

HUNGARY

Budapest Friday February 1, 1907.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. V. No 3.

Hungary and Its People.

General sketch of Hungarian Geography.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország . . .

WITH regard to its flora Hungary is, as it were, the meeting place of the flora of the Black sea, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic to which a few members of the Alpine flora have attached themselves. In our highland districts, especially in Transylvania, the flora is exclusively of a mountain character, while lower down especially on the Great Plain, plants of the most varied character are found mixed confusedly together. Four principal botanical territories may be distinguished in the country. 1. The Carpathian hill and mountain territory, which may be divided into two independent sections, those of the north-western and the eastern Carpathians respectively; 2. The district of the low hills and of the detached mountains. 3. The Alföld. 4. The shores of the Adriatic together with the hilly districts of Croatia and Slavonia.

The flora of the Alföld, especially that of the marshes, the natron beds and sand hills, differs considerably from the forms found in the northern and eastern mountains. On the Alföld annuals prevail, there is little wood and on the treeless territory shrubs abound.



Photo by Strelisky.

COUNTESS EMERICH ALMÁSSY.

these the most frequent trees are the two species of oaks, the beech, and the different kinds of pines; more rarely occur the maple, hornbeam, the ash, the poplar, the linden tree, the elm, the beech, and the alder. Upon the whole the trees of fir and pine-variety occupy less ground than the deciduous trees. In the mountain districts the woods occupy 30% of the area, on the Alföld on the contrary only from 1—5%.

All the plants that are utilised in Central Europe for agricultural, manufacturing and commercial purposes and

The most common trees are the oak, the poplar and the acacia. The most numerous are fruit-trees, especially along the course of the Tisza and in the country between the Tisza and the Danube, where apples, pears, apricots, cherry, Kentish cherry (*merisier*), and plum grow in many places in great quantities and of an excellent quality, especially those planted in the vineyards which furnish not only wine but fresh grapes also, for exportation.

The forests for the most part cover the mountainous borders of the land, in a belt of the breadth from 30—150 kilometers. In

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.

desire a warm summer, are to be found in Hungary. Corn grows in abundance, maize, rape, tobacco, flax, hemp, potatoes and leguminous vegetables as well as the almond, the Spanish chestnut, the fig and even the olive. The production of wine is still of great importance in

tracts. On the Great Plain only saltpetre, natron and peat are to be found; on the other hand, the mountains of the highlands conceal in their bosoms rich deposits of ore. Iron-ore is plentifully distributed in the north-western and south-eastern highlands. In all Europe no country produces more gold than the mountains of Transylvania. Silver, copper, cobalt, nickel, quicksilver, zinc, tellurium, lead and magnesia are also found in varying quantities. (To be continued.)



Dr. Darányi and the poor Mountain Farmers.

IN CONNECTION with the Budget of agricultural economy for 1907 which was so ably put before Parliament recently by Dr. Ignatz Darányi Minister for Agriculture, His Excellency gave a detailed account of all the needs and requirements of the various branches of agriculture. The discussion of some of the most important matters occupied the attention of the House for several days. But one branch of the subject which we may call a New Reform for Hungary, which especially attracted our attention, was inaugurated by his Excellency during his former tenure of the Ministry of Agriculture in 1897. Some time ago we were called upon by interested parties in England to give information about the methods of this New Reform which we are glad to be able to do now as follows:

The north-eastern and south-eastern parts of Hungary are very poor and in need of special assistance. The cause of the poverty of the inhabitants can partly be ascribed to their undeveloped economic system. There

are also other causes such as the scarcity and sterility of the soil, the great distances from the routes of commercial traffic, in consequence of which the means of life and incomes are very limited.

These deplorable circumstances have attracted the special attention of the Minister of Agriculture, Dr. Ignatz Darányi, who has been instrumental in securing government aid for the improvement of the situation of the people living by Agriculture.

First in 1897 the north-eastern parts were taken



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT . . . The end of the hunt.

spite of the recent devastation, for the grape grows and ripens well everywhere, with the exception of the counties of Turóc, Árva, Liptó, Szepes, Sáros, and Máramaros and the more elevated portion of Transylvania and Croatia.

Lastly to be mentioned are numerous medicinal plants, several of which are articles of export to foreign countries.

Hungary is also abundantly blessed with mineral treasures, but only in particular dis-

in hand and in 1902 the south-eastern provinces. The former measure extends to six counties and is called, *An Act for helping the Mountain Districts*; the latter which assists the south eastern districts is called, *An Act for helping the Székely Districts*.

An official organisation has been founded to carry out the work connected with these measures and to each of these two districts a ministerial superintendent has been appointed to whom is attached at the centre of each district i. e. Munkács and Marosvásárhely, a number of officials thus forming at each place a central bureau.

Further, to each country comprised in these act's, an official, (local Superintendent) acquainted with economic questions has been sent, whose duty is to be in constant relation with the poor and their leaders — clergy and school teachers: — these superintendents have to draw up reports of their experience, and are also expected to give their views, and opinions as to the best measures to be taken to secure the improvement of these classes. These reports are sent to the Central offices, where the reports of the Central office is attached, and together they are forwarded to a special department in the Ministry under the direction of Dr. Darányi, who, being specially interested in these affairs, ensures their systematic treatment and constant supervision.

The nature of the Government measures is according to the degree of poverty e. g.; in the mountainous parts where the poverty is chiefly caused by the scanty soil and the bad organisation of trade and credit, cheap tenements are provided and co-operative societies are founded. And with regard to the backwardness of the people's economy and of their mode of farming attempts have been made to improve their condition by providing good kinds of seed, modern agricultural machines and implements and by the distribution of good breeds of cattle.

To help the poor people through the long and hard winters of these parts, during which all agricultural work is suspended attention is turned to the development of Home industry by organising industrial schools, cheap materials being provided by the proceeds realised from the work of these schools.

The same measures have also been adopted in the south eastern parts, but these districts being

specially suited for cattle breeding, the meadows have been improved and good strains of cattle introduced; and co-operative dairies have been founded where the necessary conditions are present.

To facilitate direct intercourse between the farmers and officials, clubs have been established



RUN UP A TREE.

where everything relating to farming is a subject for discussion, and lectures are also given. Visits are also encouraged and paid to those farms working on improved methods.

