sided over by their respective consuls. Cases between foreigners of different nationalities are heard in the court of the defendant, and between foreigners and Turkish subjects in the local courts, at which a consular dragoman attends to see that the trial is conducted according to law.

The trade returns for the last few years show that the country is slowly recovering from the disastrous consequences of the Russo- Turkish War. For the four years 1882-86 the exports from and imports to Turkey were valued as under :—

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Exports. @@1 | Imports. |  | Exports. 1 | Imports. |
| 18S2-3 | £10,900,000 | £17,000,000 | 1884-5 | £11,326,000 | £18,263,000 |
| 1883-4 | 9,550,000 | 17,350,000 | 1885-6 | 10,690,000 | 17,702,000 |

The share of the chief foreign states in these exchanges is shown in the subjoined table@@2 for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 :—

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Imports from | | Exports to | |
|  | 1884-5. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1885-6. |
| Great Britain | £8,304,000 | £7,755,000 | £3,923,000 | £4,031,000 |
| France | 2,225,000 | 2,050,000 | 4,083,000 | 3,296,000 |
| Austria | 3,800,000 | 3,468,000 | 1,113,000 | 1,001,000 |
| Russia | 1,204,000 | 1,556,000 | 366,000 | 341,000 |
| Italy | 563,000 | 536,000 | 339,000 | 327,000 |
| Greece | 395,000 | 318,000 | 500,000 | . 437,000 |
| United States | 275,000 | 166,000 | 63,000 | 107,000 |
| Persia | 553,000 | 482,000 | 7,990 | 7,450 |
| Roumania | 228,000 | 565,000 | 88,000 | 96,000 |
| Belgium | 254,000 | 261,000 | 2,525 | 9,486 |

The chief staples of the export trade are raisins (£1,370,000 in 1884-85), wheat (£900,000), cotton (£700,000), opium (£500,000), olive oil (£450,000), valonia (£450,000), barley (£332,000), figs (£200,000), sesame (£196,000), maize (£194,000), pulse (£185,000), nuts (£184,000), mohair (£145,000), wool (£140,000), dates (£115,000) ; and of the import trade cotton and cotton stuffs (£4,350,000, in 1883-84), cereals and flour (£1,350,000), sugar (£1,150,000), draperies, hosiery, &c. (£735,000), woollen stuffs (£650,000), coffee (£535,000), metals (£516,000), ironmongery (£475,000), dyes (£450,000), silk and silk stuffs (£400,000), petroleum (£375,000), hides and skins (£255,000), live stock (£236,000), chemicals (£167,000), coal (£135,000).

In the next table are given the principal seaports of the empire with their imports, exports, and shipping for 1886 :—

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Exports. | Imports. | Vessels entered. | Tonnage. |
| Alexandria | £11,710,000 | £9,417,000 | 1249 | 1,020,000 |
| Constantinople |  | .... | 9072 | 5,195,000 |
| Smyrna | 4,331,000 | 2,706,000 | 1645 | 1,363,000 |
| Saloniki | 1,362,000 | 1,660,000 | 5440 | 574,000 |
| Iskanderoon and Tripoli | 1,022,000 | 1,670,000 | 626 | 351,000 |
| Samsun, with Ordu and Unieh .. | 806,000 | 787,000 | 473 | 455,000 |
| Trebizond and Kirasun | 715,000 | 1,904,000 | 6063 | 478,000 |
| Beyrut, with Akka and Haifa .. | 602,000 | 995,000 | 4009 | 618,000 |
| Kavala | 457,000 | 201,000 | 778 | 145,000 |
| Crete (six ports) | 385,000 | 633,000 | 3760 | 491,000 |
| Dédéagatch | 298,000 | 169,000 |  |  |
| Tripoli (Africa) | 231,000 | 310,000 | 501 | 272,000 |
| Burgas | 222,000 | 281,000 | 1371 | 115,000 |
| Gallipoli and Rodosto | 212,000 | 185,000 |  |  |
| Suez | 172,000 | 709,000 | 712 | 1,109,000 |
| Benghazi | 121,000 | 111,000 | 261 | 54,000 |
| Jaffa | 120,000 | 240,000 | 1000 | 459,000 |
| Jeddah | 119,000 | ? | 1040 | 317,000 |

Exclusive of coasting craft, the mercantile fleet of Turkey in 1885 consisted of 14 steamers of 11,000 tons and 400 sailing vessels of 65,000 tons.

All branches of the foreign trade, together with most of the local traffic and the banking business, are almost exclusively in the hands of Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and foreigners. The Turks and other Mohammedans are engaged nearly altogether in agricultural and pastoral pursuits. But the land, especially in Anatolia, is gradu­ally passing from its Moslem owners into the possession of Christian mortgagees. Scarcely any accurate agricultural returns are avail­able, except for one or two districts. In the Erzeroum vilayet in 1886@@3 the live-stock stood as under,—sheep 1,485,000, goats 645,000, oxen 470,000, buffaloes 48,000, horses 61,000, asses 42,000, mules 5000 ; beehives numbered 80,000. The chief agricultural produce for the same year was—wheat 16,690,000 bushels, barley 13,297,000 bushels, beans 46,250 cwts., melons 17,000 cwts., mulberries 10,000 cwts., other fruits 40,000 cwts. In the same year of the 12,000 square miles constituting the Trebizond vilayet 2100 were under cultiva­tion, 1860 uncultivated, 2520 woodland, and 5520 highland pastur­age, the annual yield being about 2,300,000 cwts. of cereals, 1,000,000 cwts. of nuts, fruits, vegetables, &c., and 500,000 cwts. of fodder;

whilst of live-stock there were 300,000 sheep and goats, 150,000 horses, 25,000 mules and asses, 60,000 oxen.@@4

