

HUNGARY

*Budapest Friday November 1, 1907.
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*

VOL. V. No 21.

Hungary and Its People.

The History of Hungary.

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

THE HOPE that the power of the Habsburgs would deliver Hungary from the Turks was already beginning to disappear. — This power would have been sufficient to liberate the land, but the sphere of interest of the Habsburgs extended over the whole of Europe and could not concentrate itself against the Turks. The Hungarian nation was also at the time of the Habsburgs especially thrown on its own resources, and help from foreign nations was never so

continuous as to be able to break the Turkish dominion. It merely helped now and then to win a battle, to liberate a fortress. Still the Turkish hegemony did not only continue, but also extended itself both under Ferdinand I. and also under his successors during the whole of the sixteenth century. In these wild times Nicholas Zrinyi, the hero of Szigetvár gave a brilliant example of self-sacrifice and the fulfilment of duty in defending for a long time against the overwhelming power of the Sultan the fortress entrusted to him, and being unable to secure help from without, he ultimately buried himself beneath the ruins (1566). The Turks



Photo by Strelisky.
H. R. H. ARCHDUKE JOSEPH.

continued their conquests and established their authority in Transylvania, where princes of the family of Báthory reigned, one of whom, Stephen, succeeded to the Polish crown. In the course of time the union between the inhabitants of the kingdom and the crown dwindled to vanishing point. The king was not only unable to protect them, but he began in spite of his solemn assurances and the dispositions of the laws, to rule most capriciously his comparatively small kingdom, which could scarcely be called a country; and particularly he introduced a closer

relationship between the finance and military departments and those of the hereditary countries. In addition to this the prerogatives of the nobility and the conflicts of religions were additional causes of trouble, which towards the end of the sixteenth century began to push more rudely into the foreground. The Reformation, immediately after Martin Luther's appearance, and even in the last days of the national kingdom, found support in Hungary, particularly among the burgesses of the towns, who had active com-

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.

mercial communication with Germany. The battle of Mohács and the Turkish hegemony had also weakened the old organisation of the Catholic church and lent great support to the rapid spread of the Reformation. After some decades the greater part of the higher and lower nobility along with their vassals, and also the inhabitants of the towns were disciples of Luther's or Calvin's, and became in relation to their religion opposing factors to the Catholic dynasty. These antagonisms reached a head in the time of Kings Ferdinand I. and Maximilian, and led in Rudolf's reign to violent conflicts and bloody frays. (To be continued.)



MOHÁCS

By JOSEPH EÖTVÖS.

Translated by WM N. LOEW.

Where on sad battle field our fathers bled
At Mohács, greener grows the grass, tis said;
The flowers sweeter perfume gain,
The farmer's lands yield richer grain.

This ground was soaked with heroes' gore,
And for this cause God blesses it the more.
Thus sacred cannot sterile lie
The spot where patriots dared to die.

Weep not for him who nobly met his death,
And for his country yielded up his breath.
Calmly upon his mother's breast,
While blessings guard him, he doth rest.

The brave, true heart, which for his dear land burned
Now fructifies the earth, to dust returned;
His spirit hovers o'er the grave,
His sons inspiring to be brave.



The Juridical Nature of the Relations Between Austria and Hungary.

By Count Albert Apponyi

AS RULER OF those other domains his Majesty may call himself whatever he pleases, but in Hungary the King alone reigns, and never will the time-hallowed majesty of our old Crown be melted into the splendors of a brand new imperial diadem, never will it be controlled by any fancied superior power, Hungary never suffered mediatization, no act of her legislature points that way, and no act of prerogative can achieve it. The title of «Emperor» is simply a collective designation for the portion of sovereignty enjoyed by his Majesty in his other domains; in Hungary he is merely king; the two titles, imperial and royal,

are distinct and equal in dignity; they designate (as my readers will remember) two widely different prerogatives, the mixture of which is hardly conceivable even in juridical fiction. It is quite as absurd to think of the Emperor of Austria as ruler of Hungary as it would be absurd to fancy the King of Hungary as reigning in Austria or in any part of her. To our public law the Emperor of Austria is a foreign sovereign. The next striking fact is the above-mentioned legislation of 1848, which, by giving precise shape to parliamentary government in Hungary, and by making every act of royal prerogative dependent in its legal value on the signature of Hungarian constitutional advisers, made the distinctness and diversity of the two juridical personalities meeting in one physical person, the emperor's and the king's, and of the two prerogatives vested in that same person, evident to all eyes. From an abstract truth, often obscured by the practice of a system of personal government not very anxious to uphold it, this distinction became a living reality, no more to be ignored. The winning of such a practical guarantee to our national independence is, besides the democratic reform which it has effected, the immortal glory of that legislation.

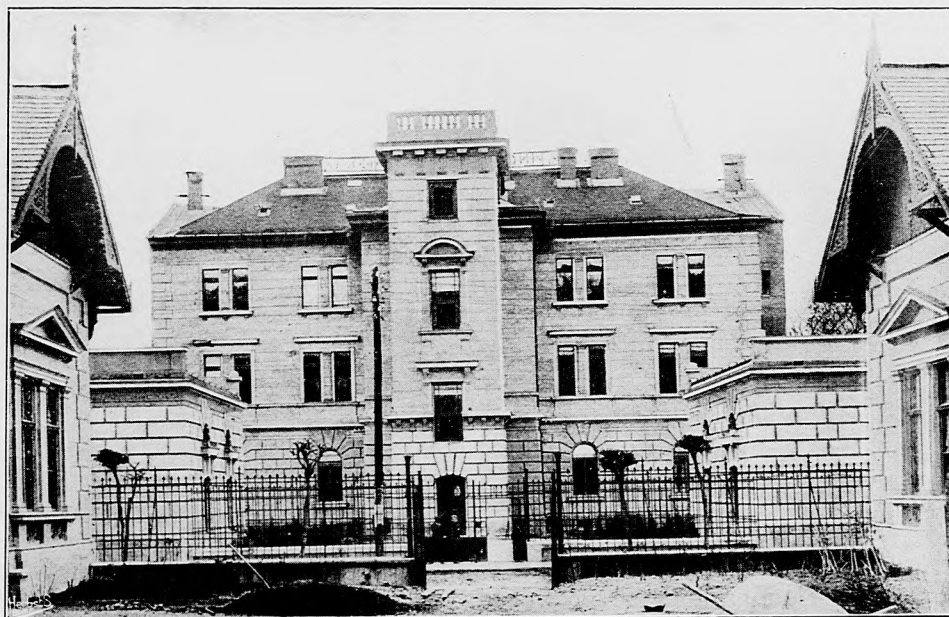
War, victorious at first, disastrous after the crushing intervention of Russia, came next, followed by a period of absolute oppression which lasted from 1849 till 1867. But all this belongs to the domain of mere fact; it did in no way alter the legal continuity of the principles on which our connection with Austria rests; it did not weaken in right the independence of the Hungarian kingdom, though suspending it in fact for a time. There had been times of oppression, almost as hard as this one, before; at such times Hungary, while powerless to prevail against superior material forces, had always stuck to legal continuity, waiting patiently until a turning of the tide should enable her to bring practical reality in concordance with juridical truth; but of that juridical truth she never gave up one single atom, and she always lived to see it prevail against wholesale oppression as well as against partial encroachments. 1867 was the year of one of these resurrections; at the same time, it created new rules concerning the practice of our connection with Austria, rules which, however, left the principle of that connection — the independence of Hungary as a sovereign nation — unaltered, as a rapid survey of them will show. (To be continued.)

The Rational Developement of the Hungarian Wine Industry.

LIKE MOST wine-growing countries Hungary has suffered greatly from the devastation of phylloxera. In 1880 the vines covered 739,000 katastral hold, but from that year to 1895 the ravages of phylloxera were so great that the cultivated area diminished to 430,000 katastral hold. Since that year there has been no phylloxera. Encouraged by the absence of the enemy, the vine-growers, under Government patronage and support, have worked strenuously in replanting the vineyards, so that at the present time the area thus reclaimed reaches 580,000 katastral hold. During the past

Minister of Agriculture, inaugurated in 1901 at Budafok, near Budapest, in connection with which is a cellarmaster's department, for the scientific training of cellar-masters for the various vine-growing districts of Hungary.

