

brought into direct communication with the superior and more civilised races; legitimate trade has been opened; therefore, accepting commerce as the great agent of civilisation, the work is actually in progress.”\* If this were true five years ago, it is still more so now; and in the sole fact that absolute power to direct this peaceful campaign against barbarism is in the hands of one of the best men and ablest administrators whom even England could furnish for the task, we have the surest pledge that the work will be well and honestly done. In selecting such a man, and entrusting him with such powers, the Khedive, in his turn, has given the best possible proof of his own claim on the confidence of Europe, and of his honest purpose not merely to do all that humanly can be done to rescue these vast regions from the curse of slavery, but to reclaim the whole to peaceful industry, settled government, and civilisation.

Such, reader, are the chief economical conditions of New Egypt. How far this rapid survey of them justifies the friendly and hopeful estimate of the country and its Government with which these pages opened, must be left to your judgment. To this—in no spirit of partisanship, but of confessed sympathy with the revival of the most interesting country in the world—I submit the facts and figures now put together. On the seeming eve of what promises to be another “new departure” in Egyptian history, their publication has at least the apology of being more or less opportune.

\* *Ismailia*, ii., p. 512.

## APPENDIX A.

### THE VICEREGAL FAMILY.

ISMAÏL I., Khedive, born December 31, 1830, son of Prince Ibrahim Pasha—eldest son of Mehemet Ali Pasha—succeeded his uncle, Saïd Pasha, on January 18, 1863: the succession made hereditary in the direct line, by firman of May 21, 1866: the title of “Khedive” (sovereign) conferred by firman of June 8, 1867; and complete autonomy conceded, with the right of unlimited augmentation of the army and navy, and of concluding foreign loans and commercial treaties, further ratified by firman of September 29, 1872.

*Children.*—1. The Princess *Tawfideh*, born in 1850, married in 1868 to Mansour Pasha, son of the late Achmet Pasha, and nephew of Mehemet Ali.

2. Prince *Mehemet Tewfik* Pasha (President of the Council) heir-apparent, born in 1852, married in January, 1873, to Emineh Khanum, daughter of the late Il-Hawi Pasha, by whom he has a son, Abbas Bey, born July 14, 1874.

3. Prince *Hussein-Kiamil* Pasha (Minister of Finance), born in 1852, married in January, 1873, to Ain-el-Haat, daughter of the late Achmet Pasha, by whom he has a son, Kemal-ed-dyn Bey, born in December, 1874.

4. Prince *Hassan* Pasha (Minister of War), born in 1853, married in January, 1873, to Khadijah Khanum, daughter of the late Mehemet Ali Pasha (who died in 1861), by whom he has a son, Aziz Bey, born in 1873, and a daughter, Azizah Khanum, born in 1875.

5. Princess *Fatma* Khanum, born in 1852, married in 1873 to the late Tossoum Pasha (son of Saïd Pasha), who died last year.

6. Prince *Ibrahim Helmy* Pasha, born in 1860.

7. Prince *Mahmoud* Bey, born in 1863.

8. Prince *Fuad* Bey, born in 1867.

9. Princess *Djemileh*, born in 1869.

10. Princess *Emineh*, born in 1874.

11. Prince *Djemal-ed-dyn* Bey, born in 1875.

APPENDIX B.

EGYPTIAN CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

IN Egypt, as in Turkey, the monetary unit is the piastre (Arab. *kirsh*) of 40 paras (Arab. *faddah*), which is coined in gold pieces of 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, and 5 pias. each; and in silver of 20, 10, 5, 2½, and 1 pias. each; and in copper of 1 pias., 20, 10, and 5 paras. The 100 pias. gold piece, or as it is locally called the Egyptian "guinea," weighs 44, as against 41 "kerats," the weight of the English sovereign. The current value of the gold and silver coins is of course fixed, but that of the copper money fluctuates, and is greatly depreciated below its nominal standard. Thus, while an English sovereign is worth only 97½ pias. in Egyptian gold or silver "tariff" piastres, its average value for some months past has been about 450 pias. in copper. The "tariff" piastre is therefore equivalent to nearly 2½d. English.