In both districts enormous quantities of seed, grain and brood-cattle have been distributed and implements have also been supplied on an easy payment system.

We conclude by remarking that this system has been proved satisfactory by the fact that petitions have been sent in by several other districts who wish similar methods to be adopted.



A BIRD'S EYE VIEW.

Count Apponyi and Education.

THE BUDGETS laid by Mr. Kossuth and Dr. Darányi before Parliament this year have nearly all borne a flavour of some form of education; even in Baron Aehrenthal's *exposé* great emphasis was laid on technical instruction, but perhaps Education in general was never placed before the House in so strong a manner, or with such determined force as by our present Minister of Religion and Public Instruction Count Albert Apponyi. Evidently his Excellency in drawing up his Budget has fully considered the future interests of the nation to a very great extent and especially with regard to the great anticipated industrial movement and its subsequent results.

This has undoubtedly led the Minister to draw up such an elaborate Budget. One great and important factor put before Parliament is technical instruction in evening schools. It is impossible to over-estimate the interest and importance of the function fulfilled by evening schools and classes. It is in these institutions, if anywhere, that the great bulk of our wage-earners must receive that further training, without which the seeds of knowledge sown in their minds during the period of attendance at the primary school can never come to maturity. The youth who does not follow up his education immediately on becoming a wage-

earner is doomed to hopeless mediocrity. Moreover, the variety of problems presented in the organisation of evening schools are such as may well fascinate the keenest educationist.

The Budget of the Minister of Education throws a new light on Hungarian Culture and places our Education on the correct bases whereby it may be raised to a European level. His Excellency's views on classical languages being taught in the Middle Schools have given rise to much comment.

Everyone was fully convinced that the policy of Count Apponyi was based on the instruction of youths so that they might enter the world fully equipped with practical knowledge, enabling them to maintain a position and promote the interests of their country.

The Minister said, without reflecting on his predecessor, who had also done much in this direction, that circumstances demanded a general reform in all branches of Education, which was absolutely necessary, in spite of the recent regulations effected by his predecessor.

His Excellency dealt separately with each Educational Institution beginning with the Universities. Here reform was necessary chiefly as regards the Professors, who were to be supplied with extra work, they at present having a great deal of spare time which could be devoted to certain matters with great advantage.

With reference to the further erection of the third University His Excellency remarked, that it must be admitted that a third university alone would not completely overcome the difficulty but that still another would be necessary; however before they thought about the fourth, the third must first be erected. He would not himself select the place for this University, but would allow the nation absolutely to make its choice in this matter.

Reverting to the Middle schools he said it was impossible for the old system to remain, and he had already drawn up a reform which he hoped could be carried through without any serious interruption of good feeling with the authorities; at the same time he was sure that the introduction of the new scheme, when once in force, would prove a great benefit to all. To criticise the economic ability of the High School Professors Count Apponyi did not consider himself competent but he was convinced that the present state of affairs was not a correct one and he proposed making great changes in this respect. In reply to a question raised by Mr. Hencz referring to the English

Language being taught in the school, the Minister expressed his perfect satisfaction at the means adopted, and said that he would endeavour to have the French language taught by a similar mode of instruction which could not be improved on. By this means the Minister proved how this was a link connecting cultured nations, which at the present time was an important factor between France and other nations where reciprocity was enjoyed.

The Réal schools were the next subject of discussion, both the teachers' routine and system needing revision, especially the disposal of the teacher's time.

The systems in vogue in the Middle schools occupied a great part of the Budget. Count Apponyi in speaking of these institutions, said he was by no means an advocate for eliminating classical studies from these schools but he was of opinion that too much time was given to the study of Latin. He would endeavour that more time should be devoted to the study of those subjects which have more influence, in the career of the young, on the economic and material strength of the land. To further this the routine of instruction must be thoroughly revised and more attention given to the extension of certain subjects. He emphasised the fact that we Hungarians, were limited to a very small circle in this respect and we dare not break the threads connecting us with other nations of greater culture, but it was our duty in the interests of our children to draw these threads more tightly around us. We must not make the admission of our children into foreign universities impossible but rather facilitate the same, although his Excellency remarked that he attached great value to the complete education of children in their fatherland. We are bound in reforming our Educational system, not to disturb our cultural connection abroad. The whole of the continent is at present suffering from the same evil as that under which we are now labouring, namely the need of reforms in the Middle Schools.

From this the Minister went on to the regulation of the salaries of the teachers, and said the nation has expended all the means at its disposal and that he has done in this respect all that it was possible to do.

The conditions under which State support was to be granted led to the expression of different opinions but above all this was to be carried out without having national interests in the least affected. The Budget was accepted with general satisfaction and Count Apponyi was accorded congratulations from all sides.

Cultivation of Hungarian Sugar.

WHOEVER busies himself with our future economy must above all take into account the eventual solution of the Customs union with Austria which influences, to a very great extent, every article of agricultural economy in our land. Fortunately or otherwise the existing tariff will remain in force till 1917 but it is too urgent a matter to postpone any length of time. Measures have been already begun and many great questions have arisen but still no allround satisfactory means are as yet found and if we consider our Commercial relations with Austria regarding Exports and Imports the difficulty clearly presents itself.

The solution sought is, a separation of customs, whereby our own productions shall be promoted and the importing of foreign goods rendered more difficult by a national protective duty.

An article of great importance greatly affected by this, which forms a favourite subject of discussion with our Government, and may be termed the principal article — with the sole exception of meat — of human nourishment, is Sugar.

One of the greatest drawbacks in this industry is the falling off in the cultivation of Beetroot, for which our soil does not seem so adaptable as desired. In order to facilitate our industrial progress in this branch the Government has done much for which the Sugar factories have great



THE PRESIDENT TAKING AIM.

cause to be grateful. By the special rates which the Government has allowed for the import of raw material our Sugar industry has taken another phase during the most recent period.

Since the opening up of our Sugar industry which originated about 1880 the development has been most favourable and rapid and we can now boast of its importance but not till after it had encountered and overcome many difficulties. This privileged system of rates allows us to compete very favourably with other lands but we cannot but express our regret that more attention is not given to the cultivation of Beetroot. We find in several districts that this root is grown with profitable results especially by the Slavonian elements such as in Pozsony, Nyitra and Trencsén; and so we think that if a little care was exercised and encouragements given this could be greatly extended to advantage throughout the country and would tend to produce a still more favourable picture than that which it does at present.

