

HUNGARY

Budapest Friday November 9, 1906.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. IV. No 24.

Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

MINERAL WATERS in Hungary are plentiful, such as several kinds of *sour waters*, *chalybeate*, *iron-vitrol*, *cookingsalt*, *glaubersalt*, — *bittersalt*, — *sulphureous*, *iodine*- and neutral (both cold and hot) springs.

From the *Geological* point of view the chief components of our mountains are partly granite, upon which rest chrySTALLIZED slate formations, and partly a group of mesozoic formations followed by tertiary strata. — Especially worthy of notice is the wide diffusion of the *Carpathian sand-stone*, still more of the *trachyte* which, as regards the mineral system, so characteristically distinguishes the Carpathians from the Alps, a mountain range which in so many other points agree with them. The paleozoic formations seldom occur; so much the more frequent are the mesozoic strata, which form the border of mountains composed of granite and crystallized slate, or form the foundation of long ranges of mountains. In some places there are rows of hills of tertiary formation. The surface is generally covered with diluvium on which the lower strata in some places, especially on the tops of the hills, break through.



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS MARIE CZIRÁKY.

and alluvial deposits which are in some parts only a few meters deep, but in others of unknown thickness. To this belongs the vegetable mould of the Tiszahát and of the so called Bányás, whose fertility is so celebrated, but on the other hand also the shifting sand which occupies large tracks, especially between the Danube and the Tisza without, however, rendering them wholly incapable of cultivation. The deposits in the Alföld are for the most part of great value in agriculture and form a secure foundation for the prosperity of which the inhabitants of that

Modern deposits are spread partly along the course and valleys of rivers, partly spread over smaller or larger extent of ground in the form of shifting sand. In some places lime-tuff occurs which seems to have been deposited by springs containing lime in solution. Both in the great and little Hungarian plain it is only on the borders that neogen strata makes its appearance to any height, whereas in the interior it is only to be found as isolated islands. The central portion of the great Hungarian plain is for the most part covered with diluvial

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,

VIII. CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum.
England and America 16 crowns.

Telephone 89—52. Single copy 60 fillér.



PROCESSION OF THE FUNERAL OF FRANCIS RÁKÓCZI II, ON THE WAY FROM THE RAILWAY STATION TO THE CATHEDRAL KASSA, NOV. 29, 1906.

vast territory may boast. *The climate* of Hungary is in accordance with its geographical position, a moderately continental climate. Three types may, however, be distinguished, that of the *mountain districts*, that of the *Alföld*, and on the extreme western border — at Fiume — more or less developed, that of the *sea-coast*.

The climate of the mountain district prevails in the northern and eastern range of the Carpathians, not however to an extreme extent, in as much as the height of the hills is on the whole but moderate. On the interior of the country these border mountains have a very favourable influence, as the uninterrupted range keeps out the cold winds of the north, whereas the warm winds of the south can find their way with scarcely any obstacle, over the whole country.

(To be continued.)



Special Interview with Sir Albert Rollit.

YES! this was my first visit to Budapest except in the Orient Express which whirled me through to and from Constantinople.

I believe you are late President of the London Chamber of Commerce and of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom and have been an active member of Parliament for one of the constituencies of London?

Yes! for twenty years I have also been President of the Hull Chamber of Commerce.

And what are your impressions of Budapest, for your commercial experience must make them valuable?

Our visit, as representing the English Chamber of Commerce, was most instructive — a very happy combination of business and pleasure — especially pleasure. To the light, bright, beautiful, bountiful

Budapest charmingly lends itself, and our hosts did everything to make us enjoy ourselves.

Their hospitality is unbounded; hospitality must have become an emotion in the great and open hearts of the people. Ever since they captured, at the battle of Kolin, what I have seen in the National Museum — those emblems of hospitality — the knife, fork and spoon of Frederick the Great. The great Magyar nation has united Culture and Commerce and as President of the Milan Exhibition, I greatly admired the Hungarian exhibits in the Decorative Arts and the skill and speed with which they were replaced when destroyed by fire, a thing which, as a juryman, I shall not forget.

What do you think of the prospects of Hungarian Commerce? That great master of expression in our English tongue, Count Apponyi, said at one of the banquets offered us, that the source of British prosperity was that the sea washed all our shores. Well the sea does similar service to Hungary. It so happens that as a member of my shipping firm of Bailey and Leetham, I have long had large business connection with the Adriatic, especially with the ports of Fiume, Trieste and Venice and may I add under the most friendly and pleasant relations with the great Adria Company. And in my opinion one of the features of the XX. Century will be the mercantile resurrection of the Adriatic, which is already progressing.

The 15th century saw the ancient overland route from the East of Europe replaced after Vasco da James voyage round the cape to India by the oversea route, and this made England the Emporium and distributing centre for Europe; now the Suez Canal has restored the overland routes and the Adriatic Ports and Genoa and the Italian Cities are reviving their trade, as are the old Hanse towns and Hamburg and Antwerp. Hence Fiume and Hungary must prosper, especially if developed by inland navigation. Milan, it is said, is to be made a port; why not Hungarian towns, and even Budapest? Hungarian enterprise is equal to the task.

And our visit has shewn us many and great object lessons. Knowledge is the basis of business, and we have learned much here. As I have said they have United commerce and culture, intelligence, through education, with art and refinement they have made not merely wealth, but the welfare of the people, the objective of their political economy. The makers of the modern city may say with Augustus Caesar «We found Budapest of brick, we have built it of marble». And they have rightly engraved the makers of their city in marble and bronze. Budapest is a city of statues and yet no one can share the cynicism of the old Greeks who said. «I would rather men should not ask why there was no statue of me, than why there was. Hence Budapest is a most attractive city. It has wisely applied the principle that the State and the Municipality may rightly do those things which they can do better and cheaper than the individuals. Thus they have State railways, which it would cost England more than £ 1,000,000,000 now to acquire; their city has the prime necessities of life in purity and plenty — pure air, through stately streets and spaces, with public and private buildings which make Budapest a city of Palaces; pure water in which they leave London far behind and equal some of our great provincial Municipalities; a supply of electric energy which has made them the pioneers in surface and underground electric railways and the lightest and brightest capital in Europe.

The Commercial Department of State, (originally administered by one whom, I am proud to call my old friend, Mr. Francis Kossuth, in which, they set an example to England in having a Cabinet Minister of Commerce and Industry. They have also a National Theatre in which we shall not forget the presentation of a National Opera «Lachme», the scene of which is laid in the British Empire and which presented the British army on the stage, delicate attentions to detail which occurred throughout our visit.

Then all this has pleased the Chamber of Commerce people?

Most certainly, and to myself, as a municipalist, it has been pleasant to see the conditions of life so largely equalised and life itself made more worth to all, through municipal administration which makes its approach to the ideal state of the ancient philosopher, where the rich are not too rich, nor the poor too poor.

Do you think the visit and that of the Eighty Club will promote good feeling between Hungary and Britain?

The good feeling already exists, the name of Kossuth has always been popular in England and Count Apponyi has made a great reputation by his mastery of expression in our language. But I hope even more will be accomplished through greater knowledge of intercourse of different nationalities and that our commercial people may be even more



THE REMAINS OF FRANCIS RÁRÖCZI II, ON THE WAY TO ST. STEPHEN'S BASILICA, BUDAPEST. NOV 28, 1906.

interested in the trade and commerce and development of the vast resources of Hungary. I may also say it is well for England to have such a staunch and sympathetic friend as Hungary in Central and Eastern Europe — that sympathy is mutual and deep.

