

HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Monday, February 1, 1909.

VOL. VII. No 3.

Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary

Ezerévs . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország . . .

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Photo by Strelsky.

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM:
Countess Ilona Andrassy and Count Paul Eszterházy.

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RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,
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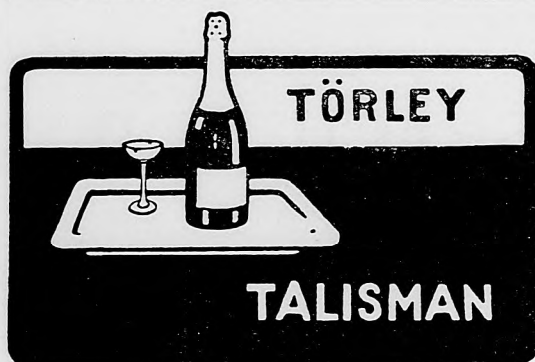
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The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

**WIKUS TÁTRA**  
**MILK CHOCOLATE**  
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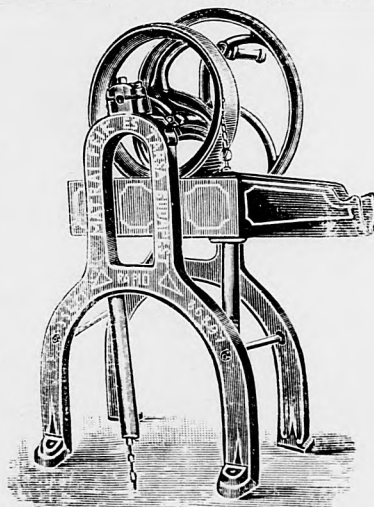
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

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== Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. ==

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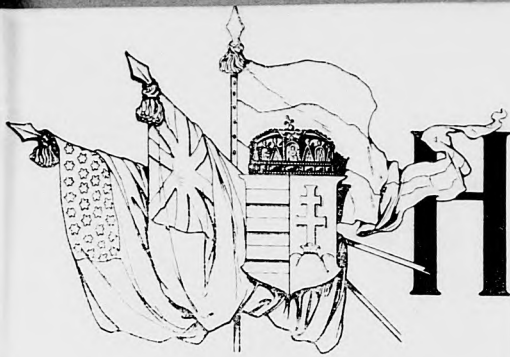
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**GROSSMANN SIMON**  
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Photo by Streisky.

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Winter Life at Tátralomnicz (High-Tátra).

73,407.381·80 crowns. Since however the call for interest and a sinking fund for the capital invested in these railways demanded 87,402.622 crowns in 1894 it was necessary to supplement this with 13,994.700 crowns from the state income of 1894. The cause of this lies in the unfavourable circumstances which had to be overcome until at last we succeeded in completing the present gigantic railway system.

(To be continued.)



### 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.

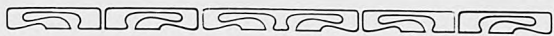
The reign of the Anjous, which lasted for the greater part of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and which saw certain changes, in the feudal sense, in the military organisation and in the private law of Hungary (the unity and concentration of public powers remaining always intact) demonstrated the exceptional situation of the higher nobility and the great lords; these became more and more a distinct element and were recognised as such by the national representatives, without, however, becoming a hereditary aristocracy. Any one at the head of a military contingent of a certain strength belonged to the higher nobility, and this therefore depended on the extent of

the landed property, which the succession laws tended to preserve in the family, though without insuring its integral transmission to a particular heir. Thus the higher nobility retained its personal and variable character until the Habsburgs created it a hereditary aristocracy by conferring on its members the titles of princes, counts, and barons of the German Empire.

The national representation consisted of one assembly until the 16<sup>th</sup> century; it was dominated sometimes by the higher, sometimes by the lower nobility. The higher nobility had their golden days when they showed an exalted sentiment in the permanent interests of the nation, but they oftener played the role of an egotistic oligarchy, in opposition to which were the lower nobility, representing national unity and the traditions of liberty and legal order. They were, moreover, the natural ally of constitutional royalty, and by this as well as by their numerical superiority — (we must not forget that recourse to the assembly of all the nobles was always open) — they nearly always prevailed in the end.