Admitting the greater care and trouble necessary for a successful harvest in Beetroot and the easier cultivation of other articles, the farmer must be taught to recognise the general advantages to be gained by its production and the easy markets found for it at home. Experts have informed us that the results obtained in several districts of the Alföld have been satisfactory enough and it only remains by the propagation of these efforts in other parts of Hungary to make our Sugar industry quite independent of foreign material and a general benefit to the whole of our country.

The cultivation of the beetroot has very probably been neglected owing to the fact that, as it requires more care and attention than most agricultural productions, very few are acquainted with the art of growing this vegetable with profitable results.

In order to counteract this, Dr. Darányi Minister of Agriculture, has arranged throughout the country Lectures on the cultivation of Beetroot, to which all are admitted free. The first of these lectures was delivered this month and apparently threw light on some very important particulars and no doubt in the result this will have a great effect on our sugar industry.

The following data will give an idea of the development of the Hungarian Sugar industry during the last decade:

Period of Production	Metercentners
1895—6	1,361.202
6—7	1,391.893
7—8	1,487.781
8—9	1,970.841
9—00	2,062.660
1900—1	2,393.138
1—2	2,549.613
2—3	2,917.371
3—4	2,559.243
4—5	2,083.579
5—6	2,761.000

The table given below shows the foreign trade

done by Hungary in raw, moist and refined sugar from 1896 to 1905, in periods of 5—5 years.

Year	Import	Export	Million crowns
	in Metercentners		
1896	387.662	861.447	23.48 £ 1,186.700
1900	360.693	1,714.256	46.6 " 1,941.670
1905	200.830	1,547.622	46.— " 1,916.700



Mrs. Mary K. Hegyesi on English Plays.

MRS. MARY K. HEGYESI, one of the most prominent representatives of the Hungarian stage in reply to a request for her opinion about English plays gives us some very interesting remarks, which we here publish.

Dear Sir.

With regard to English theatrical plays. I have the honour to reply as follows: —

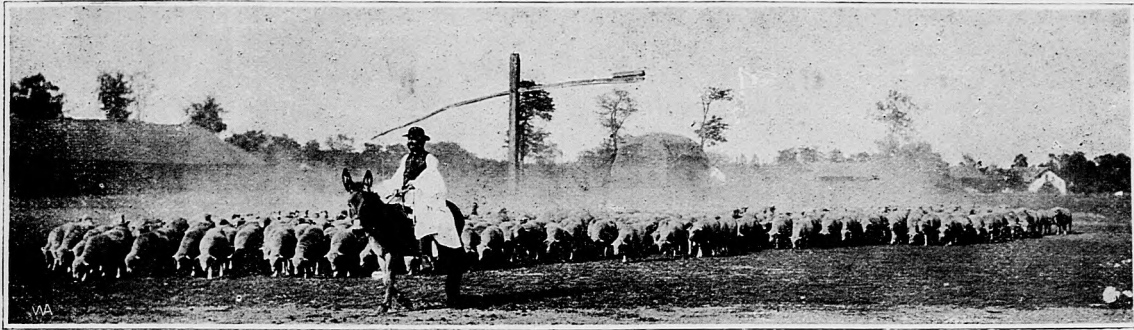
At the time of the commencement of my theatrical career, the public as well as theatrical circles shewed an aversion to the production of English pieces. I refer to modern examples of English theatrical literature because Shakespeare dominated all stages at the beginning, and the British master had his public audiences and his spiritual interpreters on the stage everywhere. Shakespeare's works, served as a «bible» for the Hungarian actor as well as for all representatives of the foreign stage. In expressing my opinion regarding this great writer, I can say that Shakespeare's volumes are not employed as an ornamental addition to the bookshelf, but a handbook supplemented with marginal notes and a subject for industrious study.

English literature was barely represented in my repertoire and I can scarcely remember one or two pieces, which were not really theatrical plays but dramatised novels, such as «The Beggar of London», «Leap Year» «The modern young man» etc. The 3 pieces, in the time of our old surviving actors were a favourite production and awoke national interest.

For my part, I was chiefly interested in Paul Pry's entertaining theatrical works devoid of distorted figures, which marvellously reflected English social life. «The Admirable Crichton» which always proved a great success — translated into Hungarian under the title of «Equality» — is a piece which displays genuine stage effects, the roles of which spiritualize the actors.

After the success obtained by this piece, the Hungarian public began to evince great interest in English plays which are now produced and played with great pleasure.

I will not speak of the «Lady Windermere's Fan», in which «I am the interested proprietor of the Fan», but I look with altruistic envy on my colleagues in the roles of «Miss Hobbs», «Duke of Killiekrankie», «Mary Anne», The «Spinster» etc. and Lord Quack's evident success arouses great



A SHEPHERD ON AN ASS FOLLOWED BY HIS FLOCK.

interest. I regret I cannot express my opinion of English music but I must say that although the music of «God save the King» is delightful, it is only natural that being a Hungarian, the strains of our national Hymn have greater charms for me, for which I hope I shall not incur your anger; but in spite of my numerous representations of English ladies and admiration for the English I cannot deny my nationality».

With best Greetings

MARY K. HEGYESI.



London Notes

London, 20th Jan. 1907.

