

HUNGARY

Budapest Friday March 15, 1907.

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.

VOL. V. No 6.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

CERTAIN however it is that they had actually taken possession of their new home in the interval between the years 889—896. The occupation of the territory is not connected with any memory of bloody battles or long wars. The Hungarians did not meet with either permanent political or tribal organisations, nor yet with any compact population which would have barred their way. Where the

Hungarian warriors appeared they soon reduced to subjection the unorganised inhabitants. Their conquests did not extend only to the former Roman territory of Pannonia, but from here and from the plains of the lowlands which provided luxuriant pasture for their horses, studs and herds of cattle, as from a sort of central point, their dominion extended itself ever more and more towards the natural boundaries of the modern territory. It is clear that the conquerors had taken complete possession of modern Hungary in the first century of their conquest even up to the pathless deserted forest heights of the Carpathians, in which settlers only advanced very gradually during the following century, in order to wrest the



Photo by Strelisky.

THE COUNTESS TIBOR TELEKI AND HER CHILDREN.

land from the hostile churlishness of nature, not by means of weapons but by their own labour. Only on the river Vág in the north-western highlands, had the invaders to undertake bloody battles for the possession of the soil. Here they encountered a Slovak state in the process of formation, a state under the hegemony of Greater Moravia. Against the power of the Slavs the Hungarians co-operated with the Germans, and under their united attacks Greater Moravia was annihilated, and the country

of the Vág became the prize of the Hungarians.

It is only a matter of tradition, but at the same time it follows in the nature of events, that the political organisation of the newly acquired territory was already completed or at least well organised under Árpád. The individual clans and families settled down in certain districts, but their relation to one another and also to the subjected aborigines, required regulation. The leaders built castles which developed into central points not only for the defence of the land but also for its government, its administration

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

EUGENE GOLOSNYA,

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.

and its economic life, and were a most effective means towards the establishment of the Hungarian hegemony.

But the vigorous ambition and warlike spirit of the conquerors did not find complete satisfaction in the country itself. They sought occupation in foreign parts, and the chaotic condition of Europe at that time, the universal weakness of administration and of the powers connected with the defence of the land must have impelled them to sally forth and make inroads into foreign countries. Very soon those irruptions began by which they struck terror into the lands of the south and the west for half a century. In the year 899 they marched against Italy. Then their nimble horses carried them into the most distant lands, from which they returned home laden with treasures and slaves. They brought back labourers in great numbers of whom they had need, for their new home was sparsely populated. (To be continued.)



Count Julius Andrassy helps the Consumptives.

UNFORTUNATELY at present there is but one Sanatorium expressly for this terrible disease in the whole country: the Queen Elizabeth Sanatorium up in the Buda mountains, near Buda-Örs provides admittance for these suffering people only.

In the absence of the funds however which such an institution requires, and as it does not receive such support on the part of the public as it well deserves, the Sanatorium can only afford to admit a limited number of poor people for medical treatment.

In these circumstances the yearly accounts of the Sanatorium even showed a steady deficit, which caused the management considerable alarm. This deplorable state of affairs has now happily been remedied by the timely assistance of Count Julius Andrassy, the Home Minister, in granting the Sanatorium a yearly subsidy of 20,000 korona which sum is to be exclusively applied to the cure of consumptives.

By this generous donation Count Andrassy enables the Queen Elizabeth Sanatorium to answer the sole purpose for which it was originally built.



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

by C. Telepy.

THE GREEN LAKE.

Sir Francis Plunkett.

SIR F. R. PLUNKETT, who died at Paris on March, the 1st, was one of the most respected of English diplomats; and his tenure of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy was so recent that it is scarcely necessary to call to remembrance his great social popularity in this country.

The youngest son of the ninth Earl of Fingall, he was born in 1835, and appointed Attaché to the Bavarian Court in 1855, whence he soon departed for Naples, in the troublous times of King «Bomba». Thence he was transferred to the Hague, then to Madrid, after to St.-Petersburg, next to Copenhagen where he was stationed during the war between Denmark and Germany; thence he went to Vienna for the first time, where he was during the Seven Weeks' War; then to Berlin, Florence and back again to Berlin (1871).

He was then appointed Secretary of the Legation at Tokio, and later Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. In 1877 he was back at St.-Petersburg again, the period of the Russo-Turkish war; thence he removed to Constantinople, and in 1881 to Paris where he was Minister Plenipotentiary for a couple of years, after which he was back again at Tokio as Minister (where he assisted at the revision of the treaties with England); then he was Minister at Stockholm and later at Brussels (during the Sugar Bounties Conference). Eventually he attained the highest rank in diplomacy being appointed to Austria-Hungary in 1900 whence he retired less than two years ago at the age of 70.

Enough has been said to show his long and varied experience. It may be permitted to one who knew him to add this slight testimony to the unvaried tact which he displayed not only as a diplomatist but in all other relations of life. None who had the honour of meeting him ever went away without feeling the better for their intercourse with a «true gentleman»; higher praise can no man give him. R. I. P.

First Civil Servant: Lend us a few bob, old man. We don't get paid till to-morrow.

Second Ditto: Sorry I can't, old chap. We got paid yersterday.

*

Crotchety Old Gentleman: I think it's quite time the passage walls were re-papered. — His Landlady: Parding me, sir, but I am awaiting to see ow yer ealth goes on. Coffins is such things to knock the paper off coming down stairs.

Hungary its people, places and politics.

