

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary.

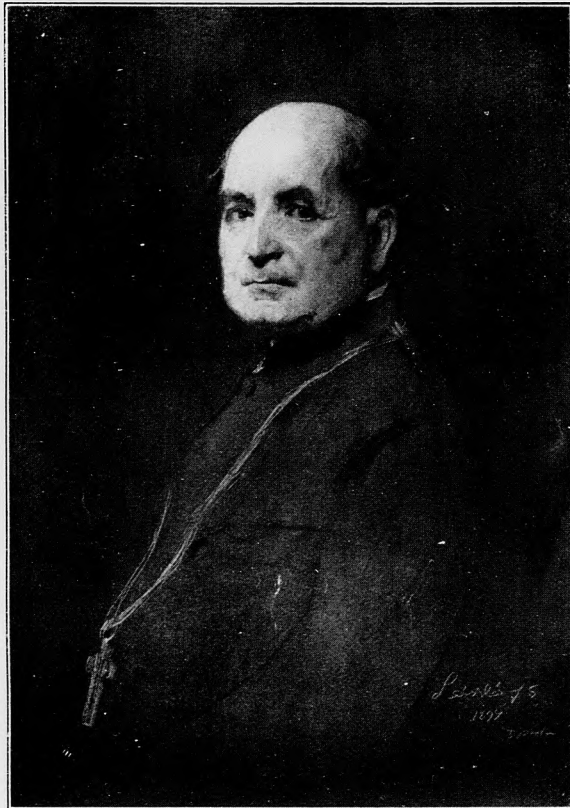
Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

THE RAILWAYS have carried 49,578.839 travellers, i. e. 745.934 of the first class, 9,080.210 of the second, 38,303.724 of the third and 1,448.971 soldiers, these passengers having accomplished 2,026,891.744 kilometres.

There have been forwarded 27,514.743 tons of freight and despatch goods, 13,200.469 tons of goods in bond, and 14.542 tons of baggage, which have been carried 458,342.047 kilometres. Among the goods were 219.183 tons of express luggage, 3,560.760 tons of parcel goods and 23,730.800 tons of goods freight.

The variety of merchandise is shown by the following statistics, 5,238.495 tons of coal, 413.199 tons of pig-iron, 651.342 tons of wrought iron, 815.861 tons of wheat, 5,969.374 tons of grain, 1,269.620 tons of firewood, 2,604.483 tons of timber, 1,463.638 tons of flour, 435.321 tons of salt, 459.056 tons of wine, 1,695.361 tons of stone, lime and bricks, 165.692 tons of beer, 257.548 of mineral oil, 149.359 tons of spirit, 416.250 tons of cask staves, 125.214 of plums. Of parcel goods 15,881.771 tons to inland traffic, 4,388.580 tons to export, 2,995.478 tons to import, 468.971 tons to transit.

The receipts of the main lines were 195,136.455



The Right Rev. William Fraknói.

crowns; expenses 108,381.356 crowns. Local lines had receipts of 20,140.570 crowns, expenses of 11,175.620 crowns and a surplus of 8,982.950 crowns.

The duties of the lines were discharged by 6735 officials and 26,872 subordinates and servants.

These figures show the train system of Hungary in 1894 in general outline and offer the best standpoint for judging what economical relations are represented by the railway lines of Hungary and how far these are able to meet

the economical necessities. To give a still better basis for judging the object and services of the lines we must go into details.

The length of the main lines in 1894 was 8504.⁸⁹³ kilometres. The government possessing 7184.⁹⁰⁷ kilometres of these, while the length of private main lines was only 1319.⁸⁹⁶ kilometres. Two private lines have however great importance: Kassa-Oderberg which possessed 426.¹¹⁰ kilometres of which 362.⁶⁴¹ kilometres were on Hungarian soil: and the Southern Railway line of which 701.⁵⁴⁷ kilometres were likewise on Hungarian soil. But apart from this these figures show that the government lines control the Hungarian railway traffic.

(To be continued.)

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A Brief Sketch of the Hungarian Constitution and of the Relations between Austria and Hungary.

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,
Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

The nation *gives* the power, God *consecrates* it — only conditional delegation and benediction, however, for the same act that confers on the new king the plenitude of his prerogatives also prescribes its limits; and the very God Who is prayed to consecrate the royal prerogatives is at the same time called solemnly to witness that the limits of these prerogatives be strictly observed. Thus the Coronation of the kings of Hungary is not a vain show, but an act of public law, combining the *mystical-essential* to monarchy — with the *practical* — necessary to the Constitutional Guarantees.

Moreover, the crown, or to use the terminology of our laws, «the Holy Hungarian Crown», or more briefly put, «the Holy Crown», is not only the symbol of royalty but also of the Hungarian State, of the whole Hungarian nation, of her Constitution, and of her territory; it is even more than a symbol — it is the seat of sovereignty. The expression, «the Countries of the Holy Hungarian Crown», was used to signify Hungary proper with the kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia, called «*regna socia*» (associated kingdoms). All nobles, i. e., the whole legal nation, were called «*membra Sacrae Coronae*» (members of the Holy Crown); and today, when the ancient privileges of the nobility are enjoyed by all the people, this designation is applied to all Hungarian citizens without distinction. For the humblest of them, his king's prerogative is not a strange power, menacing, odious; it is, on the contrary, the principal organ, the head of a social body, to which he himself belongs and participates, within the modest sphere of his station, in the inviolability of the royal majesty. In his eyes this is the highest and most effective guarantee of his personal and political liberty. *Everywhere else these guarantees stand out*, more or less prominent and strong, *against the royal power, but Hungarian royalty contains them*; and that is the *chef d'oeuvre* of national genius — for it is indeed a constitutional *chef d'oeuvre* — the creation of a most real, effective, and powerful royalty, but so intimately bound up with popular li-

berties that it cannot interfere with them without injuring itself, without undermining its own foundation. (To be continued.)



Great Men of Letters.

The Right Rev. William Fraknói.

THE DISTINGUISHED Hungarian prelate whose portrait is given in this issue was born at Kömény, Nyitra Country, on the 27th February, 1843. Being destined for the Church he was educated accordingly, and gave early evidence of that literary genius which he has since so ably used in the service of his country. No sooner had he finished his theological studies in 1861 than he appeared on the literary horizon with his «*Magyar nemzet műveltségi állásának vázlatát*», which carried off the prize of the Academy. This appears to have stimulated his activities, for the following year saw another book from his pen, «*A nádori és ország-birói hivatal fejlődését*». Later he produced a *History of Hungary* for the use of the gymnasium schools.