But above all such visits and intercourse as ours make for international peace and good will. It is too much to hope that internationalism will end wars but greater knowledge will certainly reduce the chances of wars. Commerce is peace and peace is Commerce. The Chambers of Commerce have been the pioneers and pavers of the way through the Ententes Cordiales and Treaties of Arbitration. Perpetual peace may not come yet; but it is nevertheless true that you may do many things with bayonets — except sit on them. Cromwell said «a man-of-war is the best ambassador», we say men of peace are the best ambassadors. God be thanked, Internationalism is growing. National Civilisation and laws and tribunals were only evolved through long ages; it took centuries to institute them, for civil wars, and ordeals by battle and fire and by sword and by combat and by the duel and the process is not even yet complete, but even if slowly, yet as surely international laws will in the end prevail, though at the moment, the barbaric North Sea outrage may have made the foundation of the Hague Tribunal appear ridiculous. And thus it is that we have a sure and

certain hope of the blessed time when peace on earth and good will among men will replace racial hatred; when the animosities shall perish and the humanities only be eternal; when the force of right shall supplant even the right of force; when the barriers shall fall down between nation and nation and be set up only between right and wrong; when, on the bright dawn of that better day, we shall see:

«The sheathed sword fall,
And Peace, an Angel fold her golden wings,
And Commerce, smiling, call.»



English Impression of Hungary.

THE LONDON Financial News has published a very interesting article on Hungary. It runs: Social intercourse between Nations is essential for the development of the commercial relations between one country and another, and certainly there is much need for a better and more intimate acquaintance between Great Britain and Hungary. Very few English people have an idea of the picturesque beauty of Hungary, or they would visit that country in preference to many other distant lands. Few too are acquainted with the vast resources of that nation, which could be largely developed in the interest of both countries. The frequent visits of the English



DEPUTATIONS AT THE FUNERAL OF FRANCIS RÁRÓCZI II, BUDAPEST. NOV. 28, 1906.

people to Hungary, can only tend to good results, and ought to be cultivated as much as possible.

The Hungarians are a courteous race, and every Englishman who partakes of the lavish hospitality of the country will naturally interest his friends on his

delivered on the occasion of the visit of the deputation of the English Chambers of Commerce, his Excellency explained the advantages offered and the large monetary concessions granted by the Hungarian Government to manufacturers who may estab-



WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF FRANCIS RÁKÓCZI II, AT THE CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, BUDAPEST. NOV. 28, 1906.

return home. Every opportunity should therefore be taken to attract English visitors to Hungary. There are many occasions which would lend themselves for Hungarians to invite large bodies of English visitors to Hungary, such as the opening of the Agricultural Museum, one of the finest institutions of its kind in the world. This could be made so as to invite not only the members of the Royal agricultural Society of Great Britain, but numerous other bodies interested in viniculture and produce. The opening of the New Palace of Fine Art would give another opportunity to invite all those interested in art and crafts.

Regarding the visit to Budapest of the deputation from the English Chambers of Commerce, it was of a purely commercial character, and the very semblance of its being a demonstration of sympathy on the part of the English people was impossible. It must be borne in mind that the greater number of the English members did not come direct from England, but from the Italian Exhibition, where they had been attending an International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, and it suited many of its members to take advantage of invitations to Budapest, to Belgrade, Prague, and other commercial centres, and so combine business with pleasure.

In the very able speech which M. Francis Kossuth

delivered on the occasion of the visit of the deputation of the English Chambers of Commerce, his Excellency explained the advantages offered and the large monetary concessions granted by the Hungarian Government to manufacturers who may estab-

lish factories in Hungary, and he expressed his astonishment that the English, who engage in industrial enterprise in many parts of the world, should in this respect have neglected Hungary. M. Kossuth further pointed out how lucrative such enterprises might prove. It is sincerely to be hoped that the deputation of the English Chambers of Commerce returning from Hungary, fresh from the memory of the generous hospitality they enjoyed there, and impressed by the sincere desire of the conscientious Minister of Commerce to open closer relations with Great Britain, will urge every effort to make known the recommendations of M. Kossuth, and so contribute towards the realisation of his patriotic and practical suggestions. In Hungary, as his Excellency so correctly stated, there is plenty of scope for English business enterprise. Transylvanian mines are rich in ore, and there are a great many openings, not only in textiles, but in numerous other branches of commerce, and in the manufacture of all articles connected with agriculture. Both the Hungarian Government and English capitalists would do well to bear these possibilities in mind and take advantage of a favourable opportunity to develop such trade relations. A great deal, however, remains to be done before such a desirable scheme could be accomplished.

First and most important of all, political tranquillity must prevail in Hungary; for English people

who, even during the long period of harmony which has existed between Austria and Hungary, have fought shy of Hungarian securities, from fear of the complications that might take place on the demise of the Emperor-King, whom they revere, and in whom they have the utmost confidence, naturally feel alarmed at recent political events. Until matters are quite settled, there is always the fear of English people neglecting the Hungarian commercial and financial market. In the meantime everything should be done on the part of the Hungarian Government to encourage intercourse between England and Hungary, not by way of political discussions and speeches that are likely to do harm to the idea, but

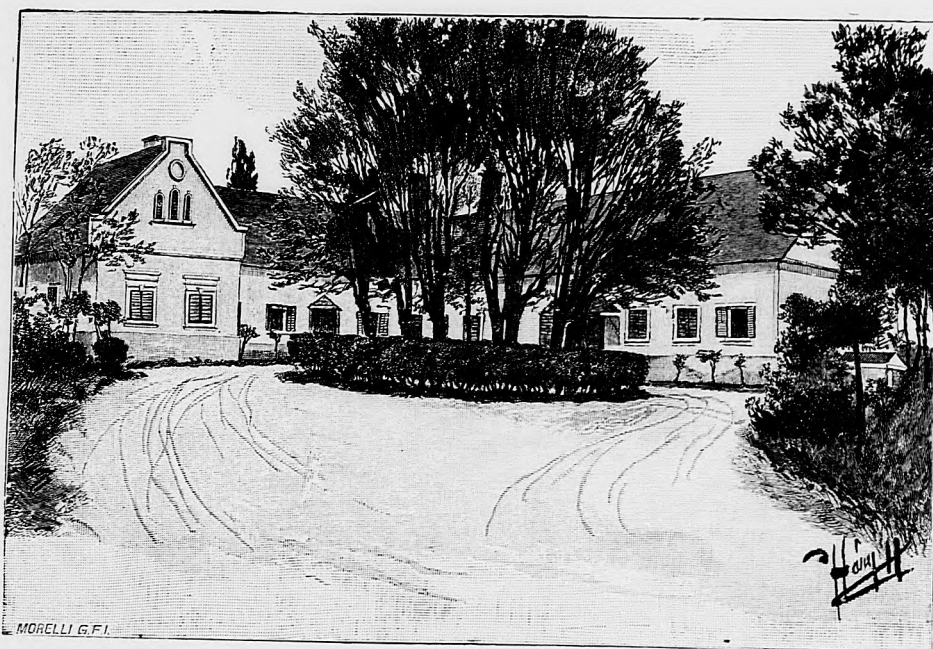
The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÓLYOM FEKETE.

XXXVIII.

THERE WERE two ways of restoring peace to our country: either a German alliance against the Turks, or a Turkish alliance against the Germans. Beset by a thousand foes Martinuzzi preserved the unity and integrity of the country, chafing and restraining both these formidable enemies.

We see him receive from crowned heads



ONCE THE HOME OF FRANCIS DEÁK AT KEHIDA.

rather by doing all that is possible to familiarise the British public with the vast resources of the country. To this «Hungary» is an excellent medium. As a means of furthering this aim there should be organised from time to time, in London, in halls hired for the purpose, exhibitions of Hungarian agricultural and industrial products, as a step prior to the permanent establishment of a branch of the Agricultural and Commercial Museum. Further, there should be held, at Budapest itself a series of exhibitions of English arts and crafts and other industries, which would not only familiarise Hungarians with British products, but could not fail to draw numerous visitors from England to Hungary.

