly up to his expectations, and in some respects were quite disappointing. It is probable the work may be continued, another season, with better results.

American Petroleum.

I regret to have to report a still further falling off in the importation of American Petroleum, which this year has declined to 1000 cases, or 700 cases less than that of last year. Strange to say, there has not been a corresponding advance in the importation of the Russian article, which in the same period, has declined to 32,000 cases, being a falling off of 20,000 cases. This decline in both instances is probably due to the overstocking of the market last season. I have so often in my former reports, represented the conditions connected with the introduction of this article into Palestine, that it is unnecessary I should further dwell upon the subject.

Declared Exports.

The value of the declared exports from this Consular District, during the year ending September 30, 1890, is as follows: Quarter ending December 31, 1889, $741.37; March 31, 1890, $1752; June 30, 1890, $1469.82; and September 30, 1890, $510.01; making a total of $4473.20, and being an advance of $280. over last year's exports, which were nearly twice the amount

of those of the previous year, and which shows the advance in this direction, notwithstanding various adverse circumstances, is of natural & healthy growth.

I also forward statement of declared value of exports to the United States for the four quarters ending June 30. 1890.

Jaffa

I have referred to the remarkable increase in the value of real estate in and around both Jerusalem and Jaffa, and have suggested some of the reasons for this appreciation, which has been of several years continuance. The large amount of land added each year to the orange groves and vineyards in the neighborhood of Jaffa, under the German and Jewish Colonies must be considered as one of the most important causes of this advance in the price of land in that section. Of late the large expectations indulged in respecting the railway now building to Jerusalem are having a like influence. So also are the hopes that a harbor may be constructed by the railway company. But, so far, there are no positive indications that they contemplate making such a work, which would be a costly undertaking.

I herewith transmit the annual returns, in tabular form, of the exports, imports and navigation of the district, forwarded by Consular Agent G. Hardegg, and which furnish an interesting exhibit of our trade and commerce.

(Signed) Henry Gillman,
Consul

United States Consulate,
Jerusalem, October 16. 1890.

No. 202.

Consulate of the United States,
Jerusalem, December 1st 1890.

Honorable William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the use of the Agricultural Department, my "Report on the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the month of October 1890."

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) H. Clark
Vice Consul

Enclosure:
1. "Report on the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the month of October 1890"

Report on the Agriculture and Horticulture of Palestine for the month of October 1890.

The "former rain" is late this year, and the main business of the farmers is preparing, and waiting for the rain which ought to begin towards the end of this month.

Early in the month the Olive commenced coming into market. The yield is excessively poor and not of good quality.

The exportation of oranges and lemons has begun at Jaffa earlier than usual, merchants wishing to get advances on their fruit, the amount shipped during this month is 15 000 cases; prices are not fixed.

In the gardens Cauliflower, cabbages, turnips are transplanted as usual, the first beans are out