THE BOOK on the visit of the Eighty Club to Hungary in 1906 is now ready; with sixty illustrations. T. Fisher Unwin, Adelphi terrace, London. Price demy 8vo, cloth, 10/6.

Until we are in a position to give a review of this interesting book on Hungary we publish the following extract from the preface: —

The primary object of this book is to make a definite and authentic record of the visit of a deputation from the Eighty Club to Hungary in 1906. The members of the deputation expressed a strong desire that such a record should be made, and the book has been compiled in the hope that it will interest many other members of the Club and the Hungarian friends who have already expressed a sympathetic wish to see it.

English books about Hungary are not sufficiently numerous to make an apology necessary for publishing another which is written, at any rate, from personal observation, and describes the natural and social features of the country from an unusual standpoint.

The illustrations, like the letter-press, come from various sources.

The visit of the Eighty Club to Hungary as guests of the Hungarian Independent Club in September, 1906, attracted much attention both from its unusual character and from its political significance. The writers are various members of the deputation, and the book is published with the sanction of the Eighty Club Committee. Budapest, one of the most delightful capitals of Europe, is described. The speeches at the various functions are fully reported. The important Labour Legislation Conference is recorded. Excursions to the Carpathians, and the Danube Iron Gate, Education in Budapest, Agriculture in Hungary, Fishing and Shooting, Horse-breeding and Industry in the country, all receive full description. The book will be found not only a picturesque record of most interesting experiences, but full of political and other information for all who are visiting or studying the Magyar Kingdom.

Contents of the Book :

- Preface. List of Illustrations.
- I. The Eighty Club and the Independent Club of Hungary. —
- II. The Journey and the Arrival of the Deputation.
- III. Budapest—The Grave of Louis Kossuth. —
- IV. Hun-

- gary's Parliament—Banquet given by the Government (September 22, 1906). —
- V. The City of Budapest—Entertainment by the Municipality (September 23). —
- VI. The Conference on Labour Legislation at the Independent Club (September 24). —
- VII. The Banquet given by the Independent Club. —
- VIII. The Expedition to the Carpathians—The High Tátra. —
- IX. The Visit to Pozsony (Pressburg). —
- X. Education in Budapest. By Prof. Oscar Browning. —
- XI. Fishing in Lake Csorba. —
- XII. Nagy-Károly. —
- XIII. The Danube Excursion. —
- XIV. Mező-hegyes—A Great State Farm. —
- XV. The Royal Hungarian Agricultural Museum in Budapest. By the Curator, Dr. A. Paikert. —
- XVI. The Return—Szeged—Fiume—Vienna, etc. —
- XVII. The Case for Hungary. —
- XVIII. The Real Meaning of the Visit. —
- Appendix: Music of the Hungarian National «Hymnus». —
- Index.



Co-operation in Hungary.

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

IN DEALING with the local banks the National Central Credit Co-operative Association is empowered to ask for security both against the original debtor and also against the endorsers of the promissory notes received by it, so as to be able to proceed summarily without proving its claim or its imperilment. The law grants other valuable privileges, such as that of covering any deficit occurring by the income not meeting the expenditure, out of the interest accruing on the bonds

held for the State. Were this to prove insufficient, the Exchequer has standing instructions to make up the difference to the extent of 100,000 crowns in one year. Finally, the Central Credit Co-operative Association enjoys exemption from all taxation. The societies affiliated likewise are secured valuable privileges under the law, as a means of attracting them into the union. Against their own members their claims rank in priority of other claims, just as the Central Association's claims rank against them. And like the Central Association they are exempt from fees and taxes. The National Central Credit Co-operative Association began work in 1899 by remodelling the older local credit bank in accordance with the provisions of the new law.



DR. FRANK DYER CHESTER
U. S. Consul General.

Hungarian Industrial Statistics.

ANOTHER Report contains the returns of our foreign trade for the year 1906, but, owing to some outstanding contracts only partly completed, these figures cannot be accepted as exact and should be slightly changed in our favour.

The following are the figures as sent us from the Office!

	No. of Articles	Metercentners	Crowns	£
Imports	6,642.000	49,240.000	1,468,418.000	61,200.000
Exports	9,293.000	67,278.000	1,444,469.000	60,300.000

Falling to Austria:

Imports	4,758.000	29,121.000	1,129,197.000	47,000.000
Exports	5,731.000	349,100.00	1,044,062.000	43,000.000

The total value of our foreign trade amounted to 2913 million crowns (£ 121,500.000) which is 151 million crowns more than last year. The balance of the trading for the whole year does not show so favourably as anticipated for while during the first part of the year's working the export increased only by 46 million crowns (£ 1,910.000) the imports rose by 104·8 million crowns, (£ 4,367.000) in comparison with 1905. The year 1906 closed with a surplus import of 24 million crowns (£ 1,000.000) while the previous year showed a plus export of 34·7 million crowns, (£ 1,450.000) whereby a total deficiency of 58·7 million crowns (£ 2,450.000) is attained.

It is particularly interesting to note the changes wrought by the new Tariff which came into force on the first of last March; the effect of which was chiefly felt in our intercourse with Germany, where it influenced our export of beasts for slaughter, and barley, which slightly decreased; while on the other hand the export of several other articles, such as Eggs, increased.