In 1864 he removed to Nagyszombat, and shortly afterwards he was appointed a professor at Esztergom, where his first great literary work was finished — «*Pázmány and His Times*» (3 volumes), which gained for him universal approbation among scientists and men of letters.

The year 1871 saw him second secretary of the Academy, and thus he became for the first time a citizen of Budapest. From this period he devoted his time and energies to historical research. In 1875 he was appointed librarian of the National Museum. In 1879 he became chief secretary of the Academy.

Indefatigable and thorough in all that he undertook, he published in this year his famous «*Life of János Vitéz, Archbishop of Esztergom*». Ten years later the Academy testified to his eminent merits as a historian and scientist by conferring on him the honour of President of the Academy.

In 1892 he was elevated to episcopal rank as Bishop of Arde.

After publishing his «*Life of King Mathias Hunyady*» he went to reside for a few years in Rome, where he engaged in historical research on affairs relating to Hungary, leaving his mark behind him in the «Eternal City» by the establishment of the Hungarian Historical Institute.

No Hungarian has more faithfully or assiduously devoted his talents to the enlightenment of his fellow-countrymen than has the subject of our sketch — the Right Rev. William Fraknói, Bishop of Arde.

Specialities of the *finest Hungarian Jewellery* in *antique Style* to be had at M. Wisinger, IV., Kristóf-tér 2. (Near the Hotel Hungaria.)

Hungarian Wine Industry.

THE FOLLOWING is taken from a lengthy article in the «Scotsman» of a recent date from the pen of Mr. Loudon M. Douglas: The Department of Agriculture of the Hungarian Government, which has reached its present high state of development under the direction of his Excellency Mr. Ignatius Darányi, is divided into ten different sections, namely:—1, Forestry; 2, Animal Breeding; 3, Veterinary; 4, Government Estates; 5, Waterworks and Rivers; 6, Agricultural Labourers; 7, Social Economy; 8, Viticulture and Horticulture; 9, Agricultural Education; 10, Small Holdings; and each of these departments is presided over by a counsellor, who is responsible to the Minister, and has an independent staff of secretaries, and what are termed «Inspectors». The Inspector occupies the position of being technical adviser, and it is his duty to report to the chief of the department in connection with the branch in which he is interested.

Such a complete subdivision of labour has resulted in the development of the agriculture of the

country in a very remarkable degree. Thus of the whole area of Hungary 94.77 per cent is returned as productive, the small balance being waste land, and in order to appreciate this it may be stated that figures taken out on the same basis with reference to England gave productive capacity of only 65.1 per cent.

This great production in Hungary is, however, to a certain extent accounted for by the enormous amount of wine-growing which is carried on in the mountainous districts with very great success. Some of these districts, such as that of Tokai, have a world-wide reputation. The total area of vineyards amounts to nearly 600,000 acres.

Hungarian wines are comparatively unknown in the United Kingdom, and it does not quite appear why this should be so, as they may be classed generally as light wines, and as such have come greatly into use during recent years. The principal wines consumed in the country itself are of the white variety, red wines not being very much in evidence. By far the finest of these white wines is what is known as Bakator. The sparkling wines are manufactured in precisely the same way as they are made in France, but the principal

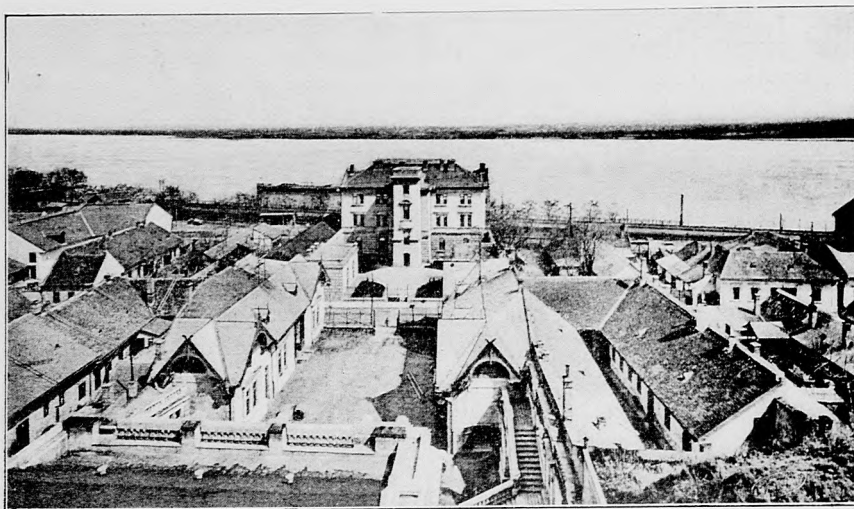
cellars of Budafok, near Budapest, in Arad, and in connection with the wine schools throughout the country, such, for example, as the School of Viticulture, Ménes, are principally devoted to the grading and maturing of white wines. At Budafok the cellars, which belong to the Government, are constructed in the most generous proportions, and contain many hundreds of wine tuns, the smallest of which contains 200 gallons of liquid.

The principal studies in connection with wine-growing in Hungary are those connected with the methods of counteracting the deadly

ravages of phylloxera, and the finding of plants which will in themselves be immune from the attack of parasites, and in many districts viticultural colleges are established in which instruction is given free to a limited number of pupils, who are then sent all over the country into various districts, and place the technical knowledge which they have acquired at the disposal of wine-growers. One of the best examples of a wine-growing school is that at Ménes, a small town situated at the edge of the Great Hungarian Plain, near Arad. Here, under the direction of Mr. Jausz, instruction is given to some thirty pupils in wine-growing, and the practical knowledge of the



President Taft — in many phases.



The Royal Hungarian School of Viticulture, Budafok.

subject is derived from an extensive vineyard, which is planted on the hills surrounding the College. There is also large cellarage, the date of construction of which is obscure, owing to the fact that the cellars formed, at one time, the cellars of an old castle, which has been replaced by the modern Viticultural School. A notable part of the duty of the director of this school is to select the finest bunches of grapes and to keep these in fresh condition all the year round, for the use of His Majesty, Francis Joseph. This is effected in a very simple way namely, by cutting a portion of the stem along with the bunch of grapes and immersing it in a bottle containing a quantity of water and charcoal.