The deputies of the free cities made their first appearance at the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century. These cities having been for the most part founded and inhabited by foreign colonists, their representatives for a long time retained the character of a heterogeneous element with but little influence. Let us here observe a radical difference between the development of parliamentary institutions in Hungary and in Eng-

land. In the latter country it was the *Lords* who first got hold of a portion of power, and the *Commons* only very slowly came to count for anything. (To be continued.)



JOCO

By ETIENNE BARSONY. — Translated by Countess ROSA HALLER.

FIFE and drum were heard from the big market-place. People went running towards it. In a village the slightest unusual bustle makes a riot. Everybody is curious to know the cause of the alarm, and whether the wheels of the

world are running out of their orbit. In the middle of the great dusty market-place some stunted locust trees were hanging their faint, dried foliage, and from far off one could already see that underneath these miserable trees a tall, handsome, young man and a huge, plump dark-brown, growling bear were hugging each other.

Joco, the bear-leader, was giving a performance. His voice rang like a bugle-horn, and, singing his melancholy songs, he from time to time interrupted himself and hurraed, whereupon the bear began to spring and roar angrily. The two stamped their feet, holding close together, like two tipsy comrades. But



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Winter Life at Tátralomnic (High-Tátra). 1. Tobogganning: the Start. 2. Out for a Sleigh drive. 3. A Snow Hill. 4. A Bobsleigh Track in the Forest. 5. At the top. 6. A Sharp Curve.

the iron-weighted stick in the young man's hand made it evident that the gigantic beast was quite capable of causing trouble, and was only restrained from doing so because it had learnt from experience that the least outbreak never failed to bring down vengeance upon its

these people. After every harvest he visited the rich villages of Bánát with his bear. They knew that he was a native of the frontier of Slavonia, and they were not particularly keen to know anything else about him. A man who leads such a vagrant life does not stay long



St. Imre College, Budapest.

back. The bear was a very powerful specimen from Bosnia, with thick brown fur and a head as broad as a bull's. When he lifted himself up on his hind legs he was half a head taller than Joco, his master.

The villagers stood round them with anxious delight, and animated the bear with shouts of «Jump, Ibrahim! Hop, Ibrahim!» but nobody ventured to go near. Joco was no stranger to

in any one place, and has neither friends nor foes anywhere. They supposed that he spent part of the year in Bosnia, perhaps the winter, visiting, one after the other, the Servian monasteries. Now, in midsummer, when he was least to be expected, they suddenly hear his life and drum.

Ibrahim, the big old bear, roused the village in less than a quarter of an hour with

his growling heard from afar. The dogs crouched horrorstruck, their hair standing on end, barking at him in fear and trembling.

When Joco stopped at some street-corner, or in the market-place, and began to beat his rattling drum, the bear lifted himself with heavy groans on his hind legs, and then the great play began, the cruel amusement, the uncanny, fearful embracings which one could never be sure would not end fatally. For Joco is not satisfied to let Ibrahim jump and dance, but, whistling and singing, grasps the wild beast's skin, and squeezes his paws; and so the two dance together, the one roaring and groaning, the other singing with monotonous voice a melancholy song. The company of soldiers stationed in the village was just returning from drill, and Captain Winter, Ritter von Wallishausen, turned in curiosity his horse's head towards the crowd, and made a sign to Lieutenant Vig to lead the men on. His fiery half-blood Graditz horse snuffed the disgusting odour of the wild beast, and would go no nearer.

The Captain called a hussar from the last line that passed him, and confided the stubborn horse to his charge. Then he bent his steps towards the swaying crowd. The villagers opened out a way for him, and soon the Captain stood close behind the bear-leader. But before he could fix his eyes on Ibrahim, they were taken captive by something else.

A few steps away from Joco a young girl sat upon the ground, gently stroking a light-coloured little bear. They were both so huddled up together that the villagers scarcely noticed them, and the Captain was therefore all the better able to observe the young woman, who appeared to be withdrawing herself as much as possible from public gaze. And really she seemed to be an admirable young creature. She was slight of build, perhaps not yet fully developed, with the early ripeness of the eastern beauty expressed in face and figure — a black cherry, at sight of which the mouth of such a gourmand as the Ritter von Wallis-

hausen would naturally water! Her fine face seemed meant only to be the setting of her two black eyes. She wore a shirt of course linen, a frock of many-coloured material, and a belt around her waist. Her beautifully formed bosom, covered only by the shirt, rose and fell in goddesslike shamelessness. A string of glass beads hung round her neck, and two long earrings tapped her cheeks at every movement. She made no effort to hide her bare feet, but now and then put back her untidy but beautiful black hair from her forehead and eyes; for it was so thick that if she did not do so she could not see.