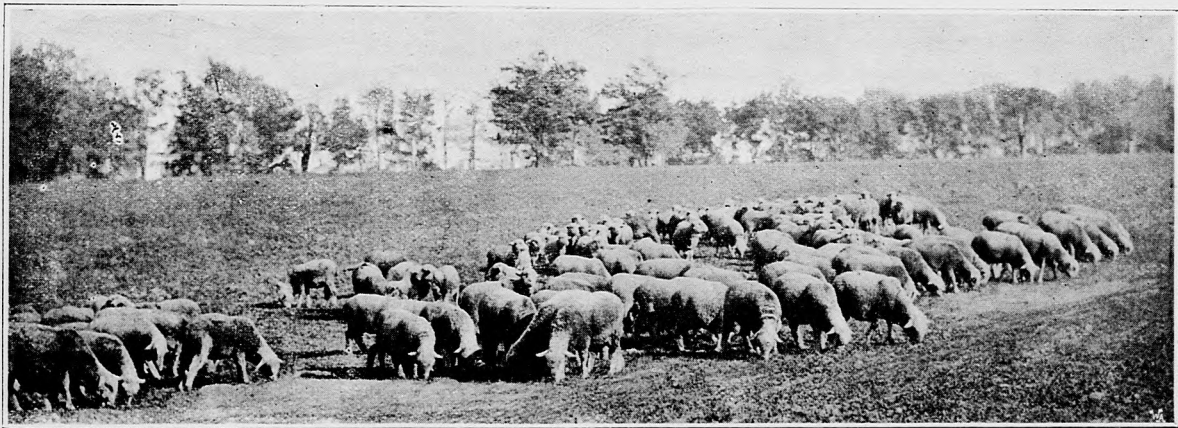
KING EDWARD and Queen Alexandra will now leave Sandringham for a prolonged stay in their historic castle of Windsor. The King attended the Duke of Abruzzi's lecture on the snows of the Nile at the Queen's Hall, and made a very interesting speech at its conclusion.

The German people seem greatly elated at the forthcoming visit of Mr. Tree, England's famous actor to Berlin. They claim that Shakespearian plays have, during the last 150 years received greater recognition in Germany than in any other country. There is no doubt that a rousing ovation awaits the great actor in the German Capital. Hungary too has a great interest in Shakespeare's plays: not that

they are played as in Germany, but every scholar is made conversant with them, and one finds that Shakespeare's works are even more studied in Hungary than in the land that gave them birth. The Hungarian translations are admirable. English-speaking Hungarians always make sure of some of Shakespeare's works being in their collection of English books. The school series with notes is especially adaptable to the Hungarian student and is instructive study. If Mr. Tree could be induced to go a little further afield and visit Budapest his reception there would be a right royal one.

A conference of professors and head-masters has decreed that the continental as well as the Scotch pronunciation of the Latin tongue shall be adopted in the English Universities and schools. Of course there are some, and very prominent educationists who oppose the innovation.

Hungarian students, however, visiting England have always found a difficulty in understanding a Latin quotation when given by an Englishman owing to its pronunciation, while the same quotation given by a Scotchman is understood at once. I have heard that when the great Mr. Gladstone visited Budapest and delivered a speech in Latin to the Senate, the courteous Hungarians, who at that time used Latin in their assemblies, cheered vociferously as the English leader laid down in his inimitable style point after point, although all the time they understood very little more than the gist of his remarks on account of his English pronunciation.



SHEEP GRAZING.

The underlying sympathy or magnetism which existed between the great orator and the Hungarian people must for the time being have supplied the missing links in that grand oration. The people however were delighted to read the speech afterwards in their own way and fully understood it.

Praise from so illustrious a Hungarian as Dr. Emil Reich is praise indeed and «Hungary» received it in generous measure from the great scholar at the general meeting of the Anglo-Magyar society at the Ritz Hotel last week. With that magnanimity which characterises greatness he passed over the minor mistakes that must necessarily creep into an English publication issued in a foreign country and spoke with genuine sincerity of the excellence of the articles printed on its pages, and suggested that its encouragement should be one of the aims of the society. Mr. Kennedy formally proposed its adoption as official organ of the society. Mr. Steinberger and others also spoke in complimentary tones of «Hungary» and I assured these gentlemen that Mr. Golonya would only be too pleased to fall in with their ideas and do his utmost to further the aims of the members of the society who were so sincerely in earnest about the work they had taken up in the interests of the Fatherland. It is expected that every member shall pledge himself or herself to do all that lies in the power of each for the good and welfare of «Hungary». One of the striking features (the most striking is the sterling business qualities of the men at its head and on its executive) and it is Dr. Reich's idea, is that the Hungarian language should be spoken, sung, or recited at every gathering; that papers should be read in Hungarian and in English at the general or business meeting — this to show English people that *Magyar is not German* as the great majority of English people think; and to keep alive though far from the fatherland their own nationality although merged in the English. It is a splendid idea and one that should be strictly adhered to. Dr. Emil Reich is Chairman. Mr. M. Steinberger hon. treasurer Messrs. Kálmán and Gonda hon. secretaries. An executive committee has been elected the names of which will be given in the next issue of «Hungary». Mr. Shrubsole is at present fighting the geographers on the question of Hungarian geographical names.

There is so much to put straight on such a question that it will engage the work of not a few before that a satisfactory conclusion is come to. Mr. Shrubsole is to be complimented on setting the ball rolling and we hope ere long he will reap the benefit of his labours in seeing the school geographies published in their revised form. As an instance of the ignorance displayed I may quote the

following: «My daughter came home from the school the other day with the news which she had learnt there that Hungarians are the inhabitants of Hungary but there are also a great number of *gypsies* in the country and these are called *magyars*: that these *magyars* are not Hungarians at all, but people



A HUNGARIAN FARMYARD.

who have come to Hungary at different times from the East and settled there». This from one of the largest and best equipped of our public Schools. Truly it would be a good idea if the A. M. S. would start a class for teachers for the study of Hungarian geography. SHEENA MACDONALD.

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.)

Topical Notes

THE MINISTERS of the present Cabinet have already been presented with the Freedom of several Cities of Hungary. Last week again the Freedom of the City of Esztergom was pre-

The Kingston Catastrophe.

The whole world has learned with consternation and sorrow the terrible catastrophe which has overtaken the capital of Jamaica. The beautiful town of Kingston has been reduced to ashes, many of its inhabitants have been suddenly and terribly slain; all human hearts well up with overflowing sympathy for such distress, which is, alas! becoming only too well known in several parts of the globe, liable to be shattered by earthquake or overwhelmed by volcanic outbursts. We hasten to assure our British friends of our deep and strong feeling for them and with them in this and all other calamities which befall the subjects of the British Crown.

*

We are informed from Tatra-Lomnicz that Counts Paul Szápáry and Julius Apponyi are spending some time in this beautiful winter resort — the Hungarian Switzerland. The district at present, covered in snow, makes a most beautiful and interesting picture, in fact the whole vicinity in its winter garb is charming in the extreme.

Count Szápáry is giving a ball in honour of the Archduchess Isabella, for which a large number of invitations have been issued.