The charcoal keeps the water fresh for many months, and the fullness of the grapes is maintained, in consequence of the stem being always in touch with the water. In order to make quite sure, however, that the fruit is in

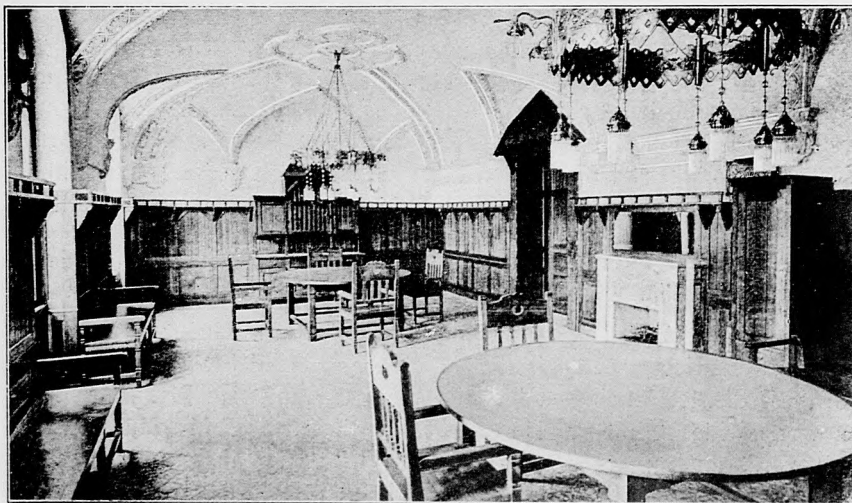
utilised for the cultivation of grafted vine shoots, the Hungarian vines being grafted with the American. The area of this farm is 1250 acres, and grafted plants, to the number of 5,000,000, are annually utilised on the estate itself, and 15,000,000 are sold to various wine-growers all over the country. To show the extent of labour involved in this particular branch of the industry, it may be mentioned that during the grafting season 240 men are engaged on this farm at that business alone.

Darányi and Wine.

Important Law.

A new law of incalculable importance, which will revolutionize the Hungarian wine Industry, has come into force this year through the indefatigable efforts of Dr. Ignátz Darányi the Minister of Agriculture. Hungarian wine has suffered somewhat of late from adulteration, and in order to maintain and further extend the reputation of Hungarian wine, the Government has taken the matter under its special protection. With this object the law referred to provides for the strictest measures to be taken in the future to preserve the purity of the wine, and such penalties against breaches of the law as will render adulteration henceforth impossible in this country.

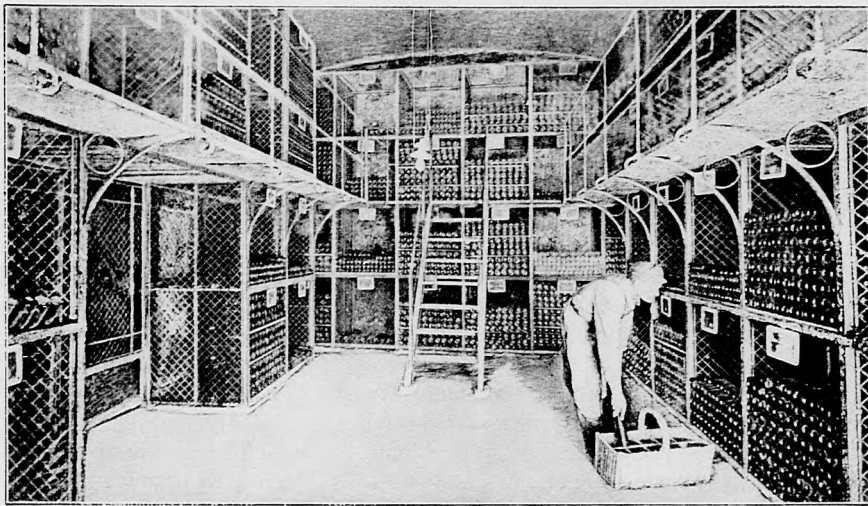
The Royal Hungarian Model Wine-Cellar was started by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1881 for the purpose of promoting the rational treatment, and to extend



Tasting Department, Royal Hungarian School of Viticulture, Budafok.

and develop in general throughout Hungary the technical science of wine production, and in order to facilitate the sale of genuine and pure wine, every wine-grower in this country is entitled to send his produce to this Cellar for the purpose of proper treatment and for sale. The wine thus sent in is classified according to quality, sold in bottles only, and is strictly under the supervision and control of the Royal

Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture. Each bottle bearing the name of the district in which the vine is grown together with the names of the respective growers and trademarks. Foreign wine merchants may place their orders direct with «*The National Co-operative Society of Hungarian Wine-growers*» V., *Gorove-utca 2. Budapest.*



Wine Store, Royal Hungarian School of Viticulture, Budafok.

had better mention, for the information of those who are not familiar with Continental countries, that Hungary and Austria have as their monarch the aged Emperor Francis Joseph, who is beloved in both kingdoms. His Minister of Agriculture is Dr. Darányi.

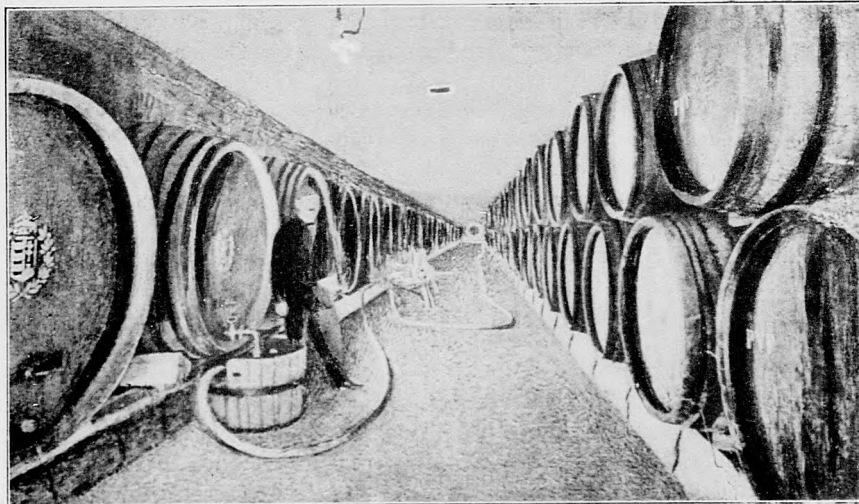
We set out from Queenborough Pier on our Eastern coast on the evening of September 15th, and the following morning (5 a. m.) arrived at Flushing. We travelled across Holland, Germany, and Austria, and in due course arrived, at 10 a. m. on the Monday, at Marchegg, which is the frontier station of Hungary. At 1.40 p. m. on the same day we arrived at the Hungarian capital, Budapest, and were met by representatives of the Hungarian Government, who from then to the end of our tour took charge of us (with some seven other British enquirers on the same mission as ourselves), and who were most attentive in answering our questions, in explaining everything that we asked to be explained, and in showing us everything that we asked to be shown. As a consequence, we travelled long distances daily, eventually finding ourselves on the South-Eastern border of the country, viz., at the



An Englishman's Impressions of Hungary.