The values of our principal articles of Export are as follows:

	million crowns	£	Increase	
			million crowns	£
Textile...	446·3	18,596.000	58·4	2,450.000
Clothing and Linen ...	80·9	3,370.000	16·6	700.000
Leather goods ...	83·2	3,466.000	14·7	612.000
Iron wares ...	76·7	3,192.000	14·5	610.000
Machines ...	66·1	2,754.000	6·6	275.000
Stationery ...	30·4	1,270.000	6·2	272.000
Chemicals...	43·6	1,820.000	6·5	275.000
Refined Sugar ...	8·1	337.500	0·7	30.000
Coal ...	31·3	1,305.000	8·0	334.000

Total values of Exports:

	million crowns	£	million crowns	£
Corn ...	268·0	11,170.000	+ 37·7	1,500.000
Cattle for Slaughter and Breeding ...	208·7	8,700.000	- 25·4	1,050.000
Animal products ...	66·1	2,750.000	+ 1·4	583.000
Wine ...	29·1	1,210.000	+ 0·3	12.500
Wood ...	58·2	2,420.000	- 2·9	121.000
Flour ...	187·3	7,800.000	+ 3·8	162.500
Sugar ...	30·7	1,280.000	- 15·6	650.000

The traffic returns at Fiume are also handed to us: During the year 1906, the weight of merchandise which arrived at Fiume was 5,826,839 metercentners consisting of 5,629 articles, while 7,600,743 metercentners were despatched, made up of 372 articles.

The number of ships which arrived during the year was 8077 (7475 laden and 602 empty), of which, 6079 laden ships were steam and 1396 sailing vessels.



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

PIETY.

By E. Balló.

His mission.

«It is your aim, of course», said his intimate friend, «to make people think».

«No», replied the popular lecturer, in a burst of confidence, «my business is to make people think they

think — or, rather, to make them think I think they think.»

Dr. F. D. Chester.

WE HAVE exceptional pleasure in offering our congratulations to the U. S. A. Consul-General, Dr. Frank Dyer Chester, on the completion of 10 years stay amongst us this month. Dr. Chester was a distinguished student of oriental languages before he came to Hungary, and very soon mastered the difficulties and intricacies of the Magyar tongue. He has always evinced a predication for the country to which he is accredited; and has displayed never-wearying industry and considerable tact in cementing business relations between Hungary and the United States.

The work of the Consular office has so much increased during his tenure that recently Mr. Frank Mallett, consular agent at Fiume, has been appointed deputy Consul.

It may be hoped Dr. Chester will now be able to indulge (occasionally) in a well-earned holiday.

We tender him our very warmest wishes for another 10 years happy stay in Hungary.

Hungarian Foreign Trade.

ACCORDING to Official statistics, our Foreign Trade was fairly prosperous in the first month of the year. The value of Imports amounted to 93.7 million korona, of which Austria contributed 73 mil-



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.
HOMEWARD BOUND GIPSY MUSICIANS.

lion. In the corresponding period of 1906 the value was only 91 millions (66 of them from Austria). Similarly there was an increase of Exports from 97.6 to 100.2 millions, whereof Austria's demands increased from 69.5 to 74.1 million korona. Our Export surplus was 6.5 millions as regards the total; Austria accounting for 1.1 million of this.

Textile goods played an important part in our Imports, Austria sending us the value of 26.9 million korona, out of 28 millions. Cotton reached 12.4 millions, wool 6.7, and manufactured stuffs 3.3 million korona.

We paid 4.8 million korona for leather and leathern goods almost entirely from Austria; for Iron an Ironware 4.5 millions, of which 3.9 went to Austria; for Machinery and Implements 2.1 millions.

In the Export trade Cereals and Flour come first as usual. We obtained for Flour 13 million korona, 10.9 of them from Austria. In corn we sent out 7.7 millions worth, rye 2.8, barley 4.1, oats 1.2 and maize 4.4, showing a very fair increase as against a year ago. Taking all kinds of farm products together, on a total of 36.8 million korona we advanced by 8 millions upon last year's figures for January. Slaughter-and draught-cattle on the other hand showed a decrease of 2.5 million korona as compared with last year. The greatest diminution took place amongst the pigs (0.9) and the horses (0.8). The value of exported sugar fell off by 1.2 million korona.

The number of ships entering the port of Fiume was 609, of which 569 came with cargoes. The Import by sea was about 101.000 meterzentner (meterzentner = 2 cwt.) more than a year ago, the total being 592,162; whereas on a total of 678.705 the Exports rose by 15.000 meterzentner.

From the French of Victor Hugo.

Happy the man who in oblivion dwelling,
Hears not the grim, funereal echoes swelling
Within Fame's sounding psalm:
Who knows all glory brief,
And how the poet's leaf
Is changed to martyr's palm.

Happy the bird who soars, free from all caging.
Fearless of height, of fowler or storm's raging:
Blest he who strives not long;
Who Duty's path doth take;
Who, living for Life's sake,
Sings but for joy of Song.

*

O Love is as the drop so bright
That crystal-clear the floweret dews,
And in the sunshine's sparkling light,
Reflects a thousand hues:
Then, wayfarer, come not too near
To scan what erst a gem had seemed,
For thou shalt only see a tear,
Where late a diamond gleamed. M. A. V.



«Monna Vanna» at the Opera.

THE hit of the season Emil Ábrányi's «Monna Vanna», the latest opera, was presented at the Royal Operahouse for the first time in the beginning of March.

Royal Opera.

The unqualified success the play had, is marked out as a natural result of Ábrányi's brilliant talents. Of these he had already supplied us with ample proofs on the appearance of his «Ködkirály» which was also received with genuine appreciation by the public.

At the presentation of «Monna Vanna» the opera was crowded by a distinguished and fashionable audience, which listened with an evergrowing delight to the play, and to the irresistibly charming music composed for the drama by Ábrányi's talented son Emil Ábrányi jr.