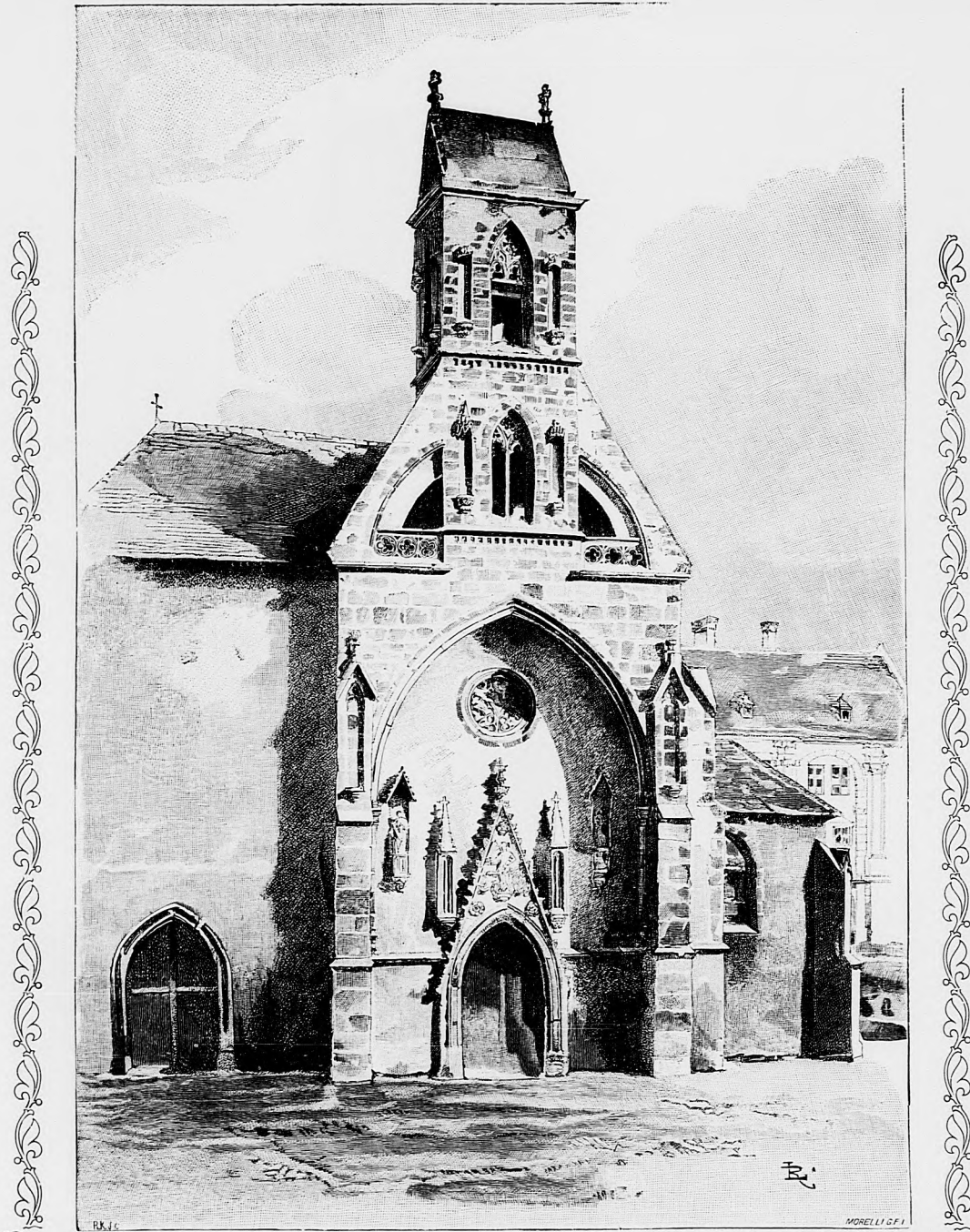
Stylish and beautiful Christmas and New Year cards, private greeting cards and a large assortment of artistic Pictorial cards of the latest issue to be had from Béla Szénássy Budapest, IV., Ferenciek-tere 9. Earliest inspection invited.

«Hungary» is interesting and informing. Inland subscription 14 crowns, Foreign 16 crowns per annum post free.

homage and congratulation, outwit conciliate or awe the wildest German and Turkish diplomats and raise his country at once to a sudden, yet acknowledged eminence. We look to the amazing benefits, Martinuzzi conferred upon his country. We ask for his means and see but his own ability. His enemies revolt, encouraged by Rodolph, the Hungarian king, but Martinuzzi reestablishes law and order and is torn to pieces. One day of the military misrule of Basta, that followed is sufficient to avenge his memory and to vindicate his character from every calumny and misinterpretation. When he was dead, he was bitterly regretted, his invincible spirit and the resources of his genius supplying his country with the best means of surmounting many of the difficulties in which it was involved and his loss at this crisis seemed to leave Hungary at once without any solace and support. But his institutions and provisions survived him, his policy in respect

of Transylvania being strictly followed by all the independent sovereigns of this country. The moral of his life is vast and solemn, it addresses itself to nations. It proclaims, that to be great

Corvinus' widow, the beautiful Beatrice di Frangipanni, who soon afterwards married George, Margrave of Brandenburg, at whose side she led a very unhappy life. A great sorrow befell



THE ANCIENT ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL AT KASSA NOW RESTORED.

and free, a People must trust not to individuals, but to themselves — that there is no sudden leap from servitude to liberty — that it is to institutions and not to men, that we must look for reforms, that last beyond the hour.

The fourth proprietor of the castle was John

her in the sudden death of her children, a blow she did not survive long, her husband securing to himself on her decease her rich inheritance. He soon however squandered away all the estates and left the castle of Vajda-Hunyad for Anspach, taking with him the rich and interes-



HOMEWARD BOUND FISHER.

ting documents of the Hunyadi family. From George of Brandenburgh the castle passed into the possession of the then noblest branch of the family Török de Enyéng, whence without break or flaw in the direct line of heritage it descended to Bálint de Török, during whose lifetime scarcely one year elapsed without one or more incursions into Turkish territory. The results did not correspond with the magnificence of the preparations and these brilliant expeditions too, often evaporated in mere border-forays. Bálint de Török's individual feats of prowess are commemorated in the romantic ballads of the time. Bálint Török, though a Protestant was Ferdinand I-s faithful partizan, Zápolya therefore sent Emeri Czibák against Török, residing then in the castle of Vajda-Hunyad which was forcibly entered and pillaged by the barbarous soldiers. Thus under Bálint Török de Enyéng the fortress sustained its first attack and was ruined by conflagration. The restoration of the castle however took place in the same year. At the court of Bálint Török de Enyéng, lived Sebastian Tinódy, the last epic bard and the faithful chronicler of con-

temporaneous history. The loyalty of the chronicler reduces him often to swollen panegyric, he however frequently imparts to his narrative and poems a generous glow of sentiment, raising it far above the lifeless details of ordinary history and occasionally even to positive eloquence. His much beloved master Bálint de Török passed his last days in Galatea in sad confinement and his faithful attendant, the last epic bard, was allowed in his old age to beg from place to place, till at length he met with a heroic death at the battle of Esztergom.

The successors of Bálint de Török in possession of the fortress of Vajda-Hunyad were his sons John and Francis, the former, notorious for his valour, attacked the Turkish army sent against Martinuzzi in the environs of Déva and beat it to the dust, taking thus his revenge on the Turks for the untimely death of his father.

John de Török caused his unfaithful wife Barbara de Balassa to be executed in the courtyard of Vajda-Hunyad, her bones being yet visible in the museum of the castle. During the life time of John's son Stephen, Michael Vajda ruthlessly burnt a part of the castle to the ground with an unparalleled wantonness of outrage. Stephen de Török bartered the castle for a sum amounting to 100,000 fls. to Gabriel de Bethlen. Báthory however the Transylvanian sovereign, notorious for his numerous romantic adventures, caused Bethlen to exchange Vajda-Hunyad for Nagy-Enyed and gave the former to Mr. Dengelegy, alias Catherine de Török; on whose death its possession reverted to Gabriel de Bethlen.

(To be continued.)



Topical Notes

Death of Archduke Otto.