MR. ELDRED G. F. WALKER, an agricultural journalist, who visited this country in September, writes as follows in the «*Rural World*» :

Hungary is known to every British subject, first, for the fine spirit of patriotism which its inhabitants possess, and which entitles them to the designation of «*Englishmen of the East*», and, secondly, for the finest quality of wheat which the world produces. It is not a country known by actual visitation to very many British people, and yet it would well repay a visit on the part of those interested in its agriculture. With this object in view, we have spent the best part of three weeks in the Hungarian Kingdom, and having previously visited other Continental countries, we may perhaps be in a position to bring some more impartial or critical judgment to bear on what we saw than would otherwise be the case. Perhaps we

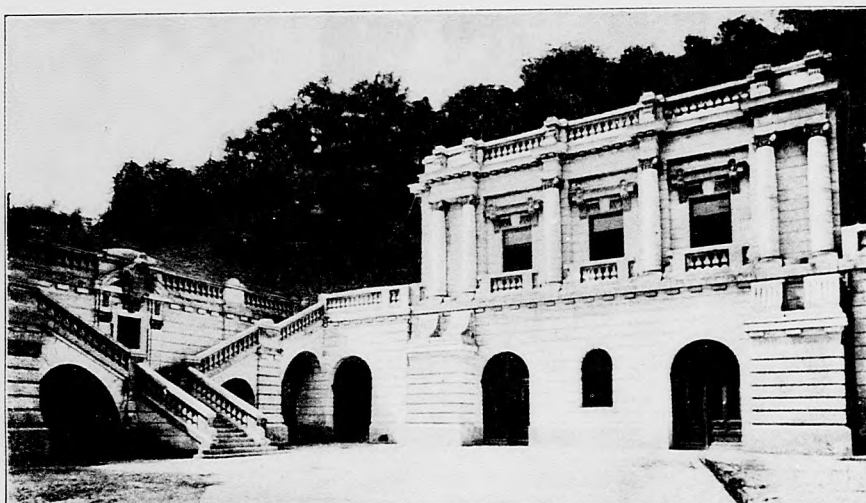


Cellars, Royal Hungarian School of Viticulture, Budafok.

Iron gates, where one is on the borders of Roumania and Servia, which, like Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, are now so much in prominence.

Our hosts, first of all, took us to a splendid lunch at the Pannonia Hotel, and having done justice in thorough British fashion to the luncheon, we went to see the celebrated Agricultural Museum of Budapest, which is the only institution of its kind in the world, and which is replete with everything which a student of agriculture, horticulture, etc., could possibly wish to see. It is an institution which educationists should study, and which even our American friends, who sometimes talk so very large in regard to agriculture, know, we fear, very little about. Amongst its other features, we were informed that every part of the building has its prototype somewhere else in Hungary. Thus it is evident that in the Budapest agricultural museum

The next day, September 16th, we rose at 6 a. m., and then took the train to Lake Balaton. Here we had a motor-boat ride of some 30 miles, after which we arrived at the vineyard of Mr. Purgly, at Badacsony. We were much struck by the high intelligence of Mr. Purgly as judged by the conversations we had with him, and by the culture of the fruit, especially the vines, upon his estate; and we were not surprised to find, at the excellent Hungarian luncheon which he kindly gave to us, that although the soil and climate are good, the excellent wine which he produces is also largely due to his ability as a cultivator of the land, and to the capital staff of employes his judgment has got around him. Management like this is bound to be successful. Count Esterhazy was, we understood, to have received us on a neighbouring property, which he owns, but unfortunately he was unable to do so on



Auction Department, Royal Hungarian School of Viticulture, Budafok.

the architectural features, as well as the internal exhibits themselves, are unique.

Our next visit was to the markets of Budapest, some of which are carried on in the open, as in English towns, and others under cover. The markets were of every kind, for we observed not only fruit, flowers, and vegetables being exposed for sale, but also meat, which was first brought to the slaughterhouses in live form, the animals then being killed and inspected before being passed on for consumption. We presume and believe the inspection is well performed; as on this depends much of the argument justifying the expense involved. Where fish was sold, we were curious to observe that some of it at any rate was sold to retail customers in the live state. This is no doubt owing to the fact that Hungary at certain periods of the year is a hot country, and at these periods many of the people may prefer to buy their fish alive. The markets serve a useful purpose, but are expensive, though we think they justify the expenditure devoted to them, and they certainly are of great utility.

the day of our visit. We left Badacsony at 5.30 p. m., with many happy impressions, getting back to Budapest during the course of the evening, all of us loud in our praises of the business aptitude of the celebrated Hungarian, Mr. Purgly, and of his general attitude towards us strangers.

On Thursday, September 17th, we were up again before 6 a. m., and took the train to Komarom, where we inspected the Dunaörs estate of Dr. Darányi, who is for the second time Minister of Agriculture for the Royal Hungarian Kingdom. This estate is on an island, and has been reclaimed from the Danube during the past 20 years or so. Formerly a wilderness, it is now a model of what intelligent effort persistently directed to the accomplishment of a good purpose can achieve. General farming is carried on, including the cultivation of the vine and other fruits. Amongst other things, we learnt that 7d. per gallon is realised on the farm for the milk, which is sent away to the towns. Mr. Béla Darányi, who is the brother of the Minister, represented the latter on the occasion of our visit,