The different machinery in use in the land is under the supervision of these professional cellar-masters, and it is intended that all facilities shall be given for the production of wine of the very best quality. The cellars of these central training institutions, established by Government at a cost of half a million of crowns, are in the best situation of mountain vineyards, in which there is accommodation for 50,000 hectolitres of wine. Of this interesting collection of buildings we publish five illustrations.



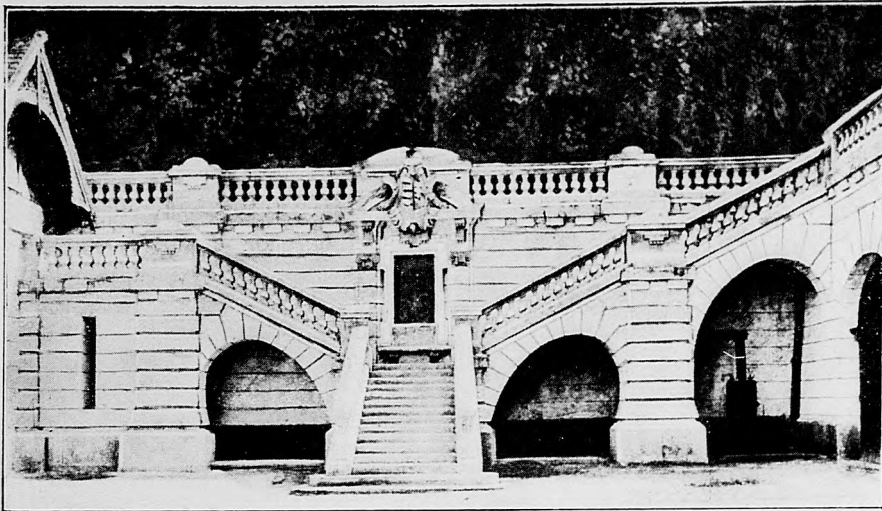
THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN CELLARMASTERS' INSTITUTE: LABORATORY AND MANAGER'S RESIDENCE.

two years the wine produced therefrom amounted to 4,000,000 hectolitres. By such vigorous efforts it is certain that the wine produce will soon be raised to the level of its former prosperity, if indeed it does not surpass that estimate. Hungary's wines are, for excellence of quality, famous throughout the world; more especially is this the case with Tokaj — the «King of wines». The various brands of Hungarian wines are: Eger, Ménes, Szekszárd, Villányi, Transylvania, Balaton district, Magyarádi, and Érmelléki, the latter of which favourably compare with the best Rhenish wines. The quality of the newly-planted vines is equal to that of their predecessors.

The Hungarian Government attaches great importance to the rational developement of the national wine industry; and on this account, besides the eight vinedressing and manipulating institutions already established in various parts of the country, a Royal State Institution (*Magyar Királyi Pinczemes-teri Tanfolyam*) was on the initiative of Dr. Darányi,

In the various wine districts of Hungary the wine produce at present reaches 5000 hectolitres, a considerable portion of which is kept in the central cellar at Budafok, and drawn off into bottles ready for market. Wines in casks are also obtainable, and are usually sold by auction, such auctions being held four times a year: on March 19th, May 16th, Aug. 25th and Dec. 3rd.

At the Royal Hungarian Cellarmasters' Institution (*Magyar Királyi Pinczemes-teri Tanfolyam*) at Budafok, there are also a number of cellarmasters, whose duty is to visit occasionally the different vine-growers, and at their desire grant them any necessary instruction and assistance, and further train the men in the methods approved by the government. At present five such cellarmasters are employed at the central depôt, whose expenses are paid from the State treasury. It will thus be seen that the Hungarian Government considers the wine industry such an important national asset that it is sparing no pains or expense to ensure that Hungarian



THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN CELLARMASTERS' INSTITUTE: STAIRCASE LEADING TO THE AUCTION HALL.

wines shall be of such excellence as to sustain their name and fame throughout the world.



"The Times" and "The Constitutional struggle of the Magyars".

By Arthur B.
... Yolland.

IN THE ISSUE of the «Times» dated Oct. 9. the Vienna Correspondent treats his readers to an unqualified attack upon the abovenamed pamphlet, which the writer of this article had the misfortune to publish.

The said Correspondent finds fault with the English style of the pamphlet, or, to be more accurate takes exception to the un-English expressions of its author. He fixed upon the word «covered» as the point of attack, imagining, without doubt, that I did not know the difference between «cow» and «cower». Of course he may be excused for making this insinuation, since he did not know that I had not seen the proofs (a slip of the pen in writing a MS. is not absolutely unparalleled; but in correcting printed proofs one is apt to be more careful) and was misled by the fact of my having with my own hand corrected three glaring misprints which caught my eye. But he is *not* justified in jumping at conclusions or in making sweeping statements; nor do I imagine that my long residence in the «chauvinistic atmosphere of Budapest» has made me a poorer English scholar. As a matter of fact the pamphlet was written in England, during a protracted absence in my native country, in the liberal atmosphere of charming English surroundings. Mr. Steed may raise any objections he wishes to my style and my use of words: I protest against his presuming to play the part of a twentieth-century Johnson. There may be «un-English» expressions to be found in the writings of any Englishman who has been long absent from his

native country: such «lapses» — as Mr. Steed would doubtless call them — are, however, due, not to a lack of ability to express one's self correctly in the English tongue, but to the fact that the «sinner» has studied other literatures besides his own and has a knack of assimilating (v. *Merivale*) a good deal of what he reads. No-one belittles the style of Carlyle because he is, in places, un-English: and it

points to a lamentable lack of argument that a critic is forced to attempt to prejudice his readers by resorting to «the ancient hairsplitting technicalities of special pleading». People have been known to find pins and other queer objects in an egg: others have been known to look with suspicion upon the currants composing one of the principal ingredients of what was, in my days (maybe Mr. Steed would say «nous avons changé tout cela»), called «Black Jack». Destructive criticism is remarkably easy work: but since the days when Byron made mincemen of Jeffrey's mimions, it has scarcely been popular, and, far from injuring any but those who deserved it (the latter are generally left alone to die a natural death), it is a blessing in disguise to its intended victims.

Were I of the same turn of mind, I should ask Mr. Steed what he understood by the term «Ancient History?» I myself took the classical Tripos at Cambridge but none of my tutors or professors ever asserted that, to qualify in the subject of «Ancient History», we must read up mediaeval and modern history, including the Battle of Mohács.

As for «urbanity», I must admit that the conception of courtesy is relative and even subjective. I believe I was not guilty of the least particle of discourtesy towards Mr. Steed himself: and if the expressions I used with reference to the Austrian «yellow press» seem discourteous, they were really nothing but a *quid pro quo*, and a fit rejoinder to the «vituperative» attacks delivered by Mr. Steed's Austrian colleagues against the dignity and character of Hungarian statesmen and the Hungarian nation. Had I been guilty of discourtesy to Mr. Steed, I should owe him an apology, which would be duly offered: but as the «vituperative» remarks which seem to have given him offence were directed against men who are of consequence to him only as members of the same community, I must confess that I am startled to see a gentleman who accuses me

of having lost my «sense of impartiality» taking up the cudgels in a case where his interference on behalf of the injured parties in absolutely gratuitous, seeing that he did not think it worth his while to defend Count Apponyi against the dastardly impeachments of Björnson. After allowing himself to be carried away by his inveterate dislike of the great Hungarian statesman, Mr. Steed presumes to give me lessons in urbanity and impartiality. Naturally enough this would-be Dictator has forgotten the simple moral of «the mote and the beam».

He accuses my pamphlet of being «onesided». Its object was to break down the «artificial barriers erected by the good Austrians in the hope of depriving their neighbours of the sympathy of the outside world». It represents the case for the Hungarians (that for the Austrians is familiar enough to all readers of the «Times»): but it *does* treat of the questions at issue between the two states and attempts to lay before its readers a clear conception of the claims of the Hungarians and of the arguments supporting the same. That such a pamphlet must, in some respects, be one-sided, is clear: but to assert, in such a sweeping manner, that the pamphlet is practically valueless, seems rather like begging the question. My relation of the events between 1889 and 1907 will stand the test of historical research. The authorities I used (where I am not speaking of events I myself witnessed) are first hand and though I can quite imagine that my account of the said events does not agree in every particular with the reports published in the «Times», that, no doubt regrettable, fact does not detract from the authenticity of my statements. Any of my readers are welcome to study the files of any Hungarian or Austrian journal for the period named: and I await their verdict undisturbed.