*

The extraordinary fall of snow in Budapest recently has been a very expensive matter for us and up to the present no less than 166,000 crowns (£ 7000) has been paid for the clearing of the streets. For the total removal of the snow the competent magistrals of the city have allotted the sum of 400,000 crowns (£ 17,000).

*

The Carnival.

Though the political horizon appears to be clouding over once more, and no one may foretell what the morrow has in store for us; yet because now is the height of the Carnival Season, Society puts on its loveliest array. Beauty visits the ball-room 3 or 4 times a week by no means unadorned; while that inferior being man humbly worships at the elected shrine. Gaiety reigns supreme and all the elite of the Capital seeks for constant enjoyment. «Wine, Woman, and Song» rule the roast everywhere, especially Woman.

*

Anglo-Magyar Association in England.

We are very much pleased to learn that a new Society has been started in the English Metropolis called the Anglo-Magyar Society, under the presidency of Dr. Emil Reich. We give this a cordial welcome as calculated to further the very aims we have so much at heart, viz; the promotion of a

sented to Dr. Alexander Wekerle Premier, Count Albert Apponyi Minister of Religion and Public Instruction and Count Julius Andrássy Minister of the Interior.

The insignia of the honours conferred upon the new citizens was handed over by a deputation led by Charles Kmety M. P. The Mayor of Esztergom Mr. Emerich Wimmer acting as spokesman for the deputation delivered an appropriate address to which Dr. Wekerle the Prime Minister replied in the warmest terms thanking them for the great distinction conferred on him and his colleagues.

perfect understanding and a hearty alliance between Hungary and England; and the propagation of accurate and reliable information about our Fatherland among the people of Great Britain.

*

Mr. Julius Leopold has just published his tenth annual Book on Advertisements for Home and Foreign Papers, which contains some very useful information on the subject of advertising, the art of writing which is working its way towards being one of the leading professions of the day. On his success in bringing out such a useful work we offer him our congratulations. On the occasion of his tenth anniversary, he gave a banquet in the Royal Hotel with 300 covers.

*

The English Club which has recently been formed in Kolozsvár provides a most interesting union of sympathy and conviviality between Hungarian and English inhabitants of that City. Lectures are given and many pleasant evenings are spent in the Club, which boasts of a very aristocratic class of members. The last lectures included papers read by Mrs. Joseph Sándor our correspondent and Dr. Andrew Forray.

We may say that this is a long considered subject of our English people in Budapest and we are sure that many would welcome such a club in this City, which we trust will soon be revived.

*

Banquet in London given by the Hungarian Society.

The Hungarian Society in London gave a splendid banquet last week in honour of Sir John Cameron Lamb and Mrs. Ginever who were elected as honorary members of the Society, at which a large number of distinguished personages from the political and commercial circle of England took part. Sir John Cameron Lamb spoke in a most impressive manner and said that every Englishman threw all his heart in the endeavours to strengthen the bond of friendship existing between the two countries. Sir Albert Rollit — so well known amongst us from the visit of the British Chambers of Commerce — particularly emphasised the hearty reception the English were accorded in Hungary and especially from Count Apponyi and Mr. Francis Kossuth. Sir Henry Bergue, Chief of the Foreign Commerce Department, in proposing a toast to the King of Hungary said that His Majesty Francis Joseph had every reason to be very proud of his subjects. Many others expressed their opinions over Hungary in a most praiseworthy strain, all recognizing the importance of a closer connection.

*

Probably as early as the beginning of this year the City will add another of those blessings

to the poor, and will be the richer by being the possessors of another institute for the benefit of their less fortunate brethren. Count Andrassy Minister of the Interior has secured a house in the middle of the Joseph district — the centre of the working people — which is to serve the purpose of a Dispensary and Pharmacy for the poor, where they can receive, besides free medicines, medical advice and, when necessary, proper nourishment.

The management of the Institute is taken in hand by the Budapest Sanatorium Society.

*

Skating.

A very interesting programme was carried out on the Ice Skating Rink in the Town-park last week when races and artistic races and tracing on the ice, open to all comers, took place. There were a great number of entries, including the World's Champion Salchow and representatives from all countries.

Although in the artistic races, foreigners excelled our competitors, Hungarians in the ordinary fast races were far superior. Amongst those successful were to be found several of our best athletes:

Miltiades Mano, Zoltán Halmay and Francis Virág figuring most conspicuously.

*

Rarely have we the opportunity of welcoming an English actress in our theatres, with the exception of those visiting the music halls.

Miss Maud Allen who has been playing in the King's Theatre has been accorded a nightly reception that many other greater artists might enjoy. At every performance Miss Allen has drawn crowded houses and has been the centre of attraction. The role she introduces is practically a new one in our theatres and evidently has a most enchanting effect on our public which she has taken by storm.

During the short time she was amongst us she became very popular and made many friends.

*

A highly interesting lecture on Hungary was delivered in Lewisham Parish Church Hall, Ladywell, on Tuesday evening by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. R. G. S., of Brownhill Road, Catford. Mr. Shrubsole, who has conducted several parties of visitors to the beautiful country which he described, laid special stress on the welcome extended to English tourists by the Magyars, and on the fact that in no way must Hungary be considered as merely a part of Austria, it being different both in customs and people. The lecture, which was illustrated by an excellent series of lantern views, capably manipulated by Mr. W. A. Palmer, attracted a good audience, who followed the lecturer's vivid descriptions with great appreciation. Mr. E. C. Sinkler presided, and during the evening a selection of national airs was rendered.

The well known French firm of nearly a century's reputation, Lorilleux and Co, have decided to erect a branch factory for their Book and Lithograph Stamps in Hungary. This Company, which has branches in nearly every country in Europe has leased 60.000 square feet at Budafok, will give employment to many of our people and is a welcome undertaking in our midst.

*

Smoked Millions.

