

Tatars, Arabs, Drases, Kurds, Turcomans, and Tsiganes; and various religions, as Muslims, Greeks, Armenians, Roman Catholics, Jews, etc. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia are designated "Turkey Proper."

TURKEY IN EUROPE, the smaller of the two divisions of Turkey Proper, is bounded by the Austrian and Russian dominions, and situated in 39°—48° 20' N. latitude and 15° 40'—30° 10' E. longitude. It consists of eleven provinces; Roumelia, Thessaly, Albania, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Bosnia, Croatia, Bulgaria, Servia, Moldavia and Wallachia, but these divisions are not used for administrative purposes. It is divided into seven vilayets, or governments, including the island of Crete, or Candia, in the Mediterranean, but excluding the tributary principalities; area, 140,560 square miles; population about 8,500,000. A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation; the Carpathians form a portion of the north boundary. Rivers are numerous, the principal of which are the Danube and its tributaries; this river is placed under the administration of an international commission, representing seven European powers, who have complete control of the navigation and the execution of public improvements. The soil is for the most part fertile; but, owing to various causes, little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, cotton, rye, barley, millet; the natural products are the pine, beech, oak, lime, and ash, with the apple, pear, cherry, and apricot in the basin of the Danube; the palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, etc., south of the Balkan; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania; and abundance of roses in the valley of the Maritza. The mineral products are iron in abundance, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, but no coal. Its manufactures are unimportant, and almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, shawls, leather, firearms: with dyeing and printing works.

TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, is situated in lat. 12° 35'—42° N. long. 26°—46° 10' E., and comprises Asia Minor, Syria, including Palestine, the greater parts of Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia (the Valley of the Euphrates and Tigris), and the western portion of Arabia bordering the Red Sea, with the district of El Hasa on the eastern side on the Persian Gulf; having a total area of 764,102 square miles, and a population of 13,186,000 inhabitants. It is divided into nineteen administrative provinces.

The military force of Turkey is divided

into—1st, the regular army, of about 150,000 men, called "Nizam," the reserve, or "Redi," the contingents of auxiliaries, and the irregulars. The navy in 1875 consisted of about 135 vessels (of which seventy-two were steamers and twenty ironclads).

Estimated Revenue, 1874-75...	£22,326,678
Estimated expenditure, 1874-75	22,633,122
Foreign debt, 1874.....	185,000,000
Interior consolidated debt, about	33,000,000
Floating debt, 1874, about.....	7,500,000
Total debt, 1874, about.....	225,000,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1874.....	4,988,043
Exports to United Kingdom, 1874	3,679,836

The imports and exports are for Turkey Proper, excluding the trade with Egypt, Roumania, etc., and the Barbary States.

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Population, 1,075,600.

SERVIA.

Prince, Milan Obrenovitch IV., Hereditary Woiwode, *suc.* 20 June, 1868.

A principality in the north of European Turkey, separated from Hungary by the Danube. Its area is estimated at 16,817 square miles, with a population in 1873 of 1,338,505. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing extensive forests and uncultivated heaths; its chief trade is with Austria and Turkey; the principal exports being wood, particularly oak, cattle, and grain. Pigs are exported in immense numbers. The valleys are fertile, producing good crops of corn and other cereals, but little of the soil is as yet under tillage. The effective army, under various denominations, consists of about 70,000 men.

Revenue in 1871-2.....	£693,096
Expenditure in 1871-72.....	671,000
No public debt.	

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 26,000.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince,

A small principality in the west of European Turkey, with an area of 1,710 square miles, and a population of about 120,000. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, generally covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, and tobacco. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation.

CAPITAL, Cetigne.

ROUMANIA (Oldo-Wallachian Provinces).

Hereditary Prince, Charles I., second son of Prince Charles-Antoin of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born 20 April, 1839; elected 10 May, 1866; confirmed 11 July, 1866.