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Area and Population.

The present boundaries are : on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pashalik of Tripoli ; and, reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 64,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés. Population about two millions, but no proper census has ever been taken. The majority of the population consists of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles with about 60,000 Jews. The French population at the end of 1901 numbered 38,889, of whom 14,688 were soldiers or sailors. The foreign population on January 1, 1901, was officially returned at 82,667, of whom 67,420 were Italian, 12,056 Anglo-Maltese, and 3,191 of various nationalities.

The capital, the city of Tunis, including suburbs, has a population estimated now at about 250,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, Negroes, and Jews, with 40,000 Europeans (12,490 French). By means of the canal, which was opened in 1893, Tunis is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels.

The bulk of the population is Mohammedan under the Sheik-al-Islam, and the revenue from the " Habus " lands, like that from the " Wakf " lands in Egypt, is applied to religious, educational, and charitable purposes. There are about 35,000 Roman Catholics, under the ministration of the Archbishop of Carthage, the Bishops of Bizerta and Sfax, and about 25 other clergymen. The Greek Church (400), the French Protestants, and the English Church are also represented, and there are 23 English Protestant missionaries at work.

Within the Regency in 1905 the schools were 1 " lycée " for boys, 1 " lycée " for girls, 2 colleges, a school of technical arts, 68 boys' schools (primary), 41 girls' ditto, 41 for both sexes, 20 private schools, of which 14 " lay." At the end of 1904 there were 20,377 pupils of whom 8,239 were girls. Of the total, 4,745 were French, 2,959 Mussulman, 4,747 Jewish, 5,792 Italian, 1,826 Maltese. In the Great Mosque at Tunis there is a Mohammedan university. In the city are 96 and in the interior 1,328 Mussulman primary schools, some of them assisted by Government funds. The Alawi college contains a normal school with 125 pupils, and a primary school with 440 pupils. The Carnot *Lycée* for secondary instruction had, in 1903, 660 pupils, mostly French or Jewish. Many private schools have recently sprung up at Tunis and Sfax. The abolition of congregational teaching decreed in France has been extended to the Regency as regards French children. The Italian Government and certain Italian societies still maintain Italian schools at Tunis and other large towns.

A department dealing with the arts and antiquities of Tunisia has been formed under French and Tunisian officials, and a national museum has been established near Tunis.