Honestly speaking, I cannot help feeling a peculiar satisfaction at the attack delivered in the columns of the «Times». A few days ago a leading London journal declared that the «Times» was not taken seriously in England except by a few reactionaries and some idlers: other people who read it will feel all the more inclination to peruse

«The Constitutional struggle of the Magyars» for its having been decried by the monarch of

Printing - House Square. People on the Continent still believe in the «Times» as the dictator of public opinion in Great Britain. This belief is, however, a fallacy. Everybody knows that the said journal is

anti-liberal and anti-national, the bible of the reactionaries: and its recent insolent attack upon the German Emperor is not likely to better its position. The moment foreign countries realise that the «Times», in Great Britain, has become a practical nonentity and has entirely lost the prestige it once undoubtedly possessed, they will cease to give its opinions the value hitherto attributed to them.

One word more. I *did* read the articles in the «Spectator» to which the name of «Scotus Viator» was appended and I must protest that the said writer treated of other questions than that of universal suffrage. What his intentions were when he came here, I know not, but the results of his experiences prove that he was no less unlucky in his surroundings than Mr. Spencer Wilkinson and the author of the «whirlpool of Europe», whose observations led the Editor of the «Morning Post» to accuse the Magyars of keeping away by force or even «wounding and killing» (*sic*) Roumanian electors who desired to vote for a non-Magyar candidate (a statement to which the result of the recent election at Belényes gives the lie direct), and to ask the remarkably naive question, — how many Roumanian electors were killed at the recent general election?

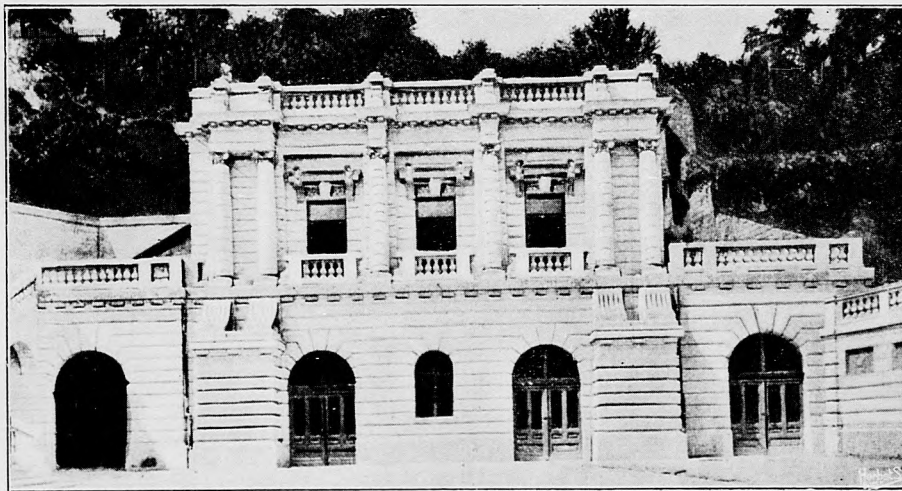
Oct. 16. 1907.



The National Salon.

ONE OF THE prettiest little exhibitions in Budapest is the National Salon (Nemzeti Szalon) in the Erzsébet-tér. The whole of the autumn exhibits are so chic that one hardly knows what to single out for special praise; while their arrangement and setting leave absolutely nothing to be desired. The interior of the building itself is furnished as a Hungarian Mansion with lovely furniture of modern Hungarian style. The windows of stained glass are in themselves a feast of art. Among the

А Немzeti ..
..... Szalon



THE ROYAL CELLARMASTERS' INSTITUTE: ENTRANCE TO WINE CELLARS, WITH AUCTION HALL ABOVE.

of having lost my «sense of impartiality» taking up the cudgels in a case where his interference on behalf of the injured parties in absolutely gratuitous, seeing that he did not think it worth his while to defend Count Apponyi against the dastardly impeachments of Björnson. After allowing himself to be carried away by his inveterate dislike of the great Hungarian statesman, Mr. Steed presumes to give me lessons in urbanity and impartiality. Naturally enough this would-be Dictator has forgotten the simple moral of «the mote and the beam».

He accuses my pamphlet of being «onesided». Its object was to break down the «artificial barriers erected by the good Austrians in the hope of depriving their neighbours of the sympathy of the outside world». It represents the case for the Hungarians (that for the Austrians is familiar enough to all readers of the «Times»): but it *does* treat of the questions at issue between the two states and attempts to lay before its readers a clear conception of the claims of the Hungarians and of the arguments supporting the same. That such a pamphlet must, in some respects, be one-sided, is clear: but to assert, in such a sweeping manner, that the pamphlet is practically valueless, seems rather like begging the question. My relation of the events between 1889 and 1907 will stand the test of historical research. The authorities I used (where I am not speaking of events I myself witnessed) are first hand and though I can quite imagine that my account of the said events does not agree in every particular with the reports published in the «Times», that, no doubt regrettable, fact does not detract from the authenticity of my statements. Any of my readers are welcome to study the files of any Hungarian or Austrian journal for the period named: and I await their verdict undisturbed.

Honestly speaking, I cannot help feeling a peculiar satisfaction at the attack delivered in the columns of the «Times». A few days ago a leading London journal declared that the «Times» was not taken seriously in England except by a few reactionaries and some idlers: other people who read it will feel all the more inclination to peruse «The Constitutional struggle of the Magyars» for its having been decried by the monarch of

Printing-House Square. People on the Continent still believe in the «Times» as the dictator of public opinion in Great Britain. This belief is, however, a fallacy. Everybody knows that the said journal is

anti-liberal and anti-national, the bible of the reactionaries: and its recent insolent attack upon the German Emperor is not likely to better its position. The moment foreign countries realise that the «Times», in Great Britain, has become a practical nonentity and has entirely lost the prestige it once undoubtedly possessed, they will cease to give its opinions the value hitherto attributed to them.

One word more. I *did* read the articles in the «Spectator» to which the name of «Scotus Viator» was appended and I must protest that the said writer treated of other questions than that of universal suffrage. What his intentions were when he came here, I know not, but the results of his experiences prove that he was no less unlucky in his surroundings than Mr. Spencer Wilkinson and the author of the «whirlpool of Europe», whose observations led the Editor of the «Morning Post» to accuse the Magyars of keeping away by force or even «wounding and killing» (*sic*) Roumanian electors who desired to vote for a non-Magyar candidate (a statement to which the result of the recent election at Belényes gives the lie direct), and to ask the remarkably naive question, — how many Roumanian electors were killed at the recent general election?

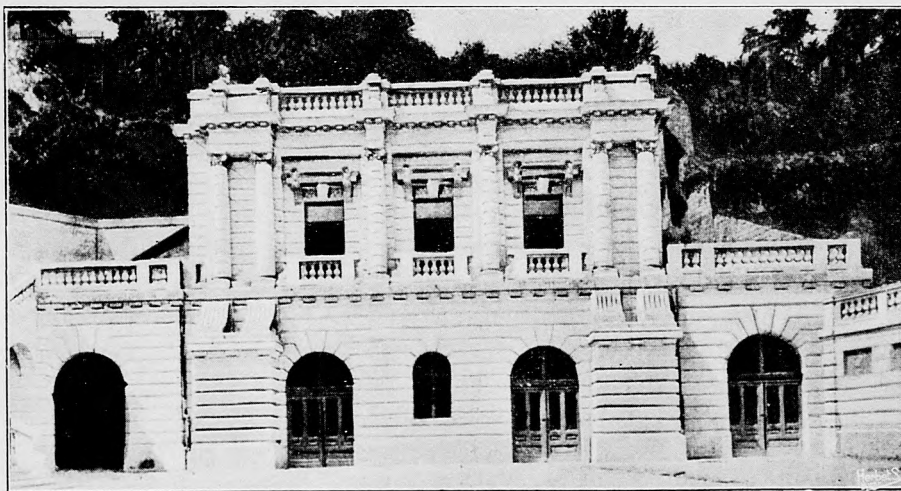
Oct. 16. 1907.



The National Salon.