Previous to 1880 Turkey was commonly regarded as practically bankrupt. But since then a considerable improvement has been effected. Trustworthy data are still wanting ; but a careful estimate gave the gross revenue and expenditure of 1884 at £T16,313,000 and £T16,223,000 respectively, the expenditure including over £T4,000,000 available for state creditors. The public debt stood at £106,437,000 in 1882. The sultan is reported to draw a sum of from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000 annually from the public revenues for the support of the seraglio or imperial household of over five thousand persons.

Until 1886 the military service, compulsory on all Moslems over 18 years of age, was kept up by 45,000 annual recruits drawn by ballot ; but in November of that year universal conscription of the whole able-bodied male population was decreed. By this measure the army, hitherto reckoned at about 160,000 men, with a war­strength of from 450,000 to 500,000, will be probably raised to a permanent footing of 1,000,000 effectives under the flag and in the reserves. These will continue to be grouped in the three categories of the nizam or regulars in active service, the redif or first reserve, and the mustahfiz or second reserve. There is to be a considerable increase of cavalry, all conscripts being allowed to join that branch of the service who have the means of providing themselves with mounts and equipment. For military purposes the empire is divided into seven divisions, with headquarters at Constantinople, Adrianople, Monastir, Erzingian, Baghdad, Damascus, and Sanaa, all except Sanaa (for Yemen) hitherto furnishing an army corps for the nizam and two for the redif.

The navy at the beginning of 1887 comprised 15 large and several smaller ironclads (monitors, gunboats, &c.), a number of mostly old-fashioned steamers, and 14 torpedo boats, and was manned by 30,000 sailors and 10,000 marines (nominal strength), raised by conscription or voluntary enlistment and serving for 12 years in the active and reserve classes.

Public instruction is much more widely diffused throughout the empire than is commonly supposed. This is due partly to the Christian communities, notably the Maronites and others in Syria, the Anatolian and Roumelian Greeks, and the Armenians of the eastern provinces and of Constantinople. Education is practically limited amongst the Mohammedans to reading and writing and the study of the Koran. But amongst the Christians, especially the Armenians, the Greeks of Smyrna, and the Syrians of Beyrut, it embraces a considerable range of subjects, such as classical Hellenic, Armenian, and Syriac, as well as modern French, Italian, and English, modern history, geography, and medicine. Large sums are freely contributed for the establishment and support of good schools, and the cause of national education is seldom forgotten in the legacies of patriotic Anatolian Greeks. Even the Turks are be­stirring themselves in this respect, and great progress has been made during the last twenty years in the Erzeroum vilayet.@@5 In 1886 that province contained 1216 schools and 163 madrasas (colleges), with a total attendance of 25,680, including 1504 girls. Elsewhere few official statistics are available.

Besides administrative and financial reforms, one of the most pressing needs is improved means of communication. In Trebizond the route from the coast at Unieh through Niksar to Sivas has recently been completed to the limits of the vilayet. But the works on the more important road from Kirasun to Kara-hissar for the silver and lead mines at Lijessy are still suspended, owing to dis­putes between the contiguous provincial administrations. Many of the great historic highways are also much out of repair. At the end of 1885 only 1250 miles of railway were completed in the em­pire, of which 903 were in Europe and 347 in Asia. The chief lines are those connecting the capital with Adrianople (210 miles), Adrianople with Saremby (152), Saloniki with Uskub (150), Zenica with Brod (118), Uskub with Mitrovitza (75), and Kulleli with Dégéagatch (70) in Europe, and, in Asia, Scutari with Ismid (40), Smyrna with Ala-Shehr (130), and Smyrna with Denizli (170). By imperial decree (August 1887) a contract was granted to an English syndicate for the extension of the Ismid line and the construction of a system of Asiatic railways to extend to Baghdad within the space of ten years.

The telegraph system is much more developed, comprising (1885) 14,620 miles, with 26,100 miles of wire and 470 stations. The yearly average of letters and packages of all sorts sent through the 710 post-offices scarcely exceeds 2,600,000. Most of the foreign postal service is conducted through the British, Austrian, German, French, and Russian privileged post-offices.

For the ethnography of the Turks, see Turks. (A. H. K. )

Part III.—Literature.

In all literary matters the Ottoman Turks have shown themselves a singularly uninventive people, the two great schools, the old and the new, into which we may divide their literature, being closely

@@@1 Exclusive of tobacco, which for fiscal reasons is not included in the general trade returns, but the export of which amounted to £11,500,000 in value for 1884-5, and nearly £11,000,000 for 1885-6.

@@@2 Consul-General Fawcett’s *Report* for July 1887, p. 31.

@@@3 *Cons. Bep.* for July 1887.

@@@4 *Cons. Rep.,* May 1887.

*@@@5 Cons. Rep.,* July 1887, p. 4.