The play seemed to leap into public favour at once, and it will certainly make the approaching close of the season a memorable one.



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

By G. Vastagh.

A HOPELESS CASE OF A GIPSY FAMILY...

Telepi Károly.

AN EXHIBITION has recently been opened in the Art galleries of Könyves Kálmán, arranged by Mrs. Charles Telepi, which contains the pictures of her diseased husband. Mr. Charles Telepi was one of the ablest Hungarian painters directing his attention mostly to geological, botanical and ethnographical subjects, excelling in the precision and exactitude of his work.

His pictures possess a lifelike realism, their chief

London Notes

London, March 8th 1907.

HIS MAJESTY King Edward is at present staying at Biarritz. The Dowager Empress of Russia arrived yesterday in London on a visit to her sister Queen Alexandra. The Royal ladies will go shortly to Sandringham. The Prince and Princess of Wales dined with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador last night.

We are much indebted to the members of the



PEOPLE'S PARK.

merit being that the understanding of them is not limited to experts or to those who possess a high degree of intellectual power; but they carry home the idea and impression he wishes to convey, even to a class of people, that is as yet perfectly free from the effects of higher culture. His paintings are therefore, if we may use the expression, of a democratic nature, valued and esteemed, loved and understood by all of us.

Such is true art; which reproduces with striking fidelity nature itself. His example has started a regular school of disciples, advocating the aesthetic rules of their art, that lie in the exact reproduction of the objective character of things in the natural world.

It is to be hoped, that the exhibition will receive due attention from the public.

Az előkelő közönség figyelmébe ajánljuk Bence és Társa Budapest, IV. ker., Váci-utca 2. sz. czíró-különlegességek raktárát. Mértékszerinti rendelmények elfogadtatnak.

women's Institute for the lively interest they are taking in the doings of «Hungary in England». In showing the kindest appreciation of an address I gave on Hungary last week they have offered the use of their rooms at 92 Victoria street S. W. for an exhibition and sale of Hungarian handicrafts on the 20th inst. The time is short, but we hope nevertheless to have a good show of peasant needlework. Under the auspices of the Anglo-Magyar Society we hope from time to time to have such exhibitions and thus introduce Hungarian industries into England. Two beautiful pieces of embroidery have just arrived from Zsebely and are being much admired. These are the dresses I spoke of in a previous number; we are looking forward to hearing something interesting about Hungary from Dr. Arthur B. Yolland at the next general meeting of the Anglo-Magyar Society. This talented young Englishman whose sympathies are so thoroughly with the Hungarian people is at present attending a course of lectures at Oxford to be fol-

lowed by the same at Cambridge. In a few days he will visit the metropolis and lecture for the Anglo-Magyar Society. In speaking of Dr. Yolland's advent at the Society Dr. Emil Reich paid him a warm tribute in appreciation of the work he had done, by his writings and lectures, for the fatherland and the President would give much if he could send many of such young men from England and Scotland to fraternise with his countrymen.

We had the pleasure of welcoming Miss Stronach

Mrs Macdonald's Lecture.

Hungary at the Women's Institute.

THE MEMBERS of the «Women's Institute», 92 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, mustered in strong force the other evening to listen to Mrs. Colin Macdonald's lecture on «Hungary, its People and its Wealth». Every one knows what an enthusiast Mrs. Macdonald is for everything Hungarian, but only those who have had the privilege of listening to her lecture, can realise the vividness and

Friends of . . .
Hungary At
. . . Work . . .



THE LONG WALK, PEOPLE'S PARK.

to the A. M. S. last week. This charming Scotch lady has returned only recently from Hungary where she has been collecting data for a book on Travel. Miss Stronach is intensely fond of Hungary and her people, and only trusts to return again at an early date, we hope ere long to have some of her impressions recorded in «Hungary».

One of the questions raised after last week's lecture was that of the advisability of having a Hungarian Information Bureau in London and we trust the Ministry of Commerce will see its way to establish such. One gentleman writes «Where can I find good trout fishing in Transylvania — or in any other part of Hungary?» — or, «Can you give me any information about the sale of willow trees in Hungary?» and so on. A bevy of ladies asked me if I could give an idea as to the cost of a holiday in Hungary, and I was glad to be able to give them a fairly good idea of the expense of such a trip.

SHEENA MACDONALD.

picturesqueness with which she sets forth the attractions of her beloved Magyarország. It was really almost as good as taking a tour to Hungary on one's own account, to hear Mrs Macdonald dilate on the beauties of Hungary and the admirable qualities of the Hungarians — always a favourite theme with the lecturer. Two conditions there were which went far to make the evening a complete success; first, the lecture was splendidly illustrated by an almost unequalled collection of lantern slides generously given to Mrs Macdonald by the Hungarian Government; and secondly, she was supported by an audience thoroughly in sympathy with her, and numbering in its ranks more than one devoted admirer of everything Magyar. Mrs. Hilton Dale made the most charming of chairwomen and added her own forcible tribute of admiration for Hungary and its people.

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

Topical Notes

THE COURT is expected at Budapest about the middle of May and in all probability will make a longer stay than usual. His Majesty will also celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his Coronation as King of Hungary here on the 8th of June. Special preparations have been placed in the able hands of Counts Géza Andrassy and Eugene Karátsonyi.