WITH REGRET we announce the death of His Royal Highness, Otto Francis Joseph Charles Louis, who passed away on November 1st at his cottage in Währing, Vienna. He was born in Graz on April 21st 1865, son of H. R. H. Charles Louis, (died May 19th 1896.) second brother of His Majesty King Francis Joseph. He married Princess Marie Josefa, daughter of the late King George of Saxony, in Dresden. Archduke Otto — as he was

popularly known — was a nephew of our King, and having many friends and admirers in this country, spent much of his time in Hungary.

He was buried in the Royal Vault in the Capucine Church on November 6th and besides the members of the Hungarian Cabinet, Mr. Julius Justh, President of the House of Commons and other notabilities of the Hungarian aristocracy were present at his funeral.

*

The Minister of Commerce Francis Kossuth has appointed Mr Herman Sasvári, former secretary of the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum, and also Julius Pirnitzer, correspondent of the same institute Vice Directors in recognition of their valued services. Mr Sasvári has for the last 16 years held a high position in the Museum and well merits this distinction conferred on him through his great sense of duty and his cordial manner towards business circles. His contributions to French, German and Hungarian papers are well known and carry great weight.

*

The jury have now given the awards to the exhibitors at the Milan exhibition and Hungary has come in for a very fair share, the following of which will give an idea of the progress in Hungarian industry. In some groups Hungary has even exceeded the expectations of all. The art class stands most conspicuous.

For *land traffic and workmans benefits* 16. First prizes, 3 Diplomas of Honour, and 4 Gold medals. For *sea and river traffic* 2 First class Diplomas of Honour, 1 Diploma and 1 Gold medal, *Hygenic* 2 First Class Diplomas. *Silk Cultivation* 1 First Class Diploma of Honour. *Art industry* 36 First Class Diplomas of Honour, 35 Diplomas of Honour, 65 Gold medals, 48 Silver medals, 12 Bronze medals, and 12 Highly commended. *Agricultural*

Machines 1 Grand Diploma of Honour. Seven of the exhibitors were *Hors concours*.

*

There is to be a Shorthand and Typewriting competition at Szeged next year also an international exhibition of Shorthand Under Count Albert Apponyi's Minister of Religion and Public instruction, auspices. Besides voting 10,000 crowns for this purpose, half fares are to be issued for intending competitors.

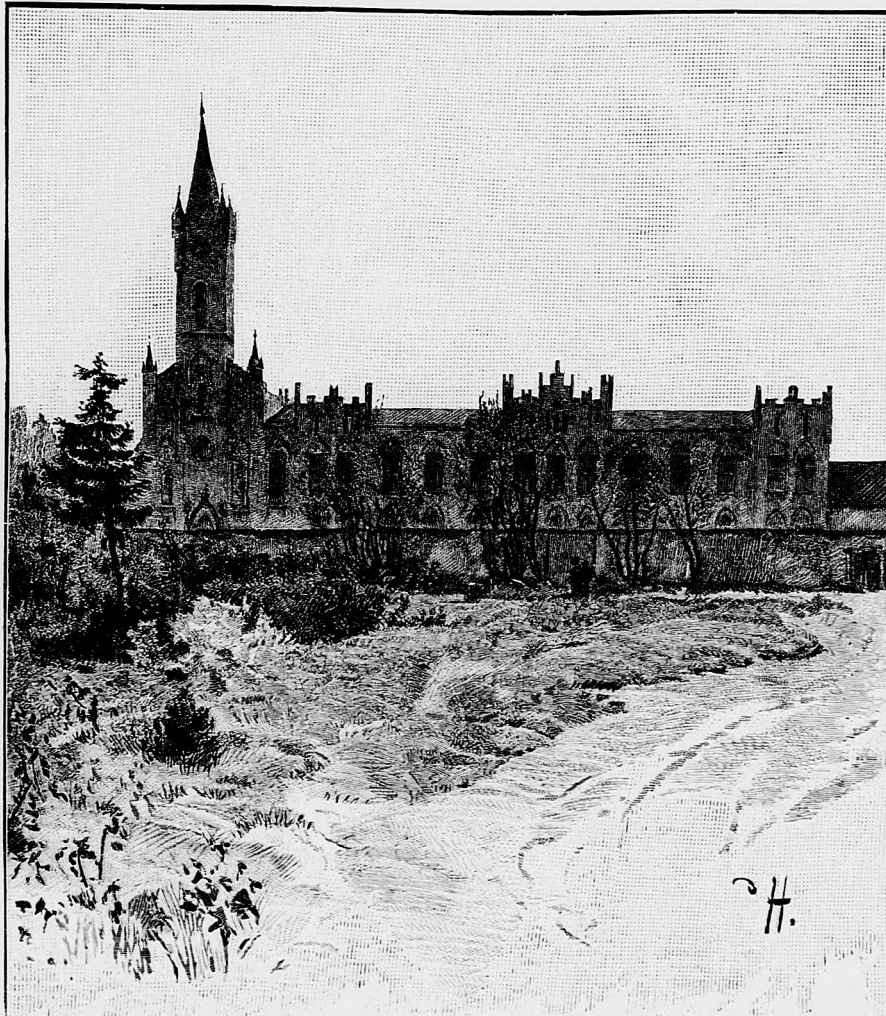
*

Aristocratic promoters of industrial trade. As we have heard a new brewery has been established at Nagy Mihály as a limited Company with a capital of 700,000 crowns. The promoters include Count Julius Andrássy, Count Dyonis Andrássy, Count Alexander Sztáray, Count Andrew Hadik-Barkóczy. The president of the company is Count Alexander Sztáray.

*

Christmas Exhibition.

The Tulip Society are making an exhibition for Home industry and Mr M. Nagy has sent out a circular requesting all those interested to give all



THE SO-CALLED ENGLISH YOUNG LADIE'S CONVENT, VESZPRÉM.

possible information as to the aim of the exhibition and of the means to realize the best value for the articles.

*

Winter Art Exhibition.

The society of arts is busy in organising their winter exhibition in the art pavilion. The Hungarian artists have sent such a large quantity of works of art that the jury is occupied for days with the selection of the most fitting. From the northern artists the first works which have arrived are those of the Swedes with altogether 98 pictures and 31 sculptures, by 36 painters and 11 sculptors. Besides this they have also sent 14 carpets (half silk embroidered).

These pictures will be hung by Mr A. Schultzberg, who will shortly arrive in Budapest. These works will occupy the first room of the pavilion. The works of the Norwegians, of the Finns and of the Danes are detained by shipping difficulties.

*

Our Bookshelf.

The student of Criminology is indebted to Prof. Béla de Földes M. P. of Budapest for a critical and statistical essay entitled «The Criminal», an article which made its appearance in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, England. Mr Földes has evidently devoted his time to investigating the moral and political circumstances which are so often connected with crime, and he finds invariably some explanation of those criminal acts upon which international crime statistics are based.

Special stress is laid upon the influence of sex, particularly in the case of female crime. Other sections of the essay deal with «Age», «Civil Condition», «Food and Alcohol», «Migration», «Instruction», «Religion», «Occupation», and «Politics». Its chief value lies in the numerous quotations it contains of which we will publish some in our next issue.

*

Chrysanthemum Exhibition.

The National Gardening Society has arranged an exhibition in the old exchange building that was opened on November 8th.

On entering the exhibition the visitor received an impression of entering a fairy land. If we consider that nearly 300 different varieties of these flowers are exhibited we may form some idea of the picture it presented and how interesting must the view of this enormous crown of flowers have been. The arrangement of the flowers could not have been placed better to improve the effect and the floor was spread with beautiful coloured flowers adding magnificence to the scene.

Especially beautiful were the «King of Japan,

Madam Roger, Godefroy», Mary Calvat, Western King, Queen of Portugal.

The Chrysanthemum was introduced into Europe from Japan, before half a century and found its way first to France and England. Since 20 years the gardeners here have dedicated special attention to the cultivation of this flower and now we have succeeded, from the small white flower, to produce



SORTING THE PEACHES BEFORE DELIVERY.

the present wonderful variety. The exhibition is under the patronage of Dr. Darányi Agriculture Minister, Mr. Gustav Emich is the president, and the arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Stephen Molnár.