There are three rates of exchange—(1) The Government rate of 97½ to the pound sterling; (2) the commercial rate of 195 pias. to the pound sterling, which reckons the silver piastre as two, and excludes copper; and (3) the copper rate, which fluctuates as stated, and is generally used only in the smallest retail transactions. As, however, this native currency is insufficient for the large commerce of the country, the coins of nearly all the European nations pass as legal tender, both with the Government and between merchants, at the following tariff rate:—

GOLD.		Pias. Par.	
<i>Geeneh Ingleézi</i> , English Sovereign	...	97	20
<i>Geeneh Stambooli</i> , Turkish lira	...	87	30
<i>Geeneh Moskóbi</i> , Russian guinea	...	79	18
<i>Binto</i> , French Napoleon	...	77	6
<i>Bendoóqe</i> , Venetian sequin	...	46	17
<i>Májar</i> , Austrian sequin	...	45	26
<i>Dabloón</i> , doubloon	...	313	30
SILVER.			
<i>Robíeh</i> , rupee	...	9	5
<i>Shileén</i> , shilling	...	4	35
<i>Riál Stambooli</i> , Turkish dollar	...	16	35

SILVER—Continued.		Pias. Par.	
<i>Riál Skínkoo</i> , 5 franc piece	...	19	10
<i>Aboo Mádfaa</i> , Spanish dollar	...	20	28
<i>Aboo téira</i> , Austrian dollar	...	20	—
<i>Riál Moskóbi</i> , Russian dollar	...	14	27

A "purse" (Arab. *kees*) consists of 500 tariff piastres, and is worth therefore about £5 2s. 6d. A *hasneh* (treasury) is worth 1,000 purses.

As regards Weights and Measures, a Khedivial decree of August 1, 1875, ordered the adoption of the metrical system from and after January 1, 1876; at first, in all official and administrative transactions, and gradually afterwards in general substitution for the old standards. But the reform has as yet made little headway, and the following may, therefore, be given as the *Weights* still in general use:

12 <i>dirhem</i> make	...	1	<i>wegíeh</i> (or ounce).
12 <i>wegíeh</i> "	...	1	<i>rottí</i> (or pound).
2½ <i>rottí</i> "	...	1	<i>wukkah</i> (or oke).
36 <i>wukkah</i> "	...	1	<i>cantar</i> .

The English equivalents of these in avoirdupois weight are:—

1 oz. ½ drachms make	...	1	<i>dirhem</i> .
15 ozs. 13 dwts ½ drs.	...	1	<i>rottí</i> .
2½ lbs. make	...	1	<i>wukkah</i> .
99 lbs. "	...	1	<i>cantar</i> .

An Alexandria steam-pressed bale of cotton averages about 620 lbs.

The *Measures* used differ according to the articles concerned. Thus in cloth measure at Alexandria

1 *deráa*, or *pic*, equals ... 23½ English inches;

but in inland trade at Cairo and elsewhere the following are the equivalents in measuring linen and other textile goods made in the country:—

1 *deráa beledí* equals ... 53½ inches.

And in measuring European cloths

1 *deráa stambooli* equals ... 26½ inches.

While for East Indian goods

1 *deráa hindazeh* equals ... 25 inches

## In land or superficial measure

300 <i>kassabah</i> make	...	...	...	1 <i>kerat</i> .
24 <i>kerat</i> "	...	...	...	1 <i>feddan</i> .*

## In dry measure

12 <i>kileh</i> , or 24 <i>roobaa</i> , make	...	...	...	1 <i>weibeh</i> .
6 <i>weibeh</i>	...	...	...	1 <i>ardeb</i> .

The ardeb, however, differs according to the class of produce it is used for. Thus in measuring grain it is equivalent to 133.6374 kilograms (or, roundly, about 5 English bushels), while in measuring lentils and peas it represents 151.45572 kilog., and for Rosetta rice 185.6085 kilog.

## APPENDIX C.

## EGYPTIAN CALENDARS.

NO FEWER than five calendars are partially followed in Egypt:—(1) the Mohammedan; (2) the Coptic; (3) the Julian, or Greek; (4) the Jewish; and (5) the Gregorian. According to the first of these—which dates from the Hegira, A.D. 622—the year consists of twelve lunar months of alternately twenty-nine and thirty days, or in all of 354 days. In order, however, to harmonise civil with solar time, during every cycle of thirty years one day is intercalated eleven times—namely, at the end of each last month of the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th year of the cycle. Thus the year of the Hegira 1294 began on January 16, 1877. In Egypt, however, this era is now used almost exclusively for religious purposes, and by Moslems in their private social relations with each other. The Coptic calendar dates from the era of Diocletian, or “the Martyrs,” A.D. 284, and its year consists of twelve months of thirty days each, with five days added at the end of every ordinary year, and six days at the end of every Leap-year. The Coptic year 1592 began on September 11, 1876, and will end on the 10th of September next. Until the official adoption of the Gregorian calendar last year, this Coptic era was followed in all the

\* The feddan, which as previously stated is nearly equal to an English acre, formerly consisted of 333 *kassabah*.