ONE OF THE prettiest little exhibitions in Budapest is the National Salon (Nemzeti Szalon) in the Erzsébet-tér. The whole of the autumn exhibits are so chic that one hardly knows what to single out for special praise; while their arrangement and setting leave absolutely nothing to be desired. The interior of the building itself is furnished as a Hungarian Mansion with lovely furniture of modern Hungarian style. The windows of stained glass are in themselves a feast of art. Among the

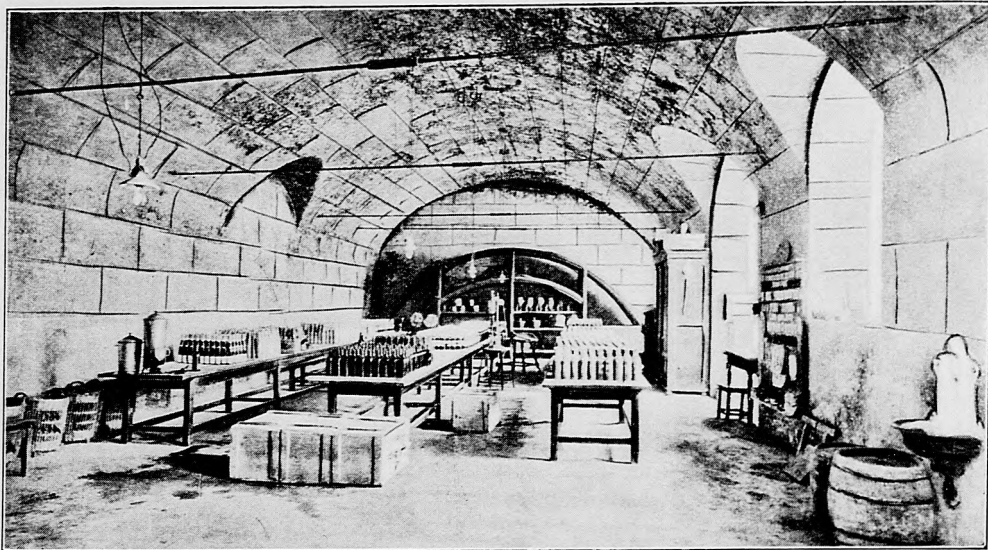
H Nemzeti . .
..... Szalon



THE ROYAL CELLARMASTERS' INSTITUTE: ENTRANCE TO WINE CELLARS, WITH AUCTION HALL ABOVE.

paintings we noticed various winter scenes (Nos. 30, 160, and 228) so vivid and realistic that we seemed actually to feel the intense cold so ably depicted on the canvas. No. 5 shows the Danube frozen over, a scene so

ticular emphasis is laid on the necessity for all things exposed for sale being cheap. As the bazaar is to be opened at the beginning of December all applications must be made in writing as early as possible, and all goods



THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN CELLARMASTERS' INSTITUTE: DRESSING AND PACKING DEPARTMENT.

drear and cheerless as to cause an involuntary shiver. In pleasant contrast to these, are pictures of warm summer, the forest scenery, with mellow golden sunlight glinting through the tall trees, being very fine representations of nature in her most benign aspects. The pictures of sea and land, of domestic and still life, of fashion and of 'beauty unadorned', — all the work of Hungarians, — are proof that the higher studies are not neglected in this country. The Salon is well worth a Visit.



Christmas Bazaar of the Society of Decorative Art.

THE HUNGARIAN Decorative Art Society will hold this year a Christmas fair or bazaar, where a numerous selection of useful and ornamental articles of Hungarian manufacture, suitable for Christmas gifts, will be on display. Bronzes, wood-carving, metal-work, leather-work, and terra cotta ware, will form a distinct feature; also jewelry and samples of the goldsmith's art. Among the distinctly useful will be lace, embroidery, household utensils, and furniture. The Society has issued a cordial invitation to all the artists and art-workers of the country to take part in the function. Par-

intended for exhibition must be received not later than 30th November at the Országos Magyar Iparművészeti Muzeum. Anything arriving after that date may be refused. The jury will decide as to the suitability of the goods submitted for exhibition at the Bazaar.



International Poultry Exhibition at Budapest.

UNDER the Royal and distinguished patronage of Princess Augusta and Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, the home Society of Poultry-breeders are to hold an International Poultry Exhibition from the 28th November till 1st December inclusive. The show will take place in the Industrial Hall (Iparcsarnok) of the City Park, where at the same time the Society will hold a Conference dealing with the most important questions affecting poultry rearing.

The Minister of Commerce has granted transport and travelling facilities during the period in favour of persons connected with the promotion of the Exhibition.

Plans and prospectuses may be obtained from the office of the Society, Üllői-ut 25. Budapest.

The Wine Harvest.

Civic Letter on the Prospects of Hungary's Crop.

THE FOLLOWING letter, signed by the chief magistrate and the clerk of the Council of the City of Tokaj (Hungary), and bearing the city seal, has been sent to «The Daily Chronicle»: —

«The article 'Tokaj Vintage Fails' appeared in your newspaper on the 7th ult. on hand, and we beg to inform you that the entire contents of it is erected on a mistake and false information!

«Our vineyards here in Tokaj are all in the very best condition, and we expect a very grand vintage this year. We do not know as you write anything about an unexpected outbreak of phylloxera', our vineyards were even never wasted from phylloxera, because in the year of 1890 when the phylloxera was wasting all the vineyards in the county of Tokaj-Hegyalja, we the inhabitants of Tokaj, united our strength and our wealth, and rescued our vineyards. This is the explanation, that only our «the vineyards of Tokaj» remained in their old condition and were not needed to be reconstructed, as all of them are in the other towns of this country, which are also in a very fine condition this year.

«We take the liberty of appealing to your chivalry and truthfulness, asking you to inform your readers in the above sense, and to let them know that 'Tokaj is made' not only 'from grapes grown in the vineyards belonging to the King of Hungary Francis Joseph I. but—in all the vineyards belonging to the inhabitants of Tokaj, of which the

destruction by phylloxera, has yielded a medium crop of quality surpassing that of previous years. The wine in its raw condition fetched 34 to 45 crowns per hectolitre, the highest price the growers have ever received. In this region alone eighty to ninety thousand hectolitres have been produced. Many buyers, home and foreign (especially from Russia and Germany), visit the vine-growers daily, eager to secure as much as possible of this excellently flavoured wine.



Hungarian Exhibition in London.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE of the Exhibition, having finished their work, have handed over the results to the Minister of Commerce who, promising the Hungarian Government's moral support, has placed all the material at his disposal in the hands of Mr. Harold Hartley, Manager of the Earl's Court Exhibitions, and Mr. Zoltan Kerner, the Hungarian agent. We are glad to learn that the English Society of Arts are actively interesting themselves in the matter and have put themselves into communication with the Hungarian Society of Arts in Budapest with a view to forming an international Committee to work mutually for the success of the enterprise.

Mr. Walter Crane, F. R. S. A., has addressed a letter to the English Committee in which he expresses his great pleasure in joining the Committee, and hopes the Exhibition may prove a brilliant



THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN CELLARMASTERS' INSTITUTE: A SIDE CELLAR.

King's vineyards are only a small portion, and we can assure you a very small one.»

*

At Kecskemét the splendid sandy soil covering 14,000 hold (about 20,000 acres), planted after the

success. He adds that he will never forget the hearty reception and hospitality he received on the occasion of his visit to Hungary in 1900, and «really» (he says) «I shall be glad if you will send my kindest regards and esteem to our Hungarian friends».

The members of the Committee in London are Messrs. Alma Tadema, R. A., Wm. Richmond, James Linton, Luke Fildes, R. A., David Murray, Edwin Abbott, and other well-known gentlemen.

We note with pleasure that Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, evinces a warm interest in the forthcoming Exhibition. His Excellency has held a lengthy conference with Mr. Hartley with regard to details, the number of firms likely to participate, etc., and has promised that the various matters shall be placed in the proper hands for carrying through, so far as his Department is concerned.

Considering that the late Austrian Exhibition needed two years for preparation, the six months at our own disposal should be made the best use of.

A further influential addition has been made to the English honorary advisory committee of the Hungarian Exhibition, 1908, at Earl's Court. Among the distinguished personages who have now joined are the Marquess of Linlithgow, the Marquess of Normanby, the Lord Tennyson, the Lord Wenlock, the Earl of Winterton, the Lord Kilmarnock, and the Lord Harris.