*

Hungarian Export to S. Africa.

In the Library of the Royal Hungarian Commercial Museum on Tuesday November 6th, a conference was held, reviewing our export to S. Africa, under the presidency of Dr. Julius Kovács K. C. and Director. The great room was quite full with the repre-

sentatives of the largest houses and other interested public. The Director opened the conference and said that we have several Hungarian Business men in Africa who have already established a very fair connection between the two countries.

After Mr. Otto Leader, D'Ellavaux, Imperial and Royal Consul in S. Africa given an account of the progress of Hungary's relations, he referred to the

Co-operation in Hungary.

By Count JOSEPH MAILATH, Member of the House of Magnates.

NOT MUCH advance was made in the sixties and seventies. A few societies of a different order sprang up here and there, marked by no uniformity or common union, nor had they any connection with one another. People at that time did not realise the difference between joint-stock and co-operative enterprise. The Hungarian law of 1875 at length taught people to distinguish, by providing a legal definition of co-operation.

However, even as a law the measure of 1875 was faulty. It limited neither the number of shares to be taken up by one person, nor the interest on capital. The consequence was that a fair proportion of the societies formed under it drifted back into jointstock organisation. The spirit of co-operation was not yet understood. And co-operation, urgently needed as it was, continued in the slough of despond. Nobody really cared to take it up. The upper classes held aloof.

The effect of this was not slow in showing itself. The wrong men were placed at the head of co-operative societies, and led them into failure and bankruptcy.

Again, co-operative societies were made, by usurers finding the capital, to serve as a mask for usury. We have still got such societies. But their number is steadily decreasing.

The table on next page shows how in this comparatively early period co-operative credit banks developed. The figures, unfortunately, are not quite exact, but they come pretty near the mark.

There was little sign of progress in this.

However, there was an important new departure made on co-operative lines in another direction, the creation of a co-operative system of mortgage credit. The Hungarian Parliament in 1848, when legislative power was still altogether in the hands of great landlords, did itself honour by decreeing the end of serfdom, with no motive except humane feeling to prompt the step. No compensation or redemption was claimed from the ex-serfs, and the consequence was, that the landowners, losing unpaid labour and gaining nothing in return, found themselves in serious embarrassment. Failing unpaid labour, they must provide themselves with more working capital. However, at that time there was but little capital laid up in Hungary, and there were few financial institutions, if any, to help. However, money there must be, or the land must go out of cultivation. In the end a new device was hit upon.

In 1858 the National Hungarian Agricultural Society took the matter in hand, and in 1862, on its initiative, the Hungarian Land Credit Bank was called into being to serve as a great national mortgage bank.

consequences of the S. African war and has shown that the import to Cape Colony has greatly improved since 1898 from 15 to 19 million pounds and the number of commercial licenses has increased from 8700 to 14,600. He illustrated with examples the result of the Hungarian industry and explained the arrangements which could promote their export. After this he related the most important articles which can be exported to great advantage, and asked those present their wishes about S. African export. The conference lasted till 8 p. m.

It is without question co-operative. It raised a capital at once of 3,354,000 crowns, subscribed by 209 founders, all of them large landowners, who paid down one-tenth of the amount in cash and gave promissory notes for the balance. The capital thus subscribed was to be repaid as the reserve fund increased. Out of the money so raised, and to be subsequently increased, the bank was, according to its articles of association, to make advances on agricultural real property at a moderate rate of interest, up to half the ascertained value of the property, repaying itself gradually by a sinking fund. The system, shaped on the model of the Prussian *Landschaften*, is genuinely co-operative, because all the proprietors stand together, pledging all their property in common as security. The system of administration is also co-operative. Both founders, i. e., so to speak, shareholders, and mortgagors (debtors), have votes in the general meetings, the debtors directly, if their loan amount to 100,000 crowns; indirectly, by the election of representatives, if the loan be smaller. The principle of co-operation in this application succeeded brilliantly, providing the very cheapest money to be obtained on the security pledged, but people naturally turned their thoughts to its application on other ground. Up to the close of 1903 the Land Credit Bank advanced no less than 662,500,000 crowns on mortgage, and in addition 74,100,000 crowns for improvement purposes. It never lends below 2000 crowns in one loan. The majority of loans are much larger, exceeding 100,000 crowns. The success was so marked that in 1879 another similar Land Credit Bank was formed on the same model, for small proprietors, bearing the name of the Small Farmers' National Credit Bank. The State endowed the bank with a loan of one million crowns granted free of interest. The balance of the capital was made up as in the other case, by shares (upon which interest was limited to 5 per cent.) taken up by «founders». The lowest loan to be made was to be 600 crowns. However, in 1902 the limit was reduced to 300 crowns. The bank had, at the end of 1903, 56,000,000 crowns outstanding in mortgage loans. One half of these loans keep within the limit of 2000 crowns, and only very few exceed 5000 crowns each. The bank is therefore without question a *bonâ fide* small proprietors' bank. Both these banks enjoy a certain amount of State protection in the shape of privileges facilitating recovery.

Co-operation had now so far proved its utility, that it might well be applied to other uses, such as

generally are considered to deserve the name of co-operation. The next co-operative institution formed was the Budapest Central Co-operative Creamery, which on the initiative of the Agricultural Ministry, was founded in 1883 by 51 members, who among them took up 116 shares of 800 crowns each. The members are all tolerably large proprietors, whose properties are situated within the proximity of the

capital, and who regularly send their milk to the creamery. The creamery proved a success. By the end of the year 1903 the number of its members had risen to 83 with 431 shares, and the milk delivered in the year amounted to 12 million litres.

Almost contemporaneously a few co-operative vinegrowers' societies were formed after the model of those on the Ahr and the Moselle, but they proved very short-lived. Otherwise co-operation remained inactive in its application to agriculture.

However, some distributive stores sprang into existence to lead for the most part a troubled and short life. So things went on until about the middle

of the eighties. Co-operation had shown its mettle, it had tried its power on varied ground; but it remained confined in its application to a narrow sphere. It never spread out into the main agricultural district of the wide Hungarian plains. One great hindrance to its advance was the unfortunate want of capital and of credit.

(To be continued.)



Labour Legislation and Social Reform in Hungary.

Paper read by His Excellency Francis de Kossuth, Royal Hungarian Minister of Commerce, at the Conference held on the 24th Sept. 1906 on the occasion of the visit of the «Eighty Club» to Hungary.

I SHALL attempt to sketch, in great outlines, the labour legislation and social reform carried out in Hungary, i. e. legislation concerning the protection of women and children in factories, the hours of young workers, arbitration between employer and employed, the observance of Sunday rest by our industries, compulsory insurance against loss of wages through sickness, compensation for injuries to workmen and all other labour questions.

After a depression of her trade for many centuries, Hungary did not begin to show signs of an industrial regeneration until the time of Louis Kossuth; and simultaneously, in 1840, the First Hungarian Factories Act was passed the, provisions



H. R. H. ARCHDUKE OTTO †

of which are as follows: Children under twelve can be employed in such trades only as do not endanger their health and physical development.

All young workers between the ages of 12 and 16 may not work more than nine hours a day, the working day to include at least one hour's break.

Ordinary labourers must be paid weekly: 8 days' notice must be given to ordinary and skilled labourers, except in cases where a special contract exists.

In 1872 a further law was enacted, dealing with the same questions, extending and modifying the provisions of the Act of 1840. This Act forbids the employment of children under 12 and divides the «under-age» hands into two classes. Those between the ages of 12 and 14 may only work 8 hours a day; while those between the ages of 14 and 16 may be employed for 10 hours, it being stipulated, however, that neither of the above classes may be employed in any trade injurious health and physical development.