and gave us much information. We found him a very practical gentleman, and were much indebted to him for the information he gave to us. He is, we gathered also, the Director of the Government Agricultural Domains, and we learned that he discharges his functions with very considerable ability, which we are quite prepared to believe, seeing that his brother, the Minister, is himself such an accomplished and far-seeing administrator, and one who in his own person shows us the high class of statesmen Hungary is producing. There is on the estate a farm school for peasants' sons, and in which instruction is also given to those who desire eventually to become bailiffs of farm establishments. This school is only six years old, but we are convinced it is doing good work; it is, in fact, a very creditable production, and one which might be copied in several parts of our country with advantage. We congratulate our Hungarian friends upon it. We tasted some of the wines produced on the estate, and found them such as we wish we could ourselves get regularly in England, but which, alas! seems impossible in our country, where, it is clear to us, we do not know much about pure wine. A visit to Hungary is recommended by us to all those in Great Britain who desire to know what good wine is like; and we especially recommend this to our wine dealers and merchants, for they could employ their capital to better advantage than they now do, and they would also do the British public a national service. Friday, Sept. 18th, again found us out of bed before six in the morning, being called by a sentry who had been placed outside our bedroom door overnight at the Government Castle, Kisber, where we had slept. We breakfasted at 7.20 a. m., and then immediately set about visiting the live stock at Kisber, Bábolna, and Mezöhegyes, where we saw the work carried on by the State, in conjunction with private landowners and farmers, in the stud stock line. At each of these places, we may mention that the system is admirable, and the results are a great credit both to the local officials and to the Government. Our own Board of Agriculture ought to know more about what Hungary is doing before finally committing themselves to any considerable expense in their new horsebreeding scheme.

On Saturday, September 19th, we were once more up just after 6 a. m., and after a drive of

some miles we arrived at Acs Station at 9.15. At 9.20 we left for Sárvár, which we reached at 11.50 a. m. Here is the castle of Prince and Princess Ludwig of Bavaria, and after inspecting it we went over the estate of the Prince, being much assisted by Mr. Michael Masat, the estate agent. Mr. T. Czeglédy, the Director of a State Dairy School, which is also at Sárvár, likewise assisted us in our inquiries.

The estate consists of some 19,000 acres, and about 400 horses were upon it. Most of these were English half-breds, and two English thoroughbreds are used for stud purposes. The produce of the animals is sold mainly to the State. There were some 2,400 head of cattle, of which nearly 700 were cows. The milk of the latter is either sold in the district and at various towns, or is made into cheese and butter.



Mrs. Sheena Macdonald.

and workmen. One litre (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ pints) is given to the labourers daily, two litres to the bailiffs, and four litres to the higher officials. On this establishment 2100 workpeople are employed. The estate consists of some 38,000 acres, and here, as elsewhere, the prevailing hedge is acacia. (To be continued.)



Sheena Macdonald.

MRS SHEENA Macdonald, whose portrait we publish in this issue of «Hungary», is by this time so well known by name to all Hungarians, that she scarcely needs an introduction to our readers. Few Englishwomen have ever done so much as Mrs Macdonald to promote the Anglo-Hungarian «entente cordiale», and it is not too much to say

that her whole heart is in the work which she has set herself, that of making Hungary and its fascinating folk better known and more adequately appreciated by her fellow countrymen. Indeed those who know her best, realise that in Sheena Macdonald, foreigner though she be, Hungary has an adopted daughter on whose love and devotion she may count as unquestionably as on that of her own most patriotic children.

For this champion of Magyar ideals is when all is said and done, a foreigner, for Mrs Macdonald is a Scotchwoman born and bred, being a native of Falkirk in Stirlingshire, which, town,

on her favourite theme. Our popular «London Correspondent», it is safe to say, is never so happy as when she is welcoming Hungarian guests to her hospitable little tea-parties at the Writers' Club in Norfolk St. where, by the way, she has already entertained many Hungarian visitors of distinction.

Among other practical proofs of her devotion to Magyar ideals, Mrs Macdonald has done much to promote interest in Hungarian needlecraft, and has organised shows for the purpose of making this beautiful industry better known in English circles, public and private. She likewise has given several



Wine Cellar, State School of Vine-dressers, Kecskemét.

it is unnecessary to say, is properly proud of its daughter. But for many years Sheena Macdonald has ceased to live in the «Land of Cakes», and has found in the cosmopolitan world of London a wider scope for her energies on behalf of Hungary. Her «London Notes» is a feature of these pages that no reader fails to appreciate and most Hungarians visiting the great metropolis contrive to pay a visit to Mrs Macdonald ere they exhaust the other sights and interests of London.

Moreover, this enterprising lady has enjoyed the rare privilege of seeing for herself that country in whose progress and welfare she takes so keen and enduring an interest. The two visits that Mrs Macdonald has paid to Hungary have quickened and stimulated her love for the country to a degree of enthusiasm which would gratify all Magyar hearts, could they but hear her discourse

very attractive lectures, illustrated by splendid lantern slides, specially given to her for this purpose by the Hungarian Government, on «Hungary and its People», and has by this means enlightened many English hearers on one of the most remarkable countries in the world.

In fine, it may be truly said that if any woman in this world ever devoted herself to a cause with all her heart and soul, Sheena Macdonald has done so, and has unreservedly given her best to Hungary. And Hungarians will not be ungrateful!

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How we Gathered the Grapes.

BY MRS. ÁBRÁNYI, CLEMENTINE KATONA.

IN THE rush and turmoil of the strenuous life of the Metropolis there may be some who will recall with pleasure the vintages of the past and their attendant amusements in the country places. At this present time of hustle and bustle and reckless seeking after distractions we look in vain for the characteristics of vintaging as we knew them in our childhood's days, when our grandfathers still retained their old-time courtesy and simplicity.

My own grandfather belonged to this same class, who could not accustom himself to the changing conditions of life everywhere around

the green meadow, like a silver ribbon, glided the Szamos river, dotted here and there with merrily revolving water-mills, while flocks of sheep grazing on the banks contributed a note of variety to the scene. The high-road, seen from above, was like a long white strip forming a connecting link between Szinerváralja and Nagybánya. The dull monotonous noise of passing vehicles on the road down below resembled the roar of the ever-revolving wheels of a far-distant factory. Conveyances of all kinds passed along this road, from the stylish coach and thorough-bred four-in-hand of the gentry to those queer carts of the Nagybánya pottery makers, which had hoods of matting almost as large as the carts themselves.