The members of the Hungarian Society in London gave a complimentary dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night in honour of Madame Hampel, daughter of the famous Hungarian patriot Franzis Pulszky. Sir John Cameron Lamb, president of the Advisory Council of the Hungarian Society, was in the chair. Among those present were Sir John and Lady Pender, M. Mijatovitch, Mr. A. East (president of the Royal Society of British Artists), and Mr. Henry Pruger (vice-chairman of the society). Patriotic speeches were made during the evening.



Topical Notes

HIS MAJESTY the King continues indisposed, though according to the latest bulletins his condition is somewhat improved; he coughs less, and his appetite has returned. His Majesty's visit to Pozsony is, of course, postponed, and the visit of Their Spanish Majesties is also abandoned in consequence of the King's illness. We hope to be able shortly to announce complete restoration to health.

The Pécs Exhibition, which has attracted over a million of visitors, closed its doors on the 15th ulto. with an appropriate fête under distinguished patronage. On the interesting occasion Mr. Jos.

Szterényi, Secretary of State, wired to the indefatigable Executive Committee congratulating them on the excellent results achieved, and gave expression to the wish that the Exhibition might eventually help the town of Pécs and the county of Baranya. On the other hand the Committee wired to their



AT THE SPRING.

Drawn by Antal Neogrady.

Royal patron, Archduke Frederick, to Dr. Wekerle, Prime Minister, Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, Count Apponyi, Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, Joseph Szterényi and Béla Mezössy, States Secretaries, expressing grateful thanks for their valuable support.

Our Foreign Commercial Traffic in the first eight months of this year amounts, according to the sta-

tistics, to 950.7 millions of crowns, as against 934.6 millions in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 16.1 millions. Of this total, 738.1 millions represents the value of the imports from Austria. Our exports, in comparison with last year, also show an increase. For the first eight months

of 83 years. He was a notable and highly respected figure in the capital, which he rarely quitted; distinguished for his unique costume, and flower (usually a carnation) worn in his shirt-front. He was an able litterateur and journalist, and Life President of the Liberal Club.

More Russian Battleships.

By order of the Russian Minister of Marine the necessary preparations are being made in the Baltic shipbuilding yards for the prompt construction of several battleships of 22,000 tonseach.

Out of 593 persons arrested in London during the past 12 months for serious offences, 290 were identified by means of finger-prints as having been previously convicted.

An Italian Maistica dish, painted with Europa in the centre, and arabesques, and the date 1537, round the border on dark-blue ground, 18 inches in diameter, realised £ 336 at Christie's the other day.

The Spanish Cabinet has considered the petition in favour of the pardoning of Nakens, who was sentenced to imprisonment in connection with the attempt on the life of the King and Queen of Spain.

The Duke of Westminster has been fined 40s. (with 2s. costs) at the South-Western Police Court for driving his motorcar at a greater speed than 20 miles an hour.

In an interesting pamphlet Dr. A. B. Yolland, B. A., etc. gives in his usual forceful style an historical review of *«The Constitutional Struggle of the Magyars»*, showing how the fair edifice of Hungarian freedom has been built up, stone by stone, and cemented with the blood and tears of its builders. *«The price of liberty is eternal Vigilance»*, said the Roman of old, and today is this axiom as applicable as ever.

The country owes Dr. Yolland a debt of gratitude for his able and indefatigable efforts in her cause.

Our Illustrations.

H. R. H. the Archduke Joseph, whose portrait forms our frontispiece, is deservedly popular in all grades of Society. A keen lover of sport and an all-round 'good fellow'.

Miss Lily Rosenberg, authoress of several interest-

of 1906 the figures were 893.3 millions of crowns, and for the corresponding period this year 913 millions; increase 19.7 millions. The value of goods exported to Austria was 674.5 millions. Our import balance for this year is 37.7 millions, against Austria's 63.6 millions of crowns.

Baron Podmaniczky's Death †.

We regret to record the death of Baron Frigyes Podmaniczky on the 19th ulto. at the advanced age

ing articles for this journal, had the distinction of being voted «Queen of Beauty» at Marienbad a little while ago.

*

Our series of pictures of the Cellarmasters' Institute are fully explained in the article on the subject.

*

«The Honeymoon» and «At Home» are from paintings by K. Spányik, and «In Trouble» and «Real Happiness» by G. Peske. Both are well-known Hungarian artists.

Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.



By K. Spányik.

AT HOME.

*

«The Lady at the Fountain» is from a painting by Antal Neogrády.



Co-operation in Hungary.

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

IN THIS way the formation of grain storage societies has been distinctly stimulated. In the year 1900, 3 grain storage societies were formed with the help of grants; in 1901, 5; in 1902, 8; in 1903, 11; and in the first half-year of 1904 two have already been formed.

What is desired is this, that over as large a breadth of land as possible small farmers should store their corn ready for the market in their own villages, and have it ready for selling at the proper time in larger quantities, so as to reduce the expense of carriage and delivery, and obtain correspondingly better prices. The Government is contemplating further encouragement still, proposing to meet its requirements of rye and oats for the army by purchasing such produce directly from co-operative societies.

Parliament has also placed a grant of 2,000,000 crowns at the service of the Agri-

vide quantities worth exporting, while perfectly fresh. Their freshness secures for the eggs a better price.

Such collection and sale of eggs is only rarely carried on by independent societies, but as a rule tacked on to the ordinary business of dairies, and sometimes of credit banks. The following figures show how collecting stations have increased:—In 1900 there were 54; in 1901, 135; in 1902, 184; in 1903, 264.

In the same way co-operative warehousing and productive societies receive assistance from the Government in the shape of first installation grants, machinery for use, and additional grants or else loans without or at a low interest to provide them with working capital. In addition to this the Government assists such societies where it can by purchases on behalf of the Ministry of Commerce or other public departments. Thus a considerable quantity of leather goods (boots, saddlery, bags, and portmanteaus) for the army is purchased by preference from co-operative societies. The following figures show the extent of the assistance so given since 1907 by the two Ministries of Agriculture and Commerce. Apart from the Government, various local bodies, representing counties, municipal bodies, and villages have likewise taken co-operative societies of this sort and other sorts under their patronage, and assist them with grants, loans, and purchases. It ought to be explained that the warehousing and productive societies just alluded to are not as a rule independent bo-



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

By K. Spányik.

THE HONEYMOON.

dies, but special departments of credit societies. The National Central Credit Bank may claim to have done great indirect good to the co-operative cause in Hungary, in addition to the direct services which it has rendered to credit co-operation. The lesson of the great advantages of union and co-operation in a wider sphere, which it plainly taught, could not long be lost upon co-operative bodies outside its direct realm. Thus it has come about that co-operative societies of other forms, but designed for the benefit of agriculture, have taken a leaf out of its book, and like the credit banks combined to unions and created central organisations; and it is only since they have done this that they can be said to have made real progress. Distributive societies, which in some other countries led the way to other co-operation, in Hungary came into the field only at a very recent date, after the others. The earliest formation on record is that of the society of miners and factory hands. Somewhat later, a cluster of distributive organisations were formed in connection with credit banks in Upper Hungary. Distribution was here directly interlinked with credit. Somewhere about the same time, the «Christian Distributive Societies», with a distinctly religious leaning, entered the field in Lower Hungary.

Among agricultural folk co-operative distribution cannot be said to have gained a footing till an impetus was given to it by the formation of the Central Society.

The creation of this focusing society brought about a great change in the position of co-operative distribution. The small, scattered, languishing societies at once gained strength and became better organised. They had been groping their way uncertainly on unknown ground, creating precedents for themselves. They now found a skilled master placing himself at their head to teach them, guide



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

By G. Peske.

IN TROUBLE.

equal to those charged elsewhere.

4. The «Hangya» is made to be recognised as the auditing and inspecting body.

5. Members of the managing committee are not allowed to be paid for their services.

6. Societies are not allowed to pay interest higher than 5 per cent. on share capital, all the balance of the profit going to the reserve fund until all debts are paid off; after that, any surplus remaining is to be divided amongst the members in proportion to their purchases.

7. Societies are required to apply part of their reserve fund to educational and propagandist uses. In this way not a small number of agricultural societies, popular libraries, common purchase societies, egg-collecting stations, dairies, co-operative granaries, &c., have been formed.