We are pleased to learn that their Majesties the King and Queen of England, and T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales dined a few days ago with the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Count Mensdorff Pouilly the brother-in-law of our eminent Statesman Count Albert Apponyi, Minister of Religion and Public Instruction. By the way on March 9th was the 44th anniversary of the marriage of the King and Queen.

We deeply regret to announce the lamented death of Mr. Francis Krasznay, M. P. His remains were taken to the Kerepesi cemetery for interment, the ceremony being attended by a large crowd of friends and admirers of all grades of society, as well as by members of Parliament, representatives of several clubs and associations, by whom the late Mr. Krasznay was highly esteemed.

It has been a continuous endeavour on the part of Dr. Darányi, the Minister of Agriculture, for some years past to promote the acquisition of thorough agricultural knowledge, especially in the lucrative line of fruit cultivation. For this reason courses of instruction will be held this year at Budapest and Kolozsvár for economists and clergymen, and at Keszthely, Torda and Kisszeben for elementary school teachers. To clergymen and teachers permitted to join these courses financial assistance will be granted, as well as free railway fares, which expenses will be defrayed by the Ministry of Agriculture for the term of each course.

We hear that over 300 Bakers and Confectioners from Austria, France, Germany, Spain and a good number from Denmark have announced their intention of participating in the forthcoming International Exhibition to be held at Budapest in June of this year.

The death of Joseph Lewinsky removes from the stage of life, one who has in his day played many important parts in the notable sphere of the theatrical world. A familiar figure on the boards, in other countries, Lewinsky will be specially mourned

in Hungary, where he was united by the bonds of a most intimate friendship to many of the most distinguished in Art and Literature.

As is well-known the great actor was an enthusiastic admirer of our hero-poets Petöfi and Arany, and so far did he carry the warmth of his sym-



AN AUROCHS FALLS TO THE ARCHDUCHESS ISABELLA'S GUN, HIGH-TÁTRA.

Photo by Julius Jelfy.

pathy with the free spirit and aspirations for liberty of the Magyars as to become himself a naturalised citizen of Hungary. His adopted country sincerely laments the loss of a sincere friend, who displayed more than ordinary talent in his admired profession.

The younger sons of President Roosevelt recently drove a railway-engine from Oyster Bay to Mineola and back, a run of forty miles. The usual engine-driver was in charge, and under his supervision

the boys were allowed to start and stop the engine and run it at various speeds.

We observe that Jean Munkácsy, the young Hungarian violinist who is busy making a name

Public Sale of Wine at Pozsony.

Considerable interest prevails throughout the country with regard to the 4th National Wine Market to be held at Pozsony on March 23—25th. Those wishing to take advantage of the Market should notify their intentions without delay to the Director «Szőlősgazdák Országos Egyesülete» Budapest, IX., Üllői-út 25.

The Budapest City Electric Tramway Co.'s Returns. (B. V. V.)

The total returns on all of the above Company's lines for the month of February amounted to 368,851 korona. In the corresponding month of last year their income amounted to 333,843 korona. This year's total income up to now amounts in the aggregate to 787,982 crowns as against 715,607 in the corresponding period of last year.

The well-known French engineer, Monsieur Monod, is the originator of a project to bore a tunnel under Mont Blanc. The French and Italian Governments have promised pecuniary assistance and the Geneva authorities have agreed to supply 10,000,000 fr. The estimated cost would be about 150,000,000 fr. A mountain railway is in course of construction to the summit of Mont Blanc.

The oldest tree in the World.

The famous dragon tree of Teneriffe, is said to be the oldest tree in the world, for it is estimated to be from 4000 to 6000 years of age. This wonder of the plant world was 70 ft. or perhaps more in height until the year 1819, when during a terrific storm one of the large branches was broken off. A similar storm in 1867, stripped the trunk of its remaining branches, and left it standing alone.

The name «dragon-tree» derives its name from a reddish exudation known as dragon's blood, found in the sepulchral caves of the Guaches, and supposed to have been used by them in embalming their dead.

The Annual Return of the State Railways.

The year 1906, according to statistics just published, has turned out a most favourable one for the Austro-Hungarian State Railways. The receipts for the traffic for the last two years were as follows:

	1906		1905	
	crowns	£	crowns	£
Austria	753,984,166	(34,416,007)	706,684,050	(29,445,169)
Hungary	346,659,993	(14,444,166)	318,853,412	(13,285,559)
showing a total increase of 75,106,657 crowns (£ 3,129,444) on the previous years working. From				

for himself, is now touring in Europe. We hope he may be heard in Budapest some day, and propose to give some account of him in our next.

The Town Council have taken the Zoological Gardens under their wing. If they were to pull down Ós-Budavár and add that area to the Gardens, we might soon rival other collections in Europe. They were better obliterated than kept to provide a livelihood for a few pensioners of the town.

these figures it will be seen that the increase was greater per cent on the Hungarian Railways.

These data work out at 32.268 crowns (£ 1344) per kilometer on the Austrian lines or 4.5% ; while

vated encampment of ancient Rome. All around are the traces and foundations of long-destroyed habitations ; the pavements in the streets lie there still with the marks of the chariot wheels ; the very slots



Photo by Julius Jelfy.

ARCHDUCHESS HENRIETTA'S BAG, HIGH-TÁTRA.

on the Hungarian Railways 18.512 crowns (£ 772) or 6.2% per kilometer is obtained.

The length of railway for 1906 was put at 21.729 as against 20.935 kilometers for the previous year. The total length of the Hungarian lines for 1906 was 18.725 which is 427 kilometers more than 1905.