State Fruit Exhibition, Kecskemét.

him, nor give up his old habits and associations. The ingathering of the grapes proceeded, according to his old-fashioned notions, in the slowest possible way, to the great delight of us children. Thus, weather permitting, we would set out about a month before the actual work of harvesting began — in company with my grandfather, Gabriel Kolcsey, and my maternal uncle, Augustus Kolcsey, for Szinerváralja, one of the best vine producing hills in the county of Szatmár. Guests were all this time coming and going, and our life was one of continual gaiety on the hill-top, whence a magnificent view could be obtained of picturesque groups of white cottages and tiny villages nestling in the valley below — including Erdőd, immortalised in Petöfi's poem. To the westward could be descried the fort of Aranyos-Medgyes, and at the foot of the hill the town of Szinerváralja. Through

All kinds of trees, shrubs, and wreaths of clinging ivy covered the precipitous summit of our vine-clad hill; and as children we took keen delight in sauntering there, on the deep grassy lawn, and sitting down when tired, amid the sloping orchards, on large boulders o'ergrown with soft moss. There we could feast our eyes on the red and golden apples, pears, and chestnuts, seemingly going to fall from the boughs groaning under their heavy loads of Nature's bounty. How delightful it was thus to abandon ourselves to the contemplation of these scenic beauties lying at our feet! To ravish our ears with the gentle harmony of animated Nature; the hum of the bees, the buzz of so many mingled noises, and ever and anon the shrill pipe of some conceited thrush grown fat on our grapes! All these are so many sweet recollections never to be forgotten.

A very dear family circle ours, of which the older members are long since gathered to the dust. The many entertainments, frequent visits to our neighbours — through narrow paths running in all directions over the vineyards — the gaiety on occasions of dinner-parties, when music was usually rendered by wandering gipsies — all these things belong to my sweetest reminiscences.

But we may not omit to mention the many grotesque situations arising out of those easily borne discomforts which were the regular concomitants of vintage excursions. For luxuries were unknown features here, and the petty inconveniences we experienced often gave rise to animated scenes that added not a little to our fun and zest to the vintaging.

It has often occurred, for instance, that guests have visited us in such numbers that proper accommodation could not be provided for all; and the wine-press building on such occasions has been transformed into a dormitory, while the servants have been sent up into the lofts to sleep. Some of the gentlemen, however, being of a romantic disposition, have preferred to repose under the blue, star-spangled canopy of heaven; for these beds were made up on the ground, with coverings of rugs and wolf-skin coats—the latter an inseparable companion of a Hungarian gentleman on his travels. One or two men-servants or shepherds were told off to keep up the fires burning all night. It may well be imagined there was no end of fun and joking — practical and otherwise — on these occasions; for if by any means the guests exhausted their stock of stories, the shepherds tending the watch-fires were called upon to supply the lack by relating popular legends and anecdotes, until they were lulled into a satisfactory state of somnolence. The shepherds were always willing to perform this duty, for the sake of the presents which usually fell to their share when the time came for the guests to take their departure.

Apart from the picturesque effect of the watch-fires, they served also a practical purpose, in keeping at a respectful distance the bears and wolves that perchance lurked in the neighbouring thickets. The fires were, moreover, usually kept burning all day, for roasting on spits pigs, hares, ducks, geese, turkeys, capons, and joints of venison.

This idyllic life suited our friends so much that in order to prolong their stay the vine-gathering was put off from day to day, from one week to another, until one morning we woke up to find *the frost of November covering our largest and finest grapes!* This was a salutary warning, play was suspended, and *work* commenced immediately — an increased number of labourers being put on to make up for the time lost in idle dalliance. Strange to relate that, in spite of all the rueful prophecies, we never had such a fine crop of grapes or such delicious wine as on the occasion of this belated harvest. Except, perhaps, in one case I remember,

where owing to an exceptionally sultry summer most of our grapes were dried into raisins while still on the soil.

Sometimes it happened that there were not sufficient casks for the wine to be stored away; and in one year, in consequence of over-production, *the casks were more expensive than the wine they held!* On such occasions wine was given away lavishly to all comers.

Such were the Hungarian vintages in the palmy days of my girlhood.



New-York Notes

New-York, November, 1908.

THE GREATEST political event, the presidential election, which has kept the whole American nation in anxious expectation for months, has at last come to its end. The hands that directed the wires behind the scenes are again empty and the men who supported the victorious party are now beginning to claim their share for the good work done in this campaign. «Business is Business» and in politics, as far as reciprocity is concerned, good words and flowery expressions go for nothing; but the thing that really counts is the granting of the new positions, which are distributed among the contributors to this great political achievement. Roosevelt policies will mark every step of the new administration, for this victory is really the victory of the man who made Taft run for Presidency this year.

«Bill» is popular among the people, and wherever he appeared in the days of the hottest campaign, he was greeted with prolonged cheering and shouting. As a matter of fact, campaign yells and songs were expressly made up in favor of the new President. Here is one which shows much of the good-nature of the American public:

«B. I, Double L., Bill,
Good Old honest Bill;
He's the Bill to start each mill,
Have him? Yes, we will;
B, I, Double L., Bill,
Taft's no counterfeit Bill.»

Of course there were many funny instances in the campaign fund contributions on both Republican and Democratic sides, But one good joke worth mentioning was the thirty cents sent to the Republican Treasurer, Mr. Sheldon. Col. John L. Rice, Democratic Candidate for Congress in the Second Massachusetts District and United States Commissioner, was called upon by the National Republican headquarters to make a contribution for «legitimate and necessary expenses of the campaign». He sent a check for thirty cents, saying it was «purely an act of charity», and asking for a receipt. He received this reply:

By Eugene . . .
Lucas

Republican National Committee.*Madison Avenue, New-York.**Treasurer's Office, George R. Sheldon.*

Oct. 15, 1908.

Dear Sir!

I am in receipt of your check for 30 cents as a contribution to the National Campaign fund.

I beg leave to hand herewith a receipt for same, and to tender you my hearty thanks for your subscription.

George R. Sheldon, Treasurer.

John L. Rice, Springfield, Mass.

This contribution is, according to an authoritative statement, the smallest ever received by the Republican National Committee.

minutes. Taft, with his husky voice, worn out from the 18 hours daily speech-making, did his best to thank the gathering for the sympathy and support. It was really a never to be forgotten sight when 10,000 American flags were enthusiastically waved in that huge, beautifully-decorated hall. And «Billy» Taft smiled with that characteristic Taft smile which has become so popular through the campaign of this year. And in this smile one could detect victory, confidence and trust.