For inspecting and auditing purposes, the «Hangya» maintains a staff of skilled inspectors which, at the beginning of the year 1904, numbered fifteen. These inspectors travel from place to place, visiting one society after the other, inquiring into the manage-



Copyright: Könyves Kálmán.

By G. Peske.

REAL HAPPINESS.

ment, examining the books, preparing the balance-sheet, giving advice, controlling the employees, and selecting the most skilled amongst them to place at the head of new societies.

The «Hangya» maintains large warehouses in Budapest for the sale and exchange of goods, entering into contracts with the manufacturers' associations for the supply of certain articles that are best bought in that way.

In the early days of the movement, quite four-tenths of the business done by local societies could be traced to «Hangya» influences. The proportion has now risen to six-tenths. Thus the «Wholesale» system is approving itself in Hungary as elsewhere. The following figures show the development of the «Hangya» since its formation:—

A similar society, having the same aims, and proceeding in more or less the same way, was formed in 1899, to become the connecting link among the various «Christian Co-operative Societies». From a mere union the central organisation soon became a central trading body, and in this capacity it in its first year grouped no fewer than ninety local societies around it. This society maintains a staff of six «controllers» to inspect the affiliated societies. The number of the latter at present stands at 231. The share capital of the centre is 66,800 crowns; its trade has grown considerably, as the following figures will show: It was in 1899, 164,358 crowns; in 1900, 380,047 crowns; in 1901, 823,791 crowns; in 1902, 1,039,393 crowns; and in 1903, 1,244,617 crowns. The Government has not failed to give proof of its interest in the distributive movement, at any rate in poor districts of the country, such as the district of Bereg, among the Ruthenians in Ung, Ugocsa, and Máramaros, and later still in the north-eastern parts of the Carpathians, and finally, since 1902, in Transylvania among the Széklers. Special local branches of the Agricultural Ministry were entrusted with the task of fostering and befriending the movement in those parts. Their aim was to assist co-operation in order by its help to teach the people self-help and self-reliance.

Wholesale co-operative supply has acquired a very good position in its application to co-operation applied to agriculture. In the eighties the «Farmers' Co-operative Society» was formed to supply the army with agricultural produce (such as rye, oats, hay, and straw), to be transformed in 1891 into the «Hungarian Agricultural Co-operative Society» for the purchase and sale of goods.

In the same way, also, were other distributive

and productive unions formed by agricultural societies; for instance, in the counties of Sáros, Zemplén, Jász-Nagy-Kun-Szolnok, Arad, &c. Similar unions were also formed among the Saxons in Transylvania. Eight of these in the district Arcaság united in 1897 in Brassó to a co-operative centre with unlimited liability.

The co-operative sale of agricultural produce has lately aroused much interest in Government quarters. Co-operative dairies, which were first formed in the south, but have in the course of time overspread all the country, may be said to have achieved considerable success. The first co-operative dairy was formed in the county of Baranya in 1894 by the Agricultural Ministry. The further development of the movement is shown by the following figures:—

Butter is made in the central creameries only, which form distinct organisations. The first central creamery was formed in Temesvár in 1899 with the co-operation of 59 dairies. In the year 1900 and 1901 four other central creameries were established, severally in the Szabadka, Újvidék, Dombóvár, and Veszprém. The total amount of butter turned out amounts to one million kilogrammes, nearly all of which is exported.

In 1898, to enable farmers to dispose of their produce to better advantage, at the instance of the National Agricultural Society, the Farmers' Co-

operative Supply Society was formed. It answered well, and its success led to the affiliation to it of several smaller provincial societies. All the produce collected by these societies is brought to the capital and either sold there or else exported.

The Farmers' Co-operative Society displays great activity in forming provincial societies, in teaching such to adapt themselves to the wants of their customers, and to provide new markets.

Least progress has thus far been made in the co-operative sale of wine. It is not altogether easy to find a good market. However, things may improve after the Government has carried out its intention of forming a central wine-selling association.

The Government, it will be seen, is not indifferent to the matter. To promote the co-operative sale of farm produce it granted no less than twelve million crowns to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1904, namely, two millions each as a subvention to the sale of wine, the creation of granaries, and of other co-operative enterprises, and four millions as a stimulus to the co-operative manufacture of hempen and flaxen goods.

Co-operative insurance made its first appearance in Hungary in 1894, when the Mutual Insurance



MISS LILY ROSENBERG.

Society, to insure against fire and hail, was formed with a guaranteed capital of 600.000 crowns. This society struggled on for several years, assisted by loans from the Government, but in the end collapsed. A fresh attempt to acclimatise co-operative insurance was made in 1900, when the Farmers' Insurance Society was formed with a capital of 1,600.000 crowns, of which 400.000 crowns came from the State. This society is doing better, even paying a small dividend to its shareholders. Quite recently, also, co-operation has tried its hand at life assurance.

Co-operative live stock insurance has been practised since 1898, with the benison and active help of the Government, which now insures the Government bulls distributed for breeding purposes over a large tract of country with it. The Mutual Cattle Insurance Society started with 220.300 crowns capital, of which 20.000 crowns are given by the State. It insures indifferently cattle and horses against all sorts of risks. It has certainly made headway in the country, for the number of live stock insured with it has doubled within five years. At the end of 1903 it stood at 29.302 cattle and 3910 horses, collectively of the value of 9,300.000 crowns. To extend its business still further, the society is now trying to form small local societies all over the country to become affiliated to it.

It will be seen from what has been said that the co-operative movement, which fifty years ago advanced at a snail's pace and not rarely went wrong altogether, has of late struck out new paths which have led it into every branch of industrial and agricultural activity, and in which it has met with certainly an encouraging amount of success. It is true that this result has been attained not without liberal support from the State and other public bodies. The money invested, the authority enlisted, are not all its own. However, those who practise it have been taught what it means, have maintained its principles, and are now likely, so it may be hoped, to make good their footing on the foundation of self-help, and certainly may claim to have opened a source from which prosperity and material welfare flow in abundant streams. Moral training, education, and better technical efficiency may be expected to benefit the classes toiling in the workshop or the field.

(The end.)

To our Contributors.

This Journal is not intended to take any position with regard to party politics, Hungarian or otherwise. On all such questions it will maintain an impartial attitude. But the Editor is open to accept signed contributions from individuals of all shades of opinion, each writer taking full responsibility for the expression of his views.

Nothing personal will be admitted to our columns.

All contributions must reach the Editor *not later* than the 10th or 22nd of the month, otherwise it is absolutely impossible to catch the following issue.



Ecclesiastical Notes in Budapest.

Oxford University Extension Lectures.

THE ANCIENT University of Oxford undertakes in the month of August courses of instruction for visitors who have no opportunity of joining the university in the usual way. Special efforts are made for the sake of those who are not of English birth. Hungarians who should desire to avail themselves of this grand opportunity are invited to communicate with the Rev. M. R. Sharp, Honvéd-utca 28. who is the representative of his University in Hungary, and will supply every information.



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.

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» Csepregy-u. 2., or London 9, Carleton Rd. N.

NOTICE

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

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

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

*

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

*

Owing to the large amount of interest attracted by the **special contents** and **artistic illustrations** in «Hungary» it has been decided to publish the complete issues of 1903 to 1906 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** ($1\frac{3}{4}$) 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: GOLONVA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Printed: by STEPHANEUM St. Stephen's City printing Co Ltd., at Bpest.

Edmund Fay, Esq. of Sátoralja-Ujhely, has received the highest distinction with the first Diploma of Honour for his **Tokay Wines**, from the Wine Classification Commission of the Hungarian Exhibition at Pécs. Samples free of charge.

Folyó év szeptember 30-áig a **Fonciére Pesti Biztosító Intézet** életbiztosítási osztályánál 3725 ajánlat 15,690.943 K biztosítási tőkére és 9006-90 K járadékra nyújtott be; 3254 kötvény 13,550.796 K tőkére és 15.006-90 K járadékról állított ki. A díjbevétel 3,300.762 K 20 fillérre rúg. Haláleset 198 jelentetett 861.294 K összegről. Egy-szersmind utalunk ama különös kedvezményekre, melyeket ezen hazai intézet (Alapítva 1864-ben 3 millió K részvénytőkével, nyereség és díjtartalékai és évi bevételei 42 millió K) az életbiztosításnál nyújt.