Of the above returns 95,646.250 crowns (£ 3,985.260) falls to personal traffic and parcels, the number of passengers reaching the grand total of 92,200.983. The remaining 251,013,743 crowns (£ 10,445,573) is due to the transport of goods.



AQUINCUM

ON THE right bank of the Danube in Budapest, some 3 miles north of the Margaret-bridge, as we follow the road leading from Old-Buda to St-Endre, we come across the remains of Roman civilisation. On the left of the road just beyond the Embankment of the *Railway to Pilis-Csaba* is the ancient amphitheatre capable of holding 20,000 spectators where men, and women too, applauded gladiatorial combats ; while on the right before reaching the railway bridge stands the little building wherein are gathered so many relics of that ancient world : — stands right in the middle of the exca-

in which old-time doors slid along ; here is some venerable tiling carefully preserved ; here the cisterns ; here the pillars of the underground heating chambers ; there the furnaces ; and there the public baths, the temples, the very altars where Christian men and women were bidden to sacrifice at the price of life — thrown to the lions in that very amphitheatre should they disobey — and all around sarcophagi, everything which remains to teach us something of that wonderful dominion so long passed away.

The Roman invasion of these lands first brought them and their inhabitants to light ; at least to the light of history. Included primarily under the general term *Illyria*, that part of the country lying between the *Save* (on the south), the *Danube* (east and north) and the *Eastern Alps* (west) was described about the time of the Emperor Claudius under the name of *Pannonia*. Like most things in those days its origin is in the darkness still. Judging by Roman custom in other cases the word is a Latin attempt at the native name, which was probably that of a Celtic tribe. Under Trajan the river Raab was made the division of this land into two provinces ; upper and lower. Among the towns founded by the Roman military powers stood *Aquincum* ; a name almost certainly derived from the surrounding features of the place. It is fairly cer-

tain that the springs, which in modern times are a great feature in the life of the Hungarian Capital, in earlier days were not only known to the Romans but to their predecessors. The Celtic name would be «Ak-ing», with the final letter hard, meaning water-meadows or water-springs, either meaning being appropriate. Legendary tales mix up with this the name *Sicambria*, as also that of *Attila*, whose brother is said to have given his own name *Buda* to the town. We however prefer to think this name of later origin and due to a Slavonic word also meaning water. Aquincum became an important outpost against the Barbarian hordes; probably protecting an important route to the south, doubtless to the west also, and perhaps even guarding some ford or important ferry over the Danube. When Diocletian sought to preserve the tottering Empire by sub-division, Pannonia fell to Galerius who named the country between the Raab the Drave and the Danube *Valeria* making Aquincum the Capital. We have no space to describe how Goth and Hun, Lombard and Vandal over-ran the unhappy land and destroyed the ancient cities. Aquincum was probably long laid low before the Magyars took possession and founded the town of Buda.

The extensive remains of the ancient town suggest a numerous population, considering the situa-

The *Tepidarium* was accidentally discovered in 1773 on the Flórián-tér; the pillars of the subterranean courses are about 3 feet high and 2 feet apart, carrying the floor of the bath rooms. The relics in fact of the old baths and the whole arrangements for water supply are very complete, and afford material for a sufficiently comprehensive survey of Roman methods, covering a very considerable area.

The Romans found several warm springs close together, and enclosed them with an earth-work thus obtaining the necessary elevation of water level to convey water all over the town. The ruins of the pillars begin near the Powder-mill and continue in a straight line as far as the «Krempel-mill». The original masonry consisted of a series of arches composed of hewn sandstone the interstices of which were filled with rubble-cement. The stone water-channels were carried upon these arches. At various intervals the water was conveyed in branch-pipes according to need to the Baths and other places; traces of these side-channels being fairly frequent.

Many articles of antiquarian interest have been excavated at different times since the middle of the 18th century: ear-rings and finger-rings of gold, as many other ornaments; pearls, precious



CARTING OFF THE BOOTY, HIGH-TÁTRA.

tion of the place and the character of the times. The *Theatre* was large enough for some 8000 spectators, which argues a population of at least 50—60,000: — many would say double as much.

stones, basins, lamps, vases, urns, glass vessels, numerous coins, far too many for a detailed list at present.

The excavation of the *Amphitheatre* has been of

special interest. In point of size it stands pretty high among similar erections already well-known. Its longer diameter measures 85.45 Meters, the shorter 75.54; while the area is 5128.99 square Meters; there were apparently only two tiers of seats, but it would hold a very large number of people.

The whole town of Aquincum seems to have extended from the Krempel-mill to the *Császár-fürdő* (Emperor or Caesar-Bath), a sarcophagus being discovered near the latter in the *Török-utca* in 1880, where the *Lukács* bath now stands.

An Erdély Gipsy Maiden.

By SHEENA MACDONALD.

Part II.

I WAS walking hurriedly along Regent Street from Piccadilly Circus mingling with the well-dressed shop-gazing crowd which frequents that fashionable centre after the luncheon hour. My thoughts were not with the passers-by, although, now and again I stopped inadvertently to gaze at the beautiful shimmering evening dresses, the furs, and the



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

IN A VILLAGE INN. HIS FAVOURITE PEASE...

By A. Bihary.

There are several ways of approaching the present site of the excavations. The simplest is of course to drive direct in a fiacre from any part of the town. The trams running through Pest by the inner ring, or from the *Láncz-híd* (Chain-bridge) in Buda, to *Ó-Buda* (Old-Buda) cover a large part of the distance, but leave a walk of about 1½ miles, which on a hot day is rather dusty. A local rain runs direct to the spot several times every day — more frequently in summer than in winter — from the *Pálffy-tér* in Buda.