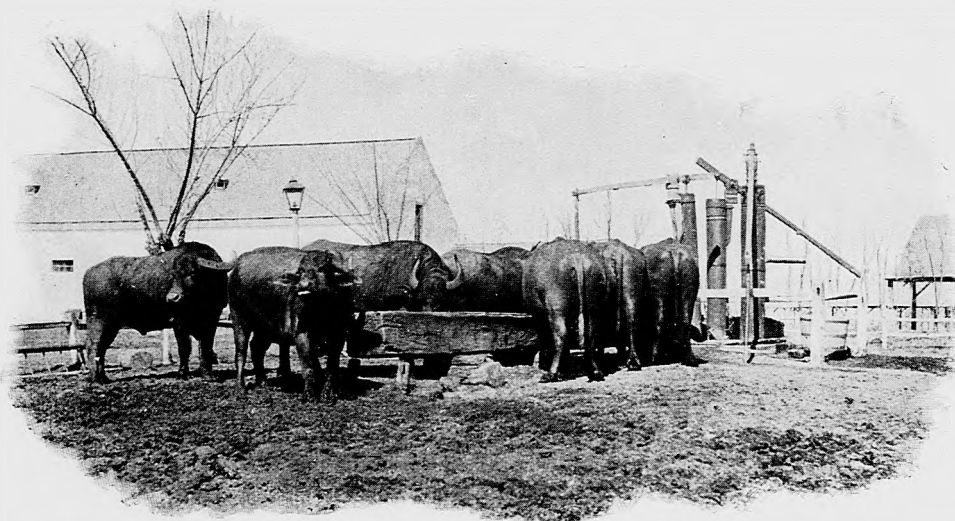
The management of the Royal Hungarian Tobacco Monopoly has just published the statistics of the tobacco consumption from the first of January to the end of October 1906.

According to these statistics the total amount of

the substance of his single stories. This book can be had from all booksellers for 3 crowns, or elegantly bound 5 crowns. Some of the titles of his other books are: «The realists», «Against the Law» (A realisták, Törvény ellen. 2.40 cr.). «Golden Rust» (Aranyrozsda 2 cr.). «Unquenchable Thirst» (3 cr.). «Archduke Alexander Fridolin» (Sándor Fridolin főherceg 1.50 cr.). «The Married life of His Highness» (Fenséges házasetlet 3 cr.).

*

An International Exhibition is to be opened at Olmütz under the patronage of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, from the 15th of June till the middle of September 1907. The exhibition will



HUNGARIAN STATE BUFFALOES.

tobacco smoked and blown into the air is worth nearly 100 million crowns (£ 4,200.000). The individual the classes comprise following weights; snuff 126.967 kilograms, smoking tobacco 1.721,428.690 kilograms, packets of cigars and cigarettes 35,627.929. (Pieces 1.380,041.848.) Besides the above amount there was an enormous quantity of special imported tobacco, cigars and cigarettes consumed. In value they stand as below:

Hungarian tobacco	90,309.893	crowns	(£ 3,763.000)
« special	7,848.852	«	(« 327.100)
Foreign	1,503.877	«	(« 62.662)

*

From our Bookshelf.

We have received a new work by Mr. Aladár Zboray, entitled, «The hero of the dream» (Az álmok hőse), in which the author displays his usual and familiar talent in relating events. This new volume contains some of his best stories which were specially published in the «Magyarország». Readers of this paper and Hungarians in general are already so well acquainted with his other works that we do not deem it necessary to repeat

comprise all new discoveries, improvements in industrial and agricultural implements as well as patents, useful objects and novelties applicable in any technical branch. Forms and application to be had from the Exhibition Offices in Olmütz, last day of entry being February 28th.



The Castle of Vajda-Hunyad.

BY MARGARET SÖLYOM FERETE.

XXXVIII.

UNDER the glorious reign of Bethlen, Transylvania stood at the height of its eminence. He made his sword frequently felt by foreign sovereigns. This great man, who found so much leisure for the cultivation of letters amidst the busy strife of politics, though a conspicuous actor in the revolutionary scenes of Europe, entirely maintained a character for honour and purity of motive, unimpeached even by his

enemies. He composed the violent dissensions of Transylvania and introducing a more efficient policy into this unhappy country, which from its proximity to the stormy frontier of Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as from the feuds between the nobles, was plunged in the most

decease, which ensued in 1666, George Rákóczy attacked and took Vajda-Hunyad from her children Nicolaus Zólyomy and Mary, Mrs. Barkóczy. It became soon evident that Nicolaus inherited the restless spirit of his father, as he soon became involved in the factions, which



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

By Eugene Jendrassi.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

frightful anarchy. The south-eastern part of Vajda-Hunyad owes to him its origin together with the White and Munition Bastions and the Knotty House. Though twice married, he had no children and the castle of Vajda-Hunyad descended on his death by will to Stephen Bethlen, his adopted son, whose name and that of his wife, Mary de Széchy, surnamed the Venus of Murány, ornamented till 1681 the ceiling of the stucco-room. After his decease and that of his father, Stephen de Bethlen, the elder, the castle devolved on the virtuous Catharine de Bethlen, alias Mrs. Zólyomy; who erected the south-western portion of it between the Lily and the Capistrano Towers. Her husband, Mr. Zólyomy, sought to secure for himself the throne of Transylvania and was consigned by George Rákóczy I. to strict confinement in Kővár, whither he was followed by his faithful and virtuous wife, who on the death of her husband retired to Vajda-Hunyad. At her

desolated our unhappy country and his army being twice discomfited, he was twice imprisoned. Flying to Turkey, the able and artful Turkish leaders employed him for the extraction of fresh concessions and supplies of money, forcing thus the weak and impotent Apaffy into obedience. Vajda-Hunyad, as the possession of a rebel fell to the lot of Michael de Apaffy, who entailed it on Emeri de Thököli one of the greatest Hungarian heroes who devoted himself to the deliverance of his country. Deprived of his great possessions, his dying father left him a single legacy: his sword. By this sword he pledged his faith, on this blade he devoted his life to the regeneration of Hungary; he rose a new being from the murdered corpse of his unhappy father. His was a sorrowful time, the greater part of Hungary being oppressed by the Turks, the other part giving their heart's blood for their religion; our fatherland seemed past all aid and hope, brought to exhaustion by

injustice and oppression. Returning from his exile Thököli was elected the leader of an army and from that time all his faculties and energies were concentrated on a single point, before a mere impulse and idea leaped into the life and vigour of a lasting passion – kindled by patriotism and awfully consecrated by revenge. The universal ferment and agitation in Hungary, rendered ambition the most common of all the passions; for Thököli were the dreams of the more lofty and generous order of this sublime infirmity.

(To be continued.)



An Erdély Gipsy Maiden.