Government offices, and is still generally used in all native time calculations in business matters throughout the country. The Julian or Greek year is the “old style,” which is twelve days behind the Gregorian or “new style,” that has now superseded it everywhere in Europe, except in Russia and Greece. By a decree of the Khedive, this latter was officially adopted by the Egyptian Government from January 1, 1876, and the public accounts are now all kept under the new date. The Jewish era, dating from the (supposed) Creation, reckoned at B.C. 3760, is used only by the Jews themselves. Their “Year of the World,” 5637, began 8th September, 1876.

## APPENDIX D.

## MILITARY GRADES AND RATES OF PAY.

THE following are the various grades in the Egyptian army, with their European equivalents, and the scale of monthly pay in Egyptian pounds and piastres:—

Arab Rank.		European Equivalent.		Pay.	
				£	Pias.
Nafar	...	Private soldier	...	0	20
Onbashi	...	Corporal	...	0	30
Chaoush	...	Sergeant	...	0	40
Boulouk-amen	...	Quartermaster	...	0	50
Bash-chaoush	...	Sergeant-major	...	0	60
Saûl	...	Adjutant	...	1	20
Spiran	...	Ensign	...	2	20
Milazim-sani	...	Sub-lieutenant	...	3	0
Milazim-aoul	...	Lieutenant	...	3	50
Yûsbashi	...	Captain	...	5	0
Sagh-kaul-agazi	...	Adjutant-major	...	12	0
Bimbashi	...	Major	...	20	0
Kaimakam	...	Lieut.-Colonel	...	30	0
Amir-ali	...	Colonel	...	40	0
Amir-liva	...	Major-General	...	60	0
Ferik	...	General	...	75	0

In addition to these rates of pay, each rank, from that of private soldier to adjutant-major, receives rations and clothing according to the grade.

APPENDIX E.

COST OF LIVING IN EGYPT.

IN Egypt, as throughout most parts of the East, the cost of living has considerably increased within the past twenty years, but except for the luxuries which foreigners generally regard as necessities, it is on the whole still much below the average of Europe. Rents of houses occupied by foreigners in the larger towns are excessive, and most European goods are also of course dearer than in the producing markets; but these excepted, provisions, wages of native servants, and the other general incidents of domestic outlay, are, with some few exceptions, much below the European standard. The subjoined may be accepted as the average prices of the articles mentioned in Alexandria and Cairo, where most of the foreign population resides:

	Current Piastres. 195=£1.	English Money.
		<i>s. d.</i>
Beef ... .. per lb.	7 28	0 9½
Mutton... .. "	6 36	0 8½
Turkeys (best) ... .. each	97 20	10 0
Chickens ... .. "	8 38	0 11
Fish ... .. per lb.	9 30	1 0
Eggs ... .. per doz.	5 27	0 7
Frank Bread ... .. per quartern loaf	9 30	1 0
Butter (Cork) ... .. per lb.	14 25	1 6
Egyptian Butter (good for cooking) ... .. "	12 7	1 3
Milk ... .. per pint	4 35	0 4
Tea ... .. per lb.	39 0	4 0
Coffee ... .. "	8 38	0 11
Cheese ... .. "	12 7	1 3
Potatoes ... .. "	1 8	0 1½
Cabbage ... .. each	1 24	0 2
Cauliflower ... .. "	2 17	0 3
Peas ... .. per lb.	2 32	0 3½
Beans ... .. "	1 25	0 2
French Beans ... .. "	2 0	0 2½
Turnips... .. "	1 8	0 1½
Rice ... .. "	2 17	0 3
Lettuce ... .. each	0 24	0 0½
Tomatoes ... .. per lb.	1 8	0 1½

	Current Piastres. 195=£1.	English Money.
		<i>s. d.</i>
Bamias ... .. per lb.	2 17	0 3
Badangan (egg plant) ... .. "	2 9	0 2½
Vegetable Marrow ... .. "	2 17	0 3
Yams ... .. "	1 8	0 1½
Apples ... .. "	2 32	0 3½
Pears ... .. "	3 0	0 3½
Figs ... .. "	0 32	0 1
Apricots ... .. "	4 0	0 5
Pomegranates ... .. "	1 24	0 2
Grapes ... .. "	1 24	0 2
Melons (water) ... .. each	6 0	0 7
Bananas ... .. per lb.	6 16	0 7½

APPENDIX F.