The Museum is quite worth a visit; and a capable guide will explain details to visitors, including some which are protected from the weather and kept under lock and key.

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

thousand and one gew-gaws displayed to attract the feminine taste. I was returning from an interview with a clever writer, and my thoughts were still busy with the remembrance of the pleasant conversation that had passed between us. Suddenly I was attracted by a face, pale, and haggard. I started involuntarily — the dress, the gait, the face were all quite familiar to me, and I could hardly be mistaken. Three years had made such a difference, had changed the features and made them those of a prematurely old man. The contour, the bright reddish hair, carefully groomed, the hat set jauntily, the long coat with its handsome fur collar now some what worn, the tapering toed brown boots, all recalled incidents of three years ago. I looked after the retreating figure who had not recognised me, and then I decided to make sure. As I followed, the object of my quest turned with a swing so peculiarly his own up a narrow thoroughfare which led to Golden Square. There was

no doubt now in my mind. Golden Square had been a haunt in days gone by of Georges Planchét, and not always to his credit. The surrounding small streets are not enticing and harbour some queer characters. The loafers looked interested as I wended my way after Georges, who slunk along, his hands thrust deep in his coat pockets. He halted a moment at a restaurant, passed a jesting remark to two girls who retaliated gaily, and then finally dived into a boot shop.

I followed, but there was no sign of the culprit in the dismal interior.

— «Well ma'am, said a capacious dame, what can I do for you?»

— «I'm afraid, I stammered, I don't want anything in your line today, but I noticed a young man of the name of Planchét enter your shop a moment ago, and I would like to speak to him if I may.»

— «There ain't no man of that name 'ere madame», said the woman.

— «No? Then perhaps he goes under an assumed name, I suggested.»

— «Is name is Jarge as I knows 'im and bein' the same nationality as my 'usband 'e gits round the ole man.»

— «I expect he is the boy I want after all: his name is Georges.»

(To be continued.)



Labour Legislation and Social Reform in Hungary.

THE LAW applies to persons employed in all industrial establishments whether machinery is used or not, mines, quarries, smelting works, dockyards, railways, building operations, transportation of goods by land or water (excepting those under the maritime law). The law however applies to workmen only in so far as their daily wages do not exceed 8 crowns 6s. 8d. and to administrative officers only in so far as their yearly pay does not exceed 2400 crowns (£ 100).

The administrative machinery instituted for carrying out compulsory insurance against sickness is based partly on guild organisations already in existence covering many branches of industry and mining, partly on recently established insurance associations, closely resembling the Austrian Bezirkskrankenassen.

Insurance against sickness entitles the insured to the following indemnity: *a)* during the incapacity of the insured to work, but for a period of not longer than 20 weeks, gratuitous medical attendance, medicines etc.; *b)* after the third day of the sickness but for a period of not more than 20 weeks, a regular payment to the insured of not less than 50 per cent of his ordinary wages. There are special provisions for women and for indemnity to the survivors in case of death.

The law provides further for the administration

and supervision of the trade and insurance associations and for the machinery of settling disputes.

The scheme of the Hungarian bill for providing compensation for injury to workmen caused by accidents in the course of employment is at present under discussion and is based on the principle of compulsory insurance: it creates no liability as between the injured workmen and their employer, except in the one case of the employer having been found criminally liable for the accident.

As is well known to you, European legislation is based on one or other of two principles, namely 1) the principle of compulsory insurance. German legislation is the prototype of the laws of those countries which have adopted as the basis of their legislation the principle of compulsory insurance when the workman has the security of the funds of an assurance association whose solvency is carefully secured by legislation and guaranteed by the State. The Hungarian Government bill is merely a copy of the Bismarckian laws, with more or less local colour added and with more or less important modifications in the structure of that assurance association, and the one striking difference that compulsory insurance against sickness and against industrial accidents are dealt with in one and the same law and by the same institution called the National Bank for the Insurance of Workmen against Accidents.

The other principle is 2) that of the personal liability of the employer to compensate the workman and the Act of the U. K. of 1897 affords the most striking example of complete reliance on the principle of the personal liability of the employer, when the workman can look only to his own employer for compensation and has practically no other security, though in most systems based on the liability principle, he has certain preferential rights against the property of his employer. (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.

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.

Information Office... 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

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that his 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 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 City printing Co Ltd., at Bpest.

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.

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.

Very Fine old Tokay wine for Sale direct from the winegrower: Geöcze István Tokaj, Hungary.

A Magyar Agrár- és Járadékbank részvénytársaság igazgatósága megállapította az intézet 1906. évi mérlegét. A nyereség- és veszteségszámla az 1906. év végével 1,976.017.85 korona tiszta nyereséggel zárul, szemben a múlt évi 1,788.163.10 korona tiszta nyereséggel. Ezen tiszta nyereségből az igazgatóságnak a közgyűlés elé terjesztendő javaslata szerint kifizetendő osztalék fejében — a múlt évi 20 koronával szemben — részvényenként 24 korona, azaz összegben 1,440.000 korona, a mi a részvénytőke 6 százalékos kamatozásának felel meg. A bank a lefolyt évben további 8,750.000 korona n. é. címletet bocsátott ki, úgy, hogy a bank által kibocsátott címletek névértéke az 1906. év végén 114,950.000 K összegre emelkedett. A banknak 1906. évi december hó 31-én a szőlő- és jelzálogkölcsonokról 11.755 számlája állott fenn.