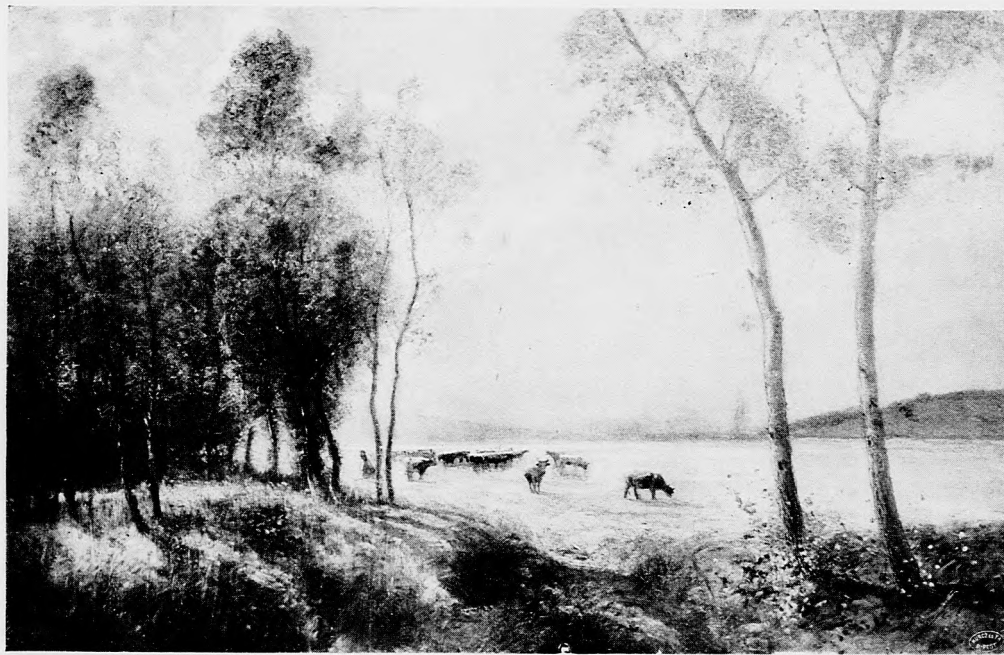
By SHEENA MACDONALD.

NOW THAT Nasztaszia was gone the burning desire seemed every day more consuming. Ideas and plans for carrying out her purpose were not wanting but they were mostly impracticable to an inexperienced girl. One is not surprised that she seized with gladness an opportunity, when it occurred, without giving the matter serious thought.

Nor did she have her meals with the party, but that was not exceptional, seeing that the ways of Englishmen abroad are not generally marked with strict compliance to continental etiquette or punctuality. When the party left en route for the mountains madame remained behind. The town life of Kolozsvár seemed to give her plenty of amusement, and she would sit by the hour sipping iced coffee, and watching the passers-by at the corner café on the square.

It chanced one day that she caught sight of the pretty Mariska, and determined to make her acquaintance. She discovered much that concerned Mariska from a garrulous old German woman who sold «görögdinnyék» in the market place.

Mariska was now invariably accompanied by Margit whose sweet sympathy had done much to «temper the wind to the shorn lamb» over whom she now kept guard. Mariska was still sweet and amiable, unselfish and loving, but of late had shown a certain determination to act independent of constraint and brooding over her desire to flee somewhere took up much of her lonely thoughts. These thoughts came to her often as she climbed the hill to the hut, or visited the grave of her late guardian. It was on one of these latter pilgrimages that Mariska encountered the foreign stranger who



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

IN THE WATER.

By J. Ujváry.

With the advent of a hunting party from England to Kolozsvár on their way to the Borgo Völgy there arrived a dame of rather comely build and address she lodged at the same hotel as the huntsmen and friends and inscribed her name with theirs in the hotel book, but except the speaking acquaintance of one or two of the ladies of the party, she did not seem to have much in common.

was to play so striking a part in her life. As Mariska bent decorating Nasztaszia's grave with flowers, for it was «All Saints' Day», the stranger approached, and with all the marks of deepest sympathy, that golden key to every Hungarian's heart, addressed the girl.

— «Mariska! Is that your name? How pretty it sounds!»

— «I am Mariska, madame», said the girl and looked wonderingly at her visitor who soon led her into conversation.

— «How prettily you speak English! someone told me that you know it as well as your own tongue».

— «Oh, no, I have very much to learn yet and some day I hope to go to England».

«Of course, you will. But come and see me won't you at the Hotel New-York, and I shall tell you something about Eng'land. I am a bit lonely sometimes, and must return soon to my home».

Mariska promised, having quite lost her heart to the charming stranger. Neither Margit nor the good father saw any thing to be alarmed at in the growing intimacy of the traveller and their young protégé, but her steady resolve to visit England at all costs gave these good people much thought and led to much consultation. The priest had spoken with the stranger who had asked his permission to take Mariska to England. He would not stand in the girl's way. Although he gave in conjunction with Margit a reluctant consent he felt that Mariska had already made up her mind on the point and only required the merest suggestion, to grasp at any arrangement that would lead her to the conclusion of her desire. No one but herself, could feel the irresistible power that seemed ever drawing her thither and however well she loved her friends and her home, there was no satisfaction for her till her mission was fulfilled.

So madame put the question point blank to her one day.

Would she go to England?

— «Will I go to England madame? I Mariska go to England?» The girl shook with suppressed emotion and sought something by which to steady her shaking limbs.

— «Dost thou mean it, truly madame?» «Why of course child! and I don't think you will want to come back when you have seen the life and bustle there!»

Madame had struck a wrong note. Even in her anxiety Mariska felt it grate on her highly strung heart strings — and looked doubtfully at her benefactress.

(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 Festiva's and on Ash Wednesday and Good Friday special services are arranged.

Honvéd-utca 28. II. 6.

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.

Messrs. Könyves Kálmán, has a permanent free Art Exhibition at Nagymező-utca 37—39 Budapest which should be visited by all tourists. The pictures are on sale daily.

NOTICE

THE subscription for the year ending Dec. 31. 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.

*

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

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's Sety printing Co Ltd., at Bpest.

Földváry Imre ajánlja férfidivat és fehérműi rak-tárát Budapest, Kossuth Lajos-utca 18. és Rákóczi-út 7. Most megjelent 25. kiadású árjegyzéket bérmentve küldöm.

For good Pianos apply to: Heckenast Gusztáv, Gizella-tér 2. Budapest.