Children under 14 may not be employed for night work (i. e. between the hours of 9. p. m. and 5. a. m.); and even in the case of hands belonging to the second class (14—16) the Act provides 1) that night work is allowable only in such trades as require uninterrupted activity, and 2) that only one half of the daily maximum of 10 hours shall be spent in night work.

These provisions of the Act were repealed by a Bill projected by Government and passed by Parliament in 1884. By the enactments of the same a boy under the age of 12 cannot be apprenticed, all apprentices being engaged by special agreement to be ratified in the presence of the competent authorities. Where the number of apprentices amounts to 50, the community is bound to open a school for apprentices, to be attended by the same for at least 7 hours a week, for the observance of which rule the employer is responsible. An apprentice cannot be employed for more hours a day than the «under-age» hands, viz: between the ages of 12 and 14 for 6 hours, over 14 but under 16 years of age, for 10 hours a day. In class I. (12—14) night work is forbidden, in class II. (14—16) allowable only for a period not exceeding one half of the working day.

Neither the Act of 1872 nor that of 1884 restricts the «liberty of contract» of workmen; but both stipulate for the following periods of rest, viz: half an hour in the forenoon, one hour at noon and half an hour in the afternoon.

The conditions for the ending of any such contracts are left to be decided by mutual agreement between the contracting parties, the only stipulation being that not less than 14 days' notice be presented.



MORELLI G.F. I.P.H.

THE BAKONY SWINEHERDS.

The Act of 1884 specially protects female labour in that it exempts women from work for a period of 4 weeks following confinement, without any suspension of the contract.

The laws of 1872 and 1884 deal with most questions concerning employment and labour in general, particularly safeguarding the workmen against unfair wage-deductions.

These laws may be called what is known in British Legislation as the Truck Acts. Both acts intend to prohibit the payment of wages otherwise than in current coin, and this principle is secured against infringement by a number of provisions, making illegal any agreement between the employer and workmen as to the place at which, or manner in which the wages shall be spent, and preventing the employer from supplying goods to his workmen on credit.

These clauses are directed, in close resemblance to the English Truck Acts, against the «tommy shop» system, where the employer compels his workmen to spend their wages at a shop kept by himself and on goods supplied at exorbitant prices. Exception to the general rule the issuing of «Johnny's banknotes» or cheques which are only taken for payment at the employers shops.

It leaves the breaking of the contract dependent upon the free consent of the parties concerned and stipulates only subsidiarily the term of notice of the agreement or contract to be fourteen days.

The Act of 1884 protects female labour and at the same time exempts them from their work for a term of 4 weeks after their confinement without their damaging the contract.

The Act further provides for arbitration between employer and employer in all cases of labour disputes.

To this end a Board of Arbitration, presided over by some delegate of the authorities and consisting of six representatives of the employers and six representing the workmen, drawn from the trade immediately concerned, is provided.

If the negotiations of the Board lead to no result, the industrial surveyor of the State is called upon to intervene and attempt to make peace.

(To be continued.)



Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Church of England.

THE ONLY SERVICES of the Church of England in Hungary are conducted by the S. P. G. Chaplain of Budapest, in the Hotel Hungaria at Budapest (by kind permission of the Manager), and in the Church at Tata-Tóváros (by permission of His Excellency Count Francis Eszterházy). Holy Communion is administered on the first, third and fifth Sundays of the month at 8.15 a. m., and on other Sundays after Morning Prayer, which commences at 10.30

every Sunday. During the winter months there is usually evening service at Tata-Tóváros at 4 p. m. on Sunday. — On the great Festivals and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged.

M. R. SHARP.

*

Reformed Church.

The Church Services in the English language conducted in connection with the United Free Church of Scotland Mission are held every Sunday at 11.15 a. m. in the Reformed Church, Hold-utca (beside the Cultusministerium). All who understand the language are made heartily welcome. Hungarian service is held on Sundays at 10 o'clock and the Ladies' Bible class at 4.30 in the large Hall, Hold-utca 17. On Wednesday the Ladies' Work Party meets at 5 o'clock, and Evangelistic Addresses or Lantern Lectures in the Hungarian and German languages are given at 7 o'clock in the same Hall. On Friday evenings at 7.30 Bible Lectures, also in Hungarian and German, are delivered in the hall, Erzsébet-körút 7.

V., Hold-u. 17.

JAS. T. WEBSTER.



Important notice for Tourists.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the increasing number of inquiries from the travelling public, «Hungary» has established a special Department for the use of English and Americans visiting this country.

A register is kept exclusively reserved for Hotels, Pensions, Schools, Business Houses etc. in all parts of Hungary.

Strangers are therefore invited to apply personally or by letter, when every information and assistance will be afforded them free of any charge whatever.

Address: The Information Office «HUNGARY» VIII. Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Telephone 89—52.

«Hungary» is published on every 1-st and 15-th of each month.

Copies of this paper can be perused by travellers at all the best Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants and Clubs.

Single copies may be obtained at all the Cigar Stores, Booksellers and Railway Stations.

Stranger's Guide to Budapest.

BRITISH CONSULATE. Váci-körút 26. 10 to 3. — American CONSULATE General. Mária-Valéria-u. 15/a. 9:30—12:30 P. M.

Depot of the British & Foreign Bible Society is at IV., Deák-tér 4. — Agent, Mr. C. Wiederkehr.

Depot of the Religious Tract Society of London is at V., Alkotmány-u. 15. — Superintendent, Rev. J. T. Webster.

The «Aranyvirág» (Golden Flower) Ivory Note Paper so favourably brought into use by Béla Szénássy. A box of this elegant note paper (50 papers and, 50 envelopes) is to be had for One Crown at Ferencziek-tere 9 (Kosuth Lajos street side), Budapest.

❧ NOTICE ❧

WITH THE present issue our readers will receive the last number of «Hungary». — The subscription for the year ending Nov. 30, 1906 having expired and in order that we may be able to carry on our cherished mission, we shall be grateful if our readers will kindly continue their patronage in the future and send in their further subscriptions by return of post.

*

Our Christmas number with beautiful coloured illustrations will appear on December 15. Orders should be sent in to the manager of «Hungary» as early as possible. Single copy 60 fillér (6 d.).

*

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

*

«Hungary» will be sent to subscribers **post free** for **14 Crowns**, England and America **13 Shillings and 4d per annum**, payable in advance. **Cheques, Post Office Orders or Postal Orders** should be made payable to the Publisher of «Hungary», and addressed VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. Telephone : 89—52.

*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1906 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** (13/4) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the manager of «Hungary»* VIII., Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest. — Teleph. : 89—52.



Branch Offices of "HUNGARY".

ENGLAND: Representative C. MAC DONALD *London* 9 Carleton Road, N.

Westend Agency MAY AND WILLIAMS, British and foreign news agents, 160, Piccadilly, *London W.*

AMERICA: JOHN SKOTTHY *New-York* Office 8 West 112th Street.

All application for Advertisements and Subscriptions should be made to the above addresses where all necessary information will be given.

Joseph Jetleb Ladies Hairdresser — Hölgyfodrász, Budapest, IV., Párisi-utca 2. English spoken.

The complete American modern office furniture Exhibition of Messrs. *Glogowski & Co. Budapest, Andrássy-ut 12.* is the talk of the town. Inspection invited.

Messrs **Rigler Stationers Limtd.** Their well known native speciality of superior quality *note paper* may be obtained at all good firms of Stationers. *Rigler's* book and stone-printing appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

Brachfeld F. Ő cs. és ap. kir. Felsője kamarai szállítója, cs. és kir. udv. szállító. A «Jockey Club»-hoz. Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 7. Különlegességek férfi-fehéreneműekben és minden divatcikkekben. First class English hosiery.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONVA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's City printing Co Ltd., at Bpest.

A legjobb és legcélszerűbb ruházati rendszer előkelő uraknak

Ifj. Deutsch Manó
ruhabérlete

Budapest, V. Erzsébet-tér 18., I. em.

A cég csakis a legfinomabb angol szövetekből készíti uriruhákat művészi kivitelben. Prospektus kívánatra.