MAGYAR JELZÁLOG-HITELBANK.

HIRDETME NY.

A Magyar Jelzálog-hitelbank t. c. részvényesei az 1907. március hó 27-ik napján déli 12 órakor a bank helyiségeiben (V., Nádor-utca 7. sz.) tartandó

XXXVIII-ik rendes közgyűlésére

ezenel tisztelettel meghívjuk.

NAPIREND.

1. Az igazgató-ág és felügyelő-bizottság jelentése az 1906. évi üzletéről.
2. Az 1906. évi mérleg megállapítása és a feladvány megadása.
3. Határozathozatal a tiszta nyereség hovatartozásáról.

A részvények letéhetőik:

Budapest: a bank főpénztáránál (V., Nádor-utca 7. sz.) és a Magyar Leszámitoló- és Pénzváltóbanknál;

Bécsben: az «Union-Banknál»;

Párisban: a «Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France» című banknál.

Az igazgatóság.

“THE GRESHAM”

életbiztosító-társaság Londonban.

Magyarországi fiók:

Budapest, V. kerület, Ferencz 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 szerződések, 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 Budapestben, valamint ennek ügynökei az ország minden nagyobb városában.

A leszámitolóbank közgyűlése. A Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltó Bank e hó 7-én tartotta madarasi Beck Miksa elnök elnöklésével rendes évi közgyűlését, a melyen 18.320 részvény volt képviselve. Az évi jelentés konstatálja, hogy az intézet harminczhetedik üzletéve örvendetes fejlődést mutat. A bő termés az őstermeléssel foglalkozó közönség gazdasági megerősödését eredményezte és ez a megerősödés élenkítőleg hatott közgazdaságunk egyéb ágaira is. Ausztriával való viszonyunk rendezetlensége gazdasági életünk zavartalan fejlődését még mindig hátráltatja ugyan, de belpolitikai viszonyaink az év legnagyobb részében nyugodtabbak és tisztázottabbak voltak s ez a körülmény is elősegítette üzletágaink fejlesztését. A külföldi pénzpiacok hatásaként az elmúlt év legnagyobb részében a kamatláb nálunk is magasabb volt s így az előnyös kamatlábviszonyok is hozzájárultak ahhoz, hogy a bank üzleteredménye emelkedett. A jelentés konstatálja azután, hogy a rendes folyó üzlet haszna egymagában is igazolta az alaptőke felemelését, mert a folyó üzletből előállott hasznok is bőségesen elegendők voltak a felemelt tőke fokozottabb kamatoztatására. A tőkefelemelésből befolyt felpénzt a bank a tartaléktőke gyarapítására fordította, a mi által a tartalékok 1,560.153 koronával gyarapodtak és összesen 8,258.939 koronára emelkedtek. A közgyűlése jelentést tudomásul vette és elfogadta az igazgatóság javaslatát, mely szerint a 3,310.080 koronát tevő tiszta nyereségből részvényenként 28 korona (hét százalék) fizetessék ki mint osztalék és bőséges leírások s a tartalék dus dotálása után 303.387 korona új számlára vitessék át. Az igazgatóságba néhai gárdonyi Neumann Frigyes helyére Hollán Sándor miniszteri tanácsost választották meg, a felügyelő-bizottságot pedig újra megválasztották.

A legjobb és legcélszerűbb ruházatkodási rendszer előkelő uraknak

Ifj. Deutsch Manó
ruhabérlete

Budapest, V. Erzsébet-tér 18., I. em.

A cég csak a legfinomabb angol szövetekből készít úriruhákat művészi kivitelben. Prospektus kívánatra



BRACHFELD F.

Purveyor to the Imperial
and Royal Court, 2020

**Budapest, V. ker.,
Dorotya-utca 7.**

Begs to announce that he has opened a **First class Tailoring Department** with all the latest London patterns. A **First class London cutter engaged.**



■ ■ **Speciality in all kinds of Sporting Garments.** ■ ■



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.



IBACH'S

Pianos To be Had
only From

**HECKENAST
GUSZTAV**

Budapest, IV. kerület,
Gizella-tér 2. szám.

♦ ♦ ♦

Inspection Invited.

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.

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.)

Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

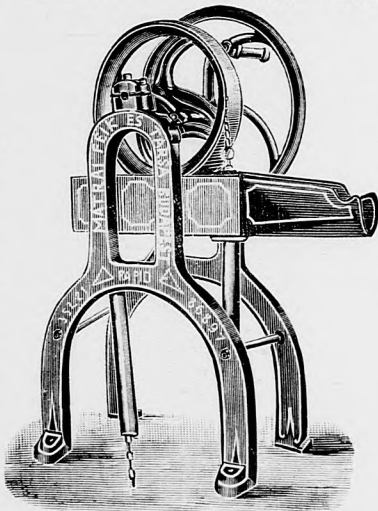


MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33.

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK
szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hítvány utáztatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.



,THERMOS'

A jelenkor legfontosabb találmánya. Minden kulturállamban szabadalmazva

Bármely italt vegyi szerek, tűz és jég alkalmazása nélkül hidegen vagy melegen tart hosszú időn keresztül

NÉLKÜLÖZHETETLEN: otthon, az utazáson, vadászaton, kirándulásán, automobilon, vasuton stb.

Jogegyedélárúsítás:

GEITTNER és RAUSCH

cégnél

Budapest, VI., Andrásy-út 8 H.

Árlap ingyen.