London. Lady with comfortable convenient and healthily situated house receives young Hungarians for the study of the English language, manners and customs. Arrangements made for attendance at classes and lectures on special subjects, examinations etc. Every care taken of young visitors. Terms moderate. Excursions arranged and parties conducted to places of interest. For particulars apply, Offices of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-u. 2., or London 9, Carleton Rd. N.

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

Old Tokay Wine for Sale Fine old Hungarian Wine. Tokay the royal wine. 140 cases — 2 doz. in a case — to be sold, freight and duty paid, may be seen at the *London Docks*. A rare opportunity for connoisseurs. Apply Office of «Hungary» Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest.

For sale Lucrative mines, Oil spring, forest and other property direct from the owner. Apply to the office of «Hungary» Csepregy-u. 2. Budapest.



Szép, szebb, lezszebb

lesz mindenki, mert két-háromszori bekenés után eltűnik az arczról pattanás, kiütés, szeplő, májfolt, sőt ránczó: is a valódi ango.

BALASSA-féle UGORKATEJ

használatá által. Teljesen ártalmatlan és a kéz-, nyak-, váll-, arczbőrt biztosan fehérré, üdévé, finommá varázsolja. 1 üveg ára 2 korona. Ehhez ugorkaszappan 1 kor., puding 1.20 kor., ugorka crème 2 kor. Kaphatók a gyógyszerárakban. — Csak Balassa-féle valódi! Főszétküldési hely: **Balassa Kornél** gyógyszerháza, Budapest, Erzsébetfalva.



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.



Gottschlig
Ágoston

udvari szállító, csász. és kir. udvari tea- és rum-raktárai csakis

Budapest

IV. kerület, Váci-utca 11.

(a «Korona»-kávéház átellenében.)

Eredeti orosz és kínai tea, jamaikai és braziliai rum, magyar és francia cognac, likőrök, szilvórium, kávé, csokoládé, kakaó és teasütemény legjobb bevásárlási forrása.

Árjegyzék ingyen és bérmentve.



Herbst Samu
Budapest, Miksa-utca 8. szám.

The leading house of Photo-Engraving in Hungary.

Hotel

Vadászkürt

Budapest, IV., Kishid-utca. 5.

Central position. ☉ ☉

☉ ☉ Near the Danube.

First class Hotel and Restaurant.

Prop. F. Kommer.

The most noted firm for Military and Civil Gentlemen's Costumes. **Díszmagyar**

öltönyöket korbü kivitelben, remek szabás és elegáns kiállításban, továbbá

katonai, kapus, kocsis, szolgálai és mindennemű egyenruhákat, valamint az itt felsorolt üzletágak körébe tartozó czikkéket elismert szolid és csinos minőségben készítenek

TILLER MÓR ÉS TÁRSA

osztrák császári és magyar királyi udvari szállítók, Ő cs. és kir. Fensége József főherceg udvari szállítói, görög királyi, román királyi, szerb királyi, perzsa császári, sziam kir. udv. szállítók, Ő kir. Fensége a görög trónörökös udvari szállítói, Ő királyi Fensége a luxemburgi nagyherceg udvari szállítói

BUDAPESTEN,

IV. ker., Váci-utca 35. sz. Eskü-tér 3. sz.

sarokház, saját palota, az új Erzsébet-híd közelében.

Az előkelő közönség figyelmébe ajánljuk **Bencze és Társa** Budapest, IV. ker., Váci-utca 2. sz. **czipőkülönlegességek** raktárát. Mértékszerű rendelmények elfogadhatnak.

Múlt évben a «Fonc ère» Pesti biztosító intézet életbiztosítási osztályánál 5072 ajánlat 20,083.019 korona biztosítási tőkére és 14.145 korona járadékra nyújtott be; 4455 kötvény 17,469.409 korona tőkére és 7345 korona járadékról állítatott ki. A díjbevétel 4,067.221 korona — fillérre rúg. Haláleset 242 jelentetett 837.800 korona összegről.

Egyszersmind utalunk ama különös kedvezményekre, melyeket ezen hazai intézet alapítva 1864-ben 3 millió korona részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevételei (körülbelül 31 millió korona) az életbiztosításnál nyújt:

1. Hadbiztosítást díjpótlék nélkül 20.000 korona határáig a biztosított tőke feléről a közös hadsereg és honvédség, 30.000 korona erejéig a népfőlkölk védkötelezettjeire nézve. (Hivatásszerű katonáknak mérsékelt díjpótlék mellett.) 2. A föltételek értelmében a biztosítás érvényének megtámadhatatlansága még az esetben is, ha a biztosított párba vagy öngyilkosság folytán halt volna el, vagy, ha utólag kitűnnék, hogy a biztosított a biztosítás alapján szolgáló ajánlatban lényeges körülményekre nézve tévedett. 3. Egy, három vagy ötévi nyereségfelosztással egybekötött biztosításokat eszközöl. 4. A biztosításnak háromévi fennállása után a biztosításra jutányos föltételek mellett a) kölcsönt ad, vagy azt b) visszavásárolja, vagy c) minden további díjfizetés nélkül kiházasítási biztosításoknál tőkésítést eszközöl anélkül, hogy a félnek utóbbiért folyamodnia kellene.

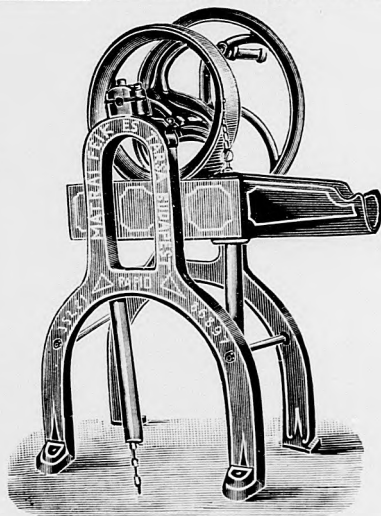
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

== Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. ==

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Httvány utáztatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.

A legjobb és legczélszerűbb ruházatkodási rendszer előkelő uraknak

Ifj. Deutsch Manó
ruhabérlete

Budapest, V. Erzsébet-tér 18., I. em.

A cég csak a legfinomabb angol szövetekből készíti urruhákat művészi kivitelben. Prospektus kívánatra.