EGYPTIAN TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

AS NEARLY 70 per cent. of the whole trade of Egypt is with Great Britain, it may be worth while to record the following annual totals of the exports and imports to and from the United Kingdom during each of the ten years ending 1875. The table includes the value of goods in transit, and so, independently of its other fluctuations, reflects the decline in that traffic:—

Year.	Exports to U. K.	Imports from U. K.
	£	£
1866	15,368,324	7,556,185
1867	14,498,292	8,198,111
1868	17,584,616	6,056,404
1869	16,796,233	
1870	14,116,820	8,726,602
1871	16,387,424	7,038,795
1872	16,455,731	7,213,063
1873	14,155,913	6,220,013
1874	10,514,798	3,585,106
1875	10,895,043	2,945,846

The "Statistical Tableau" of freights and other commercial incidents for 1876, compiled by Messrs. R. J. Moss & Co., of Alexandria, supplies the following partial note of the trade with the United Kingdom for that year:—

*Exports.*—Cotton, 332,460 bales; cotton-seed, 1,294,659 ardebs (about 153,000 tons); wheat, 867,838 ardebs (about 546,700 qrs.); maize, 33,472 ardebs (about 21,000 qrs.); barley, 151,296 ardebs (about 90,800 qrs.); beans, 983,098 ardebs (about 639,000 qrs.). The Alexandria imports of coal and coke for the year amounted only to 285,022 tons.

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### APPENDIX G.

#### MR. CAVE'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF EGYPT.

SUBJOINED is the valuable report by Mr. Cave, embodying the result of his mission last year to investigate the state of the Egyptian finances. Several of his statistics, it will be seen, differ from those in the text of this volume, but the discrepancy is explained partly by the interval which has elapsed since the date of his inquiry, and partly by the difference of source from which the information has been derived. Probably from the novelty of the subject and the complexity of its details, Mr. Cave has, in a few instances, fallen into mistakes, which, however, detract little or nothing from the general value of his report:—

"The critical state of the finances of Egypt is due to the combination of two opposite causes.

"Egypt may be said to be in a transition state, and she suffers from the defects of the system out of which she is passing, as well as from those of the system into which she is attempting to enter. She suffers from the ignorance, dishonesty, waste, and extravagance of the East, such as have brought her Suzerain to the verge of ruin, and at the same time from the vast expense caused by hasty and inconsiderate endeavors to adopt the civilisation of the West.

"Immense sums are expended on unproductive works after the manner of the East, and on productive works carried out in the wrong way, or too soon. This last is a fault which Egypt shares with other new countries (for she may be considered a new country in this respect), a fault which has seriously embarrassed both the United States and Canada; but probably nothing

in Egypt has ever approached the profligate expenditure which characterised the commencement of the Railway system in England.

"The Khedive has evidently attempted to carry out with a limited revenue, in the course of a few years, works which ought to be spread over a far longer period, and which would tax the resources of much richer exchequers.

"We were informed that one of the causes which operate most against the honesty and efficiency of native officers is the precarious tenure of office. From the Pashas downwards every office is a tenancy at will, and experience shows that while dishonesty goes wholly or partially unpunished, independence of thought and action, resolution to do one's duty and to resist the peculation and neglect which pervade every department, give rise to intrigues which, sooner or later, bring about the downfall of honest officials; consequently those who begin with a desire to do their duty give way before the obstructiveness which paralyses every effort.

"The public servant in Egypt, like the Roman Proconsul, too often tries to make as much as he can out of his office while it lasts, and the scandal takes place, of the retirement in a few years with a large fortune of men whose salary is perhaps 40% a month, and who have plundered the Treasury on the one hand, and the peasant on the other.

"The European employés of the Khedive take care, naturally, that their position should be defined and secured. This gives them freedom of thought, speech, and action, which has been in many cases most valuable to Egypt. Mr. Acton, sent out from the English Board of Trade, is a most useful member of this class. If men of such character and position were appointed to higher offices in the Civil Service, they would, as we believe, bring about most excellent results. They would be checks upon the adventurers who have preyed upon Egypt; and they would take care that the adviser upon public works should be in every case distinct from the person who benefits by their construction. The actual terms of the contracts require the scrutiny of men of integrity and capacity. It is admitted by contractors themselves that they charge far more than the fair amount for their work because the conditions of contracts are so unnecessarily and absurdly onerous that they are compelled to make extra charges to protect themselves against possible loss; so that, one way or another, Egypt is the loser. An official of high rank said to us that the great want in Egypt is a body of high-class Europeans, not those who compete with each other to make money, and put pressure upon the Khedive, but men like our Indian officials, who have done so much to raise the tone of the native races.

"The principal source of the revenue and of the wealth of Egypt is the land. Agriculture here is almost independent of seasons, but it is dependent upon widely extended, laborious, and costly systems of irrigation. Where these are wanting, the land quickly relapses into desert. Where these are supplied, as in Upper Egypt by the Bahr Yussuf and the Bahr Ibrahim, and more to the east by the Sweet-water Canal to Ismaïlia and Suez, whole tracts of land are brought into cultivation. It is necessary, therefore, that irrigation should be carried on completely and economically, that drainage should accompany it for the purpose of washing the salt out of the subsoil, and that