Hungarian Antiquities S. Réthi, Városház-u. 1. Budapest.

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

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

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 lithographic appliances are fitted with the latest modern improvements (Adv.)

«Hungary» is *interesting* and *informing*: — *Inland* subscription 14 korona, *Foreign* 16 kor. per annum post free.

The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

WIKUS TÁTRA

MILKCHOKOLATE

IS THE MOST DELICIOUS

Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.

85.236. sz. I/B—1. 1907.

Faeladási hirdetmény.

Folyó évi 59.628 I/B—1. számú előzetes hirdetmény kiegészítésül közlöm, hogy az orsovai m. kir. erdőhivatal irodájában **folyó évi november hó 25-én d. e. 10 órakor** írásbeli versenytárgyalás fog tartatni.

1. A berzászcai erdőgondnokság «A» üzemosztálya V. vágás sorozata 1.228-7 holdas 1908—1915. évi vágásai faállományának *holdanként 456 K kikiáltási ár* alapul vételével.

2. A herkulesfürdői erdőgondnokság «C» üzemosztálya 1.128-1 holdas 1908—1914. évi vágásai faállományának holdanként 320 kor. kikiáltási ár alapul vételével való eladása iránt.

Bánatpénz 1. 28.000 K, illetve 2. 18.000 K.

Az árverési és szerződési feltételek a m. kir. földművelésügyi miniszterium erdészeti I/B főosztályában (Budapest, V., Zoltán-utca 16., III. em. 11.) továbbá az orsovai m. kir. erdőhivaltól és a fennebbi erdőgondnokságoktól folyó évi november hó 1-től megszerezhetők.

Az erdőhivatal azonkívül erre a faeladásra vonatkozó egyéb kérdésekben is felvilágosítást ad.

Budapest, 1907 október hó 12-én.

M. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.

A

vonat-szám	óra
28	6
1502	7
906	7
302	7
908	7
604	7
1302	7
10	7
402	7
318	7
1002	7
806	8
1508	8
1006	8
408	8
506	8
806	8
944	1

1) Bez
tig a
3) Csa

A

vonat-szám	óra
102	
146	
712a	
122	
150	
4102	
6502	
148	
1404	
104	
152	
712	
116	
154	
708	
6508	1
156a	1

1) Vas
nov
2) No
31-
kec
3) Csa
bar
4) Mi
vas
5) Mi
lek

A vonatok indulása Bpest k. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1907 október hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest k. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1907 október hó 1-től.

Délrelelt				Délután					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová
28	6	15	sz. v.	Nagykanizsa, Trieszt	18	12	05	sz. v.	Bicske
1502	7	00	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	610	12	20	"	Arad, Tövis, Brassó
906	7	00	"	Ujvidek, Zimony	8	12	30	"	Szombathely, Wien
302	7	15	"	Ruttka, Poprád-Felka	310	12	35	"	Hatvan
908	7	15	sz. v.	Belgrád, Bród	320	1	30	"	Gödöllő
604	7	25	gy. v.	(Gyulafehérvár, Nagy-szeben, Kolozsvár, Tövis, Máramaros-sziget)	1304	1	50	gy. v.	(Fehring, Graz, Nagykanizsa)
1302	7	30	"	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	912	1	55	sz. v.	Szabadka, B.-Bród
10	7	35	sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Sopron	602 ¹⁾	2	00	gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest ¹⁾
402	7	40	gy. v.	(Szerencs, Lemberg, Máramaros-sziget)	4	2	10	"	Wien, Páris
318	7	45	sz. v.	Gödöllő	404	2	15	"	Kassa, Lemberg
1002	7	50	gy. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Torino, Róma, Pécs, Vinkovce)	20	2	25	sz. v.	Bicske
606	8	00	sz. v.	Arad, Brassó	312	2	25	"	Hatvan, S.-Ujhely
1508	8	10	"	Kassa, Csorba	504	2	35	gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Tövis, Szatmár-Nemeti)
1006	8	20	"	(Zágráb, Fiume, Pécs, Bród)	510	2	40	sz. v.	Szolnok
408	8	35	"	Munkács, M.-Sziget	326	2	50	"	Gödöllő
506	9	00	"	(Kolozsvár, Brassó, M.-Sziget, Stanislaw)	1902	3	00	gy. v.	(Pécs, Eszék, Sarajevo)
306	9	20	"	Ruttka, Berlin	904	3	20	"	(Zágráb, Bród, Belgrád, Konstantinápoly)
2	9	30	gy. v.	Wien, Sopron	1022	3	25	v. v.	Paks
944	11	15	tszsz.	Kiskörös	304	3	30	gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin
					22	4	30	sz. v.	Bicske, Sz.-Fehérvár
					6	5	10	gy. v.	Győr, Sopron
					322	5	20	sz. v.	Gödöllő
					308	5	35	"	Ruttká, Berlin
					508	5	45	"	Kolozsvár, Brassó
					314	6	25	"	Hatvan
					914	6	30	"	Kiskörös
					1004	6	55	gy. v.	(Zágráb, Fiume, Róma, Torino)
					1706	7	05	sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw
					16	7	10	"	Győr, Trieszt
					324	8	15	"	Gödöllő
					514	8	25	"	Szolnok
					1510	8	45	"	Kassa, Csorba
					1912	9	00	"	Pécs, Bród
					502	9	15	gy. v.	(Kolozsvár, Bukarest, Stanislaw)
					406	9	40	sz. v.	(Lemberg, Kassa, Máramaros-Sziget)
					1306	9	40	"	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt
					608	10	10	"	Arad, Brassó
					910	10	10	"	(Belgrád, Eszék, Sarajevo)
					12	10	30	"	Wien, Páris
					1008	10	45	"	Zágráb, Fiume
					328	11	10	v. v.	Ruttká, Szerencs

¹⁾ Bezárólag november 15-ig Bukarest-ig azontúl csak Brassóig közlekedik.
²⁾ Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

Délrelelt				Délután					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan
645	5	00	tszsz.	Arad, Nagyvárad, Debrecen	319	12	10	sz. v.	Gödöllő
327	5	20	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká	609	12	25	"	(Brassó, Arad, Püspök-ladány)
1707	5	45	sz. v.	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget	301	12	40	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
909	5	50	"	(Belgrád, Bosna-Bród, Sarajevo)	7	12	45	v. v.	(Wien, Sopron, Szombathely)
607	6	10	"	Brassó, Arad	903	1	00	gy. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Zágráb, Sarajevo)
17	6	15	"	Bicske, Gyékényes	601 ¹⁾	1	10	"	Bukarest, ²⁾ Arad
405	6	35	"	(Lemberg, Kassa, Máramaros-Sziget)	1901	1	30	"	(Zágráb, Sarajevo, Eszék, Pécs)
11	6	40	"	Wien, Triest	508	1	35	"	(Tövis, Kolozsvár, Szatmár-Nemeti)
317	7	10	"	Gödöllő	1	1	45	"	London, Páris, Wien
913	7	10	"	Kiskörös	401	1	50	"	Lemberg, Kassa
507	7	20	"	Brassó, Kolozsvár	1301	2	10	"	Graz, Fehring
1307	7	25	"	Graz, Fehring	313	3	10	sz. v.	Szerencs, Hatvan
309	7	35	"	Hatvan	19	4	15	"	Bicske
1911	7	40	"	Paks, Bród, Eszék	321	5	40	"	Gödöllő
501	7	50	gy. v.	(Pécs, Eszék, Sarajevo)	15	6	35	"	Győr
1005	8	05	sz. v.	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)	505	6	40	"	(Brassó, Kolozsvár, Stanislaw, M.-Sziget)
1509	8	15	"	Csorba, Kassa	907	6	55	"	Belgrád, Sarajevo
509	8	30	"	Szolnok	305	7	05	"	(Oderberg, Ruttká, Szerencs)
311	8	45	"	Hatvan	3	7	10	gy. v.	Wien, Graz
1003	9	05	gy. v.	(Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb)	605	7	20	sz. v.	Brassó, Arad
13	9	20	sz. v.	Győr, Székesfehérvár	325	7	50	"	Gödöllő
307	9	45	"	Berlin, Ruttká	1007	8	00	"	(Fiume, Zágráb, Bród, Pécs)
5	10	00	gy. v.	Sopron, Győr	407	8	10	"	(Munkács, Máramaros-sziget)
911	10	15	sz. v.	Szabadka	1507	8	50	"	Csorba, Kassa
27	10	35	"	Triest, Nagykanizsa	303	9	10	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
					1001	9	15	"	(Torino, Róma, Fiume, Zágráb, Triest, Vinkovce, Pécs)
					9	9	30	sz. v.	Wien, Graz, Trieszt
					603	9	35	gy. v.	(Nagy-szeben, Arad, Kolozsvár, Stanislaw)
					1303	9	55	"	Graz, Fehring, Trieszt
					403	9	55	"	(Lemberg, Munkács, Máramaros-Sziget)
					905	10	05	"	(Máramaros-Sziget, Zimony, Ujvidek)
					1503	10	20	"	Csorba, Kassa
					323	10	50	sz. v.	Gödöllő

¹⁾ Bezárólag november 15-ig Bukarest-től, azontúl csak Brassótól közlekedik.
²⁾ Csak hétköznapokon közlekedik.