The business people's parade on the 31st of October was a demonstration of about 60,000 business men. It was one of the greatest and most powerful demonstrations ever held for the Republican Party. Almost every large corporation or banking firm was represented in this parade. There



Dispatch of Vine-cuttings for Grafting purposes.

A much talked of and very interesting feature of the recent campaign was the meeting held on one occasion at 3 A. M. in the City Hall Park. It was intended especially for the night workers, — the so-called «early birds». This meeting was under the auspices of the Democratic party and naturally therefore William Jennings Bryan was there to deliver a speech. There were about two thousand people present to hear their candidate speak, — all enthusiastic followers of the Bryan policies. There were night clerks of the Post Office, lamp lighters, night waiters and laborers who sacrificed a good part of their night's rest to hear their political idol, W. J. Bryan, the «peerless one!»

The greatest and most remarkable political demonstration in favor of the Republican Party was the mass-meeting at the Madison Square Garden, where nearly 14,000 people cheered William H. Taft and Governor Hughes for fully nineteen

was music and much liveliness — and the bars were filled; for as a rule in America there can be no parade without drinks.

*

Great enthusiasm and much noise marked the night of election on the 3rd of November. It was, indeed, a real national holiday. The weather was charming and this, together with the favorable returns coming in quick succession from the various states, caused most pleasant enthusiasm. The polls were closed at 5 P. M., and at 7 P. M. the victory for Taft and the Republican party was assured. «Extras» heralded the news and flashlights dashed from the huge tower of the Times Building, while bulletins of the returns kept informed the anxious crowd, which at the same time, made a bedlam of noise in this vicinity. Horns, rattles, cow-bells, and shouting kept the noise alive; confetti and talcum powder filled the streets, and the

young folks amused themselves with the popular ticklers and watchwords used especially on such occasions. It was really dangerous to walk the streets, — particularly Broadway, one of the main thoroughfares — and he who wanted to join and follow the crowds must need have very hard elbows to fight himself through the dense lines. Five hundred mounted and foot policemen were doing their best around the tower, but no attempt was made to keep the crowd in order, because on Election Day everything is permitted. Hotels and Cafés were filled with people who had secured their seats in advance and in the select hotels and dining places no drinks but champagne were served.

As a matter of fact «Young America» was again in the lead as far as noise and «illumination» were concerned. Almost at every corner big bonfires — the small boys' particular delight and self-imposed duty — could be seen. For many weeks past, empty barrels, wooden boxes, lumber, and in fact everything available that would burn, were stored away by them for this special occasion, and on Election Night big «fire parties» were arranged. Everything — from linoleum and carpets to wooden structures, including old chairs and other furniture — was burned to ashes. And one could witness the boys' wild Indian dances around these burning piles, and no attempt whatsoever was made to stop these dangerous «joy-fires».

Just to give an idea of how an American boy equipped himself for this special occasion, here is a description of the «munition» he carried with him:

- One two-foot tin horn, green and red in color.
- Two cow-bells.
- One large bag of confetti.
- One tickler made of turkey feathers.
- One hen cackler.
- One whistle.
- One card on his hat-band reading: «I told you so.»
- Nine electric buttons pinned all over his clothes.

The streets were full of children on this night. Indeed, everybody behaved like the young folks: old men with grey heads blew horns, rang cow-bells, threw confetti and shouted the name of the new President. The bands played the national anthem at the cafés and restaurants, and the greatest national event passed by without the slightest disorder. Although all who joined the crowd were buffeted and pushed, were you to ask them the next day as to how they enjoyed Election Night, they will tell you without the slightest hesitation that they positively had «the finest time ever...»

S. Samuel Koenig.

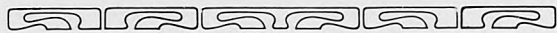
A Hungarian Secretary of State in America.

The bearer of the above name is now elected Secretary for New-York State in the United States — and twenty years ago he sold newspapers on the

street. This is the first occasion where a Hungarian has been assigned so high a position in America, and it only shows what great chances are awaiting everyone in this great country.

Mr. Koenig was born in Eger thirty-seven years ago. When his parents emigrated to America he was a mere child and started his schooling here. His parents were very poor and so he was obliged to contribute to the family's earnings by selling newspapers. In the meantime he studied, went to the University, and began to interest himself in politics. He became a lawyer, in which capacity he was well patronized. Then he was elected leader of the sixth district of New-York City, and later became the attorney of the State Asylums. And now he is the Secretary of New-York State!

Mr. Koenig, on this occasion, was overwhelmed with congratulations, to which we can only add our best wishes. And he greatly deserves compliments, for such a self-made man can rarely be met with even in America, the country of opportunities. L.



Our Christmas Number.

AGAIN THE festive season is approaching and our attention is directed to the question of a Christmas Number. No effort will be spared to surpass previous results. Our Christmas Number (ready December 15th) will include in its pages seasonable reading in prose and verse, numerous illustrations, of which the centre-piece will be "The Belles of Hungary" — representative native types of beauty from photographs of the originals — and a true story of adventure in Hungary, the whole in coloured pictorial cover of artistic design. The price will be as usual, 60 fillér (6d).

The central plate, "The Belles of Hungary", may also be had separately, on superior paper, suitable for framing, at the same price, i. e., post free in protecting tube, 60 fillér (6d).



London Notes

London, 19th Nov. 1908.

KING EDWARD and Queen Alexandra are at present in residence at Windsor Castle. Yesterday their Majesties visited Eton, and opened the new Memorial Hall erected in memory of the Etonians who fell in the South African War. Eton lies in the valley overlooked by Windsor Castle, and is visited by all Hungarians who can spare the time to see the historic Castle and School.

*

King Gustavus of Sweden and his Consort, who

By Sheena . .
Macdonald . .

are now guests of King Edward, were yesterday entertained by the City Corporation to luncheon at the Guildhall. The streets along the route from Paddington were beautifully decorated, and the royal visitors seemed greatly pleased with their reception. His Majesty wore the uniform of a British admiral and the insignia of the Garter. They were accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

*

There was an echo of a sad event — the heroic death of Count Albert Vass in the Boer War — when last month his sister Baroness Atzél and his cousin Baroness Bornemisza, passed through London on their way to South Africa to visit the young Hungarian's last resting-place. Through the kindness of the Colonial Minister the ladies were recommended to the Transvaal Government. A few days previously I had received from Count Vass a sum of money to be devoted to the purpose of raising a suitable monument over the young hero's grave, to which our Government had consented. The money and the order for the work went by the same ship that carried the ladies. So expeditiously was everything accomplished that the ladies had the gratification of seeing the memorial — a fine marble slab — fixed in their presence. The scene must have been very touching, for Baroness Atzél found the little wooden cross (fashioned at the time of the incident and placed there by his generous foe Lieut. Baillie), and placing it reverently at the head of the new monument, she begged that it might be allowed to remain in that position as long as it would last. Lord Selborne provided bullock-waggons, horses, and convoy for the ladies to visit the grave, which lies in a remote corner of the Transvaal. They have now returned to Budapest, and are loud in their praise of the British people, who evinced so much practical kindness and sympathy in their pilgrimage.