ALASSA

gyógyszerész-féle

ugorkatej

gyors és bámulatos hatású
szépitő-szer

semmi ártalmas anyagot
nem tartalmaz.

2—3-szori bekenés után tiszta
fiatal arcuk lesz, szeplő, májfolt,
ránckok elmúlnak és szépségüket
megtarthatják, ápolhatják, növel-
hetik. Egy üveg ára 2 K.

Főszékhely: **Balassa Kornél**

Budapest,
Andrássy-út 47.



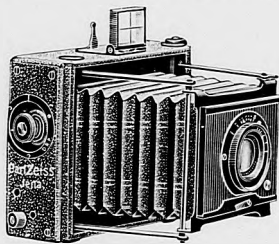
Művészi Clichék

készülnek HERBST SAMU
photochemigraphiai mű-
intézetében BUDAPEST,
VII., MIKSA-UTCZA 8.

Egy és többszínű illusz-
trációk kereskedelmi —
nyomatványokhoz, szép-
irodalmi és tudományos
munkákhoz.

Calderoni & Co. Budapest,

IV., ker., Váci-utca 1. szám.



Best assortment of photographie
Views and panoramas of Buda-
pest and the Danube Hungarian
Costumes. Portraits of Celebrities
and Beauties. Prisma binocles by
Zeiss, Busch and Goerz. Photo-
graphie Apparatus, Materials and
Chemicals of every description.
Dark room at disposal of Ama-
teurs free of charge. Large stock
of optical goods Field and Opera
glasses, patent spectacles and

folders, with the very best glasses.

English spoken.

English spoken.



Hotel Vadászkiirt

☪☪☪ Budapest, IV., Kishid-utca Nr. 5. ☪☪☪
Central position. — Near the Danube.
First class Hotel and Restaurant. ☪☪☪
Prop. F. Kommer.

“THE GRESHAM”

életbiztosító-társaság Londonban.

Magyarországi fiók:

Budapest, V. kerület, Ferenc József-tér 5-6. sz.
(Saját új palotájában.)

A társaság vagyona 1904 december hó
31-én --- --- --- K 216,505.894.39
Évi bevétel biztosítások- és kamatokból
1904. évi december 31-én --- --- “ 32,391.311.51
Kifizetések, biztosítási és járadéki szer-
ződések, valamint visszavásárlások stb.
után a társaság fennállása óta (1848) “ 491,748.857.43
Az 1904. évben a társaság 5114 köt-
vényt állított ki --- --- --- “ 39,634.667.79
összeg értékben. — Prospektusokkal és díjtáblázatokkal,
melyek alapján a társaság kötvényeket kiállít, továbbá
ajánlatokkal díjmentesen szolgál a magyarországi fiók
Budapesten, valamint ennek ügynökei az ország minden
nagyobb városában.

69.538. sz.
1906.

Verseny tárgyalási hirdetmény.

A Száva folyó rácsai szakaszának szabályozási munkálataihoz szükséges
19.728.83 m³ kőhányási kőanyag szállítására nézve

1906. évi november hó 12-én déli 12 órakor

Budapesten a m. kir. földművelésügyi miniszterium I. em. tanácsstermében zárt
ajánlati nyilvános versenytárgyalás fog tartatni.

A tervek, továbbá a kötendő szerződés tervezete és annak kiegészítő részét
képezendő általános és részletes feltételek, valamint az ajánlati feltételek a mitro-
viczai m. kir. folyammérnöki hivatalban a hivatalos órák alatt megtekinthetők.
Ugyanott szerezhető meg az ajánlati minta is.

Az ajánlatok, a melyeknek az ajánlati feltételek szerint és az előirt minta
használatával kell kiállítatniok, a fentjelzett nap délelőtti 11¹/₂ órájáig a m. kir.
földművelési miniszterium házi pénztáránál (félemelet 29. sz.) a szállítani szándé-
kolt kőanyag mintájával együtt nyújtandók be.

Budapest, 1906. évi október hó 18-án.

M. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.

1906. évi 78.136. sz.
I/B—1.

Haszonfa és tűzifa eladási és üveghuta bérleti hirdetmény.

A beszterczebányai m. kir. erdőigazgatóság tanácsstermében

1906. évi november hó 30-án d. e. 10 órakor

a sziklai m. kir. erdőgondnokságban az 1907. évtől kezdve öt egymás után következő éven át a kir. kincstár részéről házilag termelendő, s favásárlónak a sziklai gőzfűrész rakodóin évente átadandó mintegy 4—8000 ürm.³ fenyő, szil juhar, kőris és bükk épületi és műszerfa, és a kir. kincstár által termelendő, s a favásárlónak a vágáshelyen tőnél rakásoltan átadandó mintegy 4—8000 ürm.³ kemény és lágú hasáb és dorong tűzifa eladása iránt nyilvános zárt írásbeli versenytárgyalás fog tartatni a következő kikiáltási árak alkalmazásával:

I. Épületi és műszerfa.

A) Fenyőfélék.

1. 7—11 cm. alsó átm. erdei lécz, drbonként	—35
2. 19 cm. középátmérőig m ³ -ként	6.60
3. 19 cm. középátmérőtől 29 cm. középátmérőig m ³ -ként	9.20
4. 28 cm. középátmérőn felül	12.—

B) Szil, juhar, kőris.

1. 21 cm. középátmérőtől 35 cm. középátmérőig m ³ -ként	12.50
2. 34 cm. középátmérőn felüli	14.50

C) Bükk műfa.

1. 20 cm. középátmérőn felüli m ³ -ként	8.50
--	------

II. Tűzifa.

A) Kemény.

A II. értékosztályban ürméterenként	1.65
A III. „ „ „	1.45

B) Lágú.

A II. értékosztályban ürméterenként	1.40
A III. „ „ „	1.20

Az írásbeli ajánlatokban az ígéret a kikiáltási árakkal szemben csakis betűkkel és számjegyekkel ki-

írandó %-ban fejezendő ki, határozottan kikötöttik továbbá, hogy csak oly ajánlatok fognak figyelembe vétetni, a melyekben az összes választékokra ugyanazon százalékban tétetik meg a felüligéret.

Azon árvezető, kinek ajánlata a kir. kincstár részéről elfogadtatik, ezen adás-vételi üggyellett kapcsolatban köteles az 1908. év kezdetétől az 1912. év szeptember hó végéig, azaz négy és 3/4 évre.

a) A Szikla-telepen lévő gőzfűrész leltárszerű tartozékaival évi egyezer (1000) koronáért;

b) A Szikla-telepen lévő üveghutát, s ennek leltárszerű tartozékát képező egyéb üzemi és kezelési épületeket évi 1200 (egyezerkettőszáz) koronáért;

c) A Szikla-telep környékében levő 20 (husz) kat. hold mezőföldet kat. holdanként évi 8 (nyolcz) összesen 160 (egyszázhatvan) koronáért bérbe venni.

Bánatpénz 6000 (hatezer) korona.

Az árverési általános és szerződési részletes feltételek a beszterczebányai m. kir. erdőigazgatóságnál és a m. kir. földművelésügyi miniszterium I. B. főosztályában (Budapest, V. ker., Zoltán-utca 16. sz.) 1906. évi október hó 30-ától kezdve megtekinthetők és átvehetők.

Budapest, 1906. évi október hó 12-én.

M. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.

Fa-szjkorong- és létra-gyár



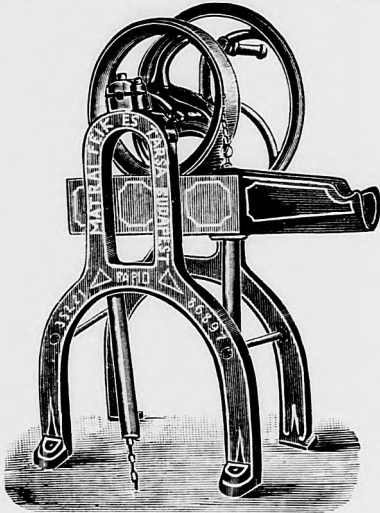
MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

== Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. ==

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal

Hítvány utánzatotktól óvakodjunk!



Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Budapest, Hungary.

Under section 172 of the consular regulations all American citizens residing for an uncertain period in the district of this consulate general are invited to register themselves at once in this office.

FRANK DYER CHESTER,
Consul General.

Illatszerek és piperecikkek, valamint vegyszerek, háztartási és gazdasági cikkek előnyösen kaphatók **NERUDA NÁNDOR** gyógyszerü-kereskedésében *Budapest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 7.*



Dán Brothers

Furriers to the Imperial and Royal Court etc. etc.

Budapest, V., Dorottya-u. 11.

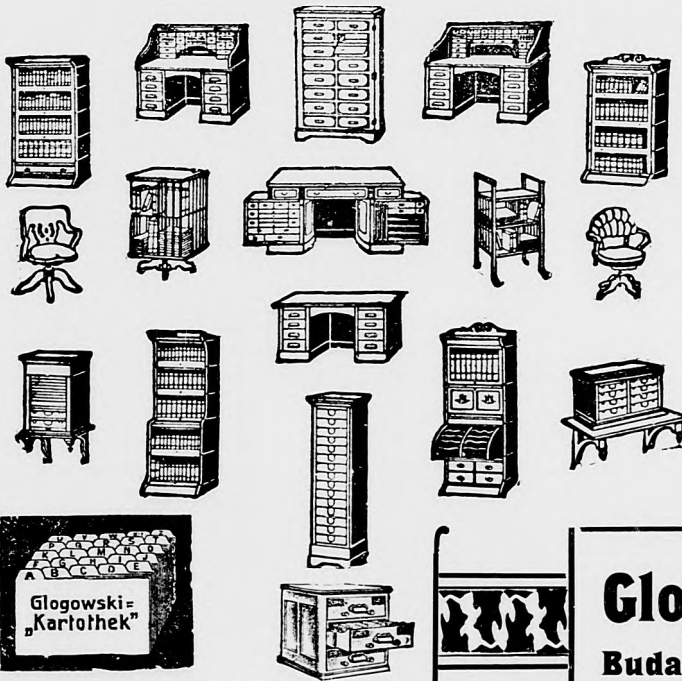
Smart Jaquetts, Evening Wraps, Neckwear, Cloaks, Stole Muffs, Motoring Coats etc. for Ladies and Gentlemen in the latest fashionable style.

Elegant Cut.

Established

1835.

Legmodernebb irodai, uriszoba- és könyvtár-berendezések.



Amerikai redőnyös és lapos íróasztalok, „Multiform“ amerikai összerakható könyvszekrények, okmányszekrények, amerikai forgatható székek és könyvvállványok. Paragon-levélrendezők lyukasztás nélkül.

== „KARTOTHEK“ ==

korszakalkotó amerikai nyilvántartási rendszer, nélkülözhetetlen ugy kereskedőknél, mint orvosoknál, ügyvédeknel, íróknál, könyvtártulajdonosoknál, vagy bármely más tudományos pályán működő egyéneknel. Teljes Kartothek-berendezéseket 12 kor.-tól feljebb minden célra szállítunk.

Glogowski és Tsa

Budapest, VI., Andrassy-út 12.

ad 2814—1906. szám.

Faeladási hirdetmény.

A beszercei m. kir. erdőigazgatóság kerületében az ilvai és borgói felső m. kir. erdőgondnokságok kezelése alá tartozó Ilva és Lesvölgyekre hajló egyesítve kezelt volt naszódvidéki községi erdőkben az 1907. évi július 1-től számított tíz (10) év alatt kihasználható az alábbi kimutatásban részletezett vágásterületek törzsenkinti kiszámlálással megbecsült fakészleteinek tövön való eladására Besztercén a m. kir. erdőigazgatóság hivatalos helyiségében

1906. évi december hó 18-án d. e. 11 órakor

a m. kir. földmivelésügyi miniszter ur jóváhagyásának fenntartása mellett zárt írásbeli ajánlatok útján nyilvános versenytárgyalás fog tartatni.

A kimutatásban közölt luc és jegenyefenyő haszonfa a felvett törzseknek csupán műszaki célokra alkalmas fatömegét a kéreg csucsfa nélkül foglalja magában.

Tételszám	Erdőgondnokság	A fekvés	Üzemosztály	Vágássorozat	Osztagszám	10 évi vágás terület k. hold	Becsült fatömeg				
							lucfenyő		jegenyefenyő		bükk
							törzsek száma darab	haszonfa m ³	törzsek száma darab	haszonfa m ³	
1	Ilvai	Ilvavölgyben	A	I	100—108 111—113, 115—117, 119, 121—123	755·79	48502	94576	18294	47506	17022
2			II	1—11, 16—20, 83—86, 88	798·94	28494	58730	29685	73565	16076	
3			III	1—14, 16—27,	834·52	44766	71703	29212	72239	6638	
4	Borgói felső	Lesvölgyben	IV	91, 10—12, 14—18	852·21	48873	88333	10859	26530	39203	
5			V	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13.	628·50	48386	80428	1688	5698	6290	
Összesen...						3869·96	219021	394270	89738	225538	85228

Az egész áruba bocsátott fatömeg kikiáltási ára 3.921,835 (hárommilliókilencszázhuszonegyezer-nyolcszázharmincöt) korona.

Vevő cég saját költségén a naszódvidéki helyi érdekű vasút «Kisilva» állomása közelében egy gőzfűrésztelepet felépíteni, berendezni és ebből kiágazólag az Ilva és Lesvölgybe iparvasutakat építeni és saját üzemében fenntartani köteles a faeladási szerződés kiegészítő részét képező feltételek határozatai szerint.

A zárt írásbeli ívenként 1 korona bélyeggel ellátott és 10% bánatpénzzel felszerelt ajánlatok, melyekben az eladás tárgyát képező összes területen levő fákészletekért megajánlott vételár szóval és számjegyekkel is tisztán olvashatóan kiírandó és amelyben ajánlattevő által határozottan kijelentendő, hogy az árverési és részletes szerződési feltételeket és ezeknek mellékleteit ismerni, azokat változatlanul elfogadja és azoknak magát aláveti. 1906. évi december hó 18-án d. e. 11 óráig a beszercei m. kir. erdőigazgatóságnál nyújtandók be.

Az ajánlatot tartalmazó boríték első oldalán világosan kiteendő, hogy az a jelen árverési hirdetményben tárgyalt Ilva és Lesvölgyi vágások fakészletére vonatkozó vételi ajánlatot tartalmaz.

Oly ajánlatok, melyek nem az 1—5. tétel alatt felsorolt összes vágások mindenikére — hanem csak azok némelyikére tételnek — továbbá amelyek a kikötött feltételeknek nem felelnek meg, a melyek elkésve nyújtatnak be (utóajánlatok) vagy pedig a megállapított árverési és szerződési feltételektől eltérő kikötéseket foglalnak magukban — figyelembe vétetni nem fognak.

A földmivelésügyi m. kir. miniszter ur fenntartja magának azt a jogot, hogy az ajánlatok közül szabadon választhassa elfogadásra azt, amelyet tekintet nélkül az ajánlat magasságára saját belátása szerint legmegfelelőbbnek talál, vagy hogy az összes ajánlatokat is visszautasíthassa.

Az árverési és részletes szerződési feltételek a beszercei m. kir. erdőigazgatóságnál, valamint az ilvai m. kir. erdőgondnokságnál Óradnán és a borgói felső m. kir. erdőgondnokságnál Borgóprundon a hivatalos órák alatt bármikor megtekinthetők és kívánatra a feltételek, valamint ezeknek mellékletei és a vágások térképei 100 korona összeg előleges beküldése ellenében az érdeklődőknek a m. kir. erdőigazgatóság által megküldetnek.

Besztercén, 1906. évi október hó 16-án.

M. kir. erdőigazgatóság.