A vonatok indulása Bpest ny. p. udvarról.
Érvényes 1907 október hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Bpest ny. p. udvarra.
Érvényes 1907 október hó 1-től.

Délrelelt				Délután					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová
102	1	00	k. ost. ex. v.	(Wien, Páris, Ostende, London)	6704	12	05	sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok
146	5	45	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest	156	12	15	"	Palota-Ujpest
712a	5	50	"	Szeged, Szolnok	128	12	25	"	Nagymaros
122	6	00	"	Párkány-Nána	4110	12	40	"	Dorog
150	6	15	"	Göd	158	1	10	"	Dunakeszi-Alag
4102	6	30	"	Esztergom	4114 ¹⁾	2	95	"	Piliscsaba
6502	6	40	"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	126	2	15	"	Párkány-Nána
148	6	55	"	Palota-Ujpest	160	2	20	"	Palota-Ujpest
1404	7	20	gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	704	2	25	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
104	8	00	"	Wien	120	2	30	sz. v.	Ersekujvár, Pozsony
152	8	05	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4104	2	40	"	Esztergom
712	8	30	"	(Temesvár, Karánsebes, Bázias)	720	2	45	"	Cegléd
116	9	20	"	Wien, Berlin	6504	2	50	"	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)
154	9	35	"	Palota-Ujpest	106	3	00	gy. v.	Wien, Páris
708	9	40	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	162	4	15	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
6508	11	15	sz. v.	(Lajosmizse, Kecskemét)	180	4	25	"	Nagymaros
156a	11	25	"	Palota-Ujpest	716	4	30	"	Szeged, Szolnok
					108	5	15	gy. v.	Wien
					164	6	10	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
					4106	6	15	"	Esztergom
					124	6	20	"	Párkány-Nána
					722	6	30	"	Cegléd, Szolnok
					722a	6	45	"	Monor
					1406	6	55	gy. v.	(Zsolna, Berlin, Pozsony)
					6506	7	10	sz. v.	Lajosmizse
					166 ²⁾	7	15	"	Palota-Ujpest ²⁾
					182 ³⁾	7	50	"	Vác ³⁾
					710	8	05	"	Bukarest, Bázias
					168	8	30	"	Palota-Ujpest
					4108	8	55	"	Esztergom
					118	10	00	"	Wien, Páris
					706	10	10	gy. v.	(Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest)
					1408	10	30	sz. v.	Zsolna, Berlin
					714	10	35	"	K.-K.-Félegyháza
					902 ⁴⁾	11	20	k. e. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Belgrád, Bukarest)
					702 ⁵⁾	11	30	koev.	Konstantinápoly

¹⁾ Vasár- és ünnepnapokon bezárólag november 17-ig közlekedik.
²⁾ November 1-től bezárólag március 31-ig Dunakeszi-Alagig is közlekedik.
³⁾ Csak október és április hónapokban közlekedik.
⁴⁾ Minden kedden, csütörtökön és vasárnapon közlekedik.
⁵⁾ Minden szerdán és szombaton közlekedik.

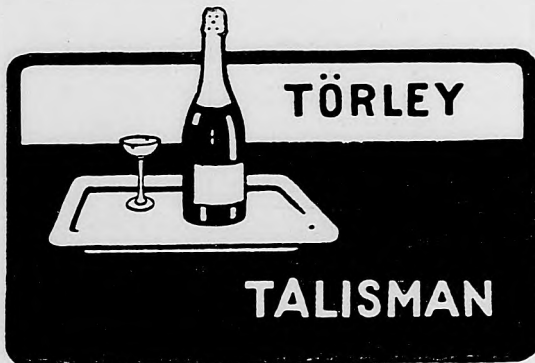
Délrelelt				Délután					
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan
701 ¹⁾	12	50	k. ost. ex. v.	(Konstantinápoly, Bukarest)	155a	12	05	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
721	5	30	sz. v.	Cegléd	155	12	55	"	Bukarest, Bázias
143	5	35	"	Dunakeszi-Alag	708	1	15	gy. v.	Nagymaros
721a	5	45	"	Monor	138	1	20	sz. v.	Páris, Wien
4109	5	50	"	Dorog	107	1	40	gy. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
6505	6	00	"	Lajosmizse	159	2	10	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
6701	6	15	"	Szolnok, Cegléd	159	3	05	"	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)
145	6	25	"	Palota-Ujpest	6507	3	15	"	(Lajosmizse, Nagy-Maros)
1407	6	35	"	Berlin, Zsolna	127	3	55	"	Szolnok, Cegléd
217	7	05	tszsz.	Párkány-Nána	6703	4	15	"	Esztergom
709	7	15	sz. v.	Bukarest, Bázias	4105	4	40	"	Palota-Ujpest
4101	7	20	"	Esztergom	161	5	40	"	Wien, Berlin
147	7	35	"	Palota-Ujpest	115	6	30	gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias
117	7	45	"	Páris, Wien	707	6	50	sz. v.	Palota-Ujpest
6501	7	50	"	(Kecskemét, Lajosmizse)	163	6	50	"	Palota-Ujpest



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.



TÖRLEY
TALISMAN

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.

English Gentleman with time to spare, desires to give lessons in English. Apply letter: Granville Csepregy-utca 2. II. 11.

Translations made to order. Apply: «Reymond» at the Office of «Hungary».

85129. sz. I/B—1. 1907.

Hirdetmény.

A vinkovcei kir. főerdőhivatal kerületéhez tartozó zsupanjei, vrbanjei, nemcei, morovicsi és jaminai erdőgondnokságokból alakított I. számú «Alsó kerület» nevű 65.991 kat. holdas vadászterületnek az 1907. évi november hó 1-ső napjától számítandó tíz (10) egymásután következő évre leendő bérbeadása érdekében a vezetésem alatt álló miniszterium erdészeti (I. B—1) főosztályának tanácstermében **folyo évi október hó 31-én d. e. 10 órakor** szóbeli árverés fog tartatni.

Kikiáltási ár 2000 K évi haszonbér.

Ezen árverésen résztvehet minden örendelkezési joggal bíró magyar honpolgár, társulatok azonban, valamint kincstári és állami tisztviselők ki vannak zárva.

Bővebb felvilágosítások a vezetésem alatt álló miniszterium erdészeti (I. B—1) főosztályában (V., Zoltán-u. 16. sz., III. em.) és a vinkovcei kir. főerdőhivatalnál szerezhetők.

Budapesten, 1907. évi október hó 7-én.

M. kir. földművelésügyi miniszter.

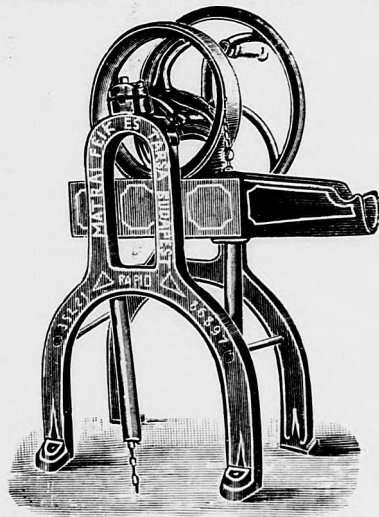
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

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.