*

Saturday evening serenades are at present the order of the day at Holloway Gaol. When I went forth to see the sport I was met in a side street by three carts, the first bearing Mrs. Drummond (who was liberated from prison on account of her health) and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Another, rather larger, contained about twenty damsels in prison dress, who were singing and distributing pamphlets, and in pointing towards the grim pile, shouting «*Votes for women!*» Two bands playing the *Marseillaise* and kindred melodies led the procession. This is to go on every Saturday while the Suffragettes are incarcerated.

*

London has been experiencing some remarkably fine weather lately. Some days in this month have been like midsummer; fogs have not yet appeared. Everything is beginning to look bright for Christmas. The shops are gay, and the dresses displayed are very elegant, the Empire style being the most worn at present. The crowds that visit

Butterwick's paper pattern warehouse show that thousands of ladies make their own stylish «turn-outs». Alpine and other Continental hats are coming into favour here. The ladies hats with the wings, which have played such havoc with gentlemen's silk hats and *pince-nez*, are now giving place to very tiny hats fitting close on the head. As usual, Fashion has just run to the other extreme.



Topical Notes

The Imperial Jubilee Festivities.

TOMORROW Vienna will be *en fête* on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Emperor's ascent of the throne. There will be a grand foregathering of the Habsburg clan. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta with their children, Archduke Francis Salvator and Archduchess Maria Valeria with their children, and many other members of the Imperial Family have already arrived at the Palace of Schönbrunn. In the morning a thanksgiving service will be celebrated at St. Stephen's Cathedral, at which all the Imperial Family and guests will assist. Afterwards a special amateur theatrical performance will be rendered at the Palace by the juvenile Habsburgs—grandchildren, grand-nephews, and grand-nieces of the Emperor. Among the numerous tokens of rejoicing a gala performance at the Opera will be given in honour of the occasion.

Fashionable Marriage.

A brilliant wedding took place on the 18th ulto. at the Cathedral in Budapest. Countess Theresa, daughter of Count and Countess Louis Apponyi, was united in marriage with Baron Inkey, Member of the Upper House. The bride was given away by her uncle, Count Albert Apponyi, Minister for Public Instruction. The guests included Count and Countess Albert Apponyi, Dowager Baroness Stephen Inkey, Baron Loránt Eötvös, Count and Countess Alexander Apponyi, Count Julius Apponyi, Count and Countess Max Hoyos, Baron and Baroness Paul Inkey, Countess Ladislav Károlyi, Countess Adela Apponyi, Count Antal Apponyi, Count and Countess Menyhért Lónyay, Count Henry Apponyi, Countess Helen Wenckheim, Count Ladislav Hunyady, Count Ladislav Károlyi, Countess Julius Károlyi, Prince and Princess S. Borghese, Countess Louis Károlyi, Countess Imre Károlyi, Princess Helen Odescalchi, Countess Gizella Apponyi, Countess Paul Festetics, Count Géza Zichy, Count Julius Széchenyi, besides a highly distinguished company of friends of the happy pair.

Banquet to Count Aurel Dessewffy.

On the 5th inst. the distinguished man-of-letters whose portrait we gave in last issue will be entertained to a banquet given in his honour at the

Hôtel Hungaria by his friends of the Országos Magyar Gazdasági Egyesület and the Gazdasági Egyesületek Országos Szövetsége, the presidency of which societies the Count has just relinquished after a connection of many years. The gathering is intended to mark the Societies' appreciation of the royal recognition of the valuable services rendered to the country by their late President.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o
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4. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May-June 1902.
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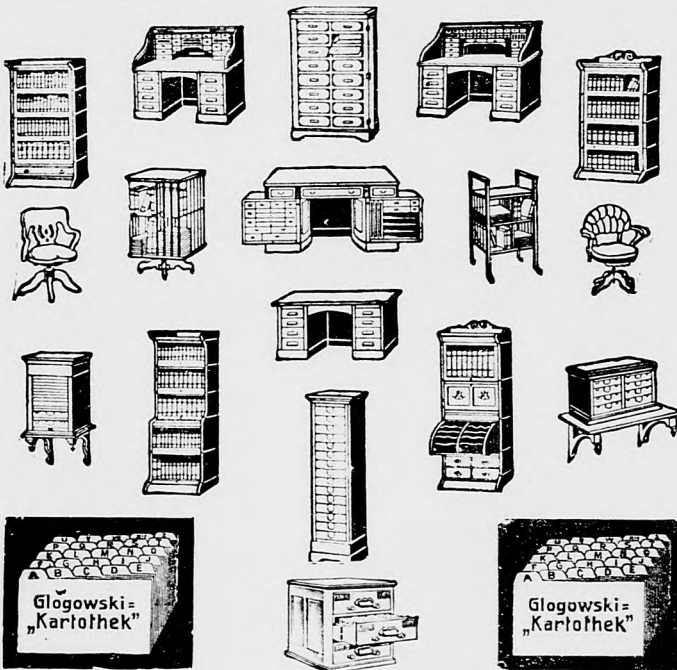
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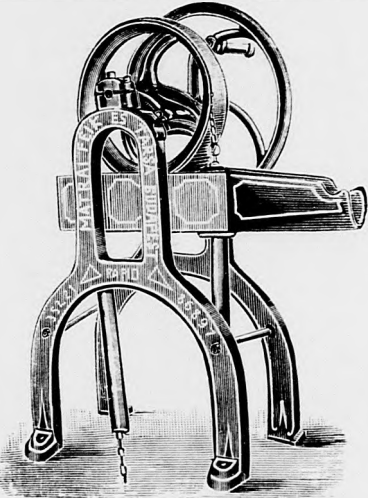
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