She girl felt that the Captain's fiery gaze



A Gipsy Encampment.

was meant for her and not for the little bear. She became embarrassed, and instinctively turned her head away. Just at this moment Joco turned round with Ibrahim. The tall Servian peasant let the whistle fall from his hand, and the wild dance came to an end. Ibrahim understood that the performance was over, and, putting down his front paws on the ground, licked, as he panted, the strong iron bars of his muzzle.

The Captain and Joco looked at each other. The powerful young bear-leader was as pale as death. He trembled as if something terrible had befallen him. Captain Winter looked at him searchingly. Where, he asked himself, had he met this man?

The villagers did not understand what was

going on, and began to shout, «Zorka! Now Zorka, it is your turn with Mariska.» The cries of the villagers brought Joco to himself, and with a motion worthy of a player he roused the little bear to its feet. Then he made signs to the girl. Being too excited to blow his whistle, he started singing and beating the drum; but his voice trembled so much that by and bye he left off singing and let the girl go through her performance alone.

Then the Captain saw something that wrought him up to ecstasy. Zorka was singing a sad Bosnian song in her sweet melodious voice, and dancing with graceful steps round the little bear, which, by the way, also danced more lightly than the heavy Ibrahim, and was very amusing when he lifted his paw to his head as Hungarians do when they are in high spirits and break forth in hurrahs.

Captain Winter, however, saw nothing but the fair maid, whose pearly white teeth shone out from between her red lips. He would like to slip a silk ribbon round her waist, which swayed as lightly as a reed waving to and fro in the wind, and lead her off as if she were a beautiful coloured butterfly.

Zorka grew tired of the sad, melancholy song, and began to dance wildly and passionately. Perhaps her natural feminine vanity was roused within her, and she wanted to show off at her best before the handsome soldier. Her eyes sparkled; a flush spread from time to time over her face; with her sweet voice she animated the little bear, crying «Mariska, Mariska, jump!» But after a while she seemed to forget the growling little creature altogether, and went on dancing a kind of graceful fandango of her own invention. As she danced it seemed as if the motion and excitement caused every fibre of her body to flash out a sort of electric glow. By the time the girl

flung herself, quite exhausted, in the dust at his feet, Captain Winter was absolutely beside himself. Such a morsel of heavenly daintiness did not often drop in his path now that he was fasting in this purgatory of a village. His stay there had been one long Lent, during which joys and pleasures had been rare indeed.

★

It began to grow dark. At the other end of the market-place several officers were on their way to supper at the village inn where they always messed. The Captain turned to the man and woman in possession of the bears and ordered them in no friendly tone to go with him to the inn as his guests. Joco bowed humbly like a culprit, and gloomily led on his comrade Ibrahim. Zorka, on the contrary, looked gay as she walked along beside the light-coloured bear.

The Captain looked again and again at the bear-leader walking in front of him. «Where have I seen this fellow before?» he kept asking himself. His uncertainty did not last long. His face brightened. «Oh,

yes; I remember», he inwardly exclaimed. Now he felt sure that this black cherry of Bosnia, this girl with the waist of a dragon-fly, was his.

The inn, once a gentleman's country house, was built of stone. The bears were lodged in a little room which used to serve the former owner of the house as pantry, and were chained to the strong iron lattice of the window. In one corner of this little room the landlord ordered one of his servants to make a good bed of straw. «The Captain will pay for it» he said.

When everything was ready in the little room, the Captain called Joco and took him there. He knew that what he was going to do was not chivalrous; but he had already worked himself up to a blaze of excitement



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Youth (F. Innocent).

over the game he meant to play, and this fellow was too stupid to understand what a hazardous piece of play it was. When they were alone he stood erect before the bear-leader and looked fixedly into his eyes.

«You are Joco Hics,» he said; «two years ago you deserted from my regiment.»

The strong, tall young peasant began to tremble so that his knees knocked together, but could not answer a single word. Fritz Winter, Ritter von Wallishausen, whispered into Joco's ear, his speech agitated and stuttering. «You have a woman with you,» he said «who surely is not your wife. Set her free. I will buy her from you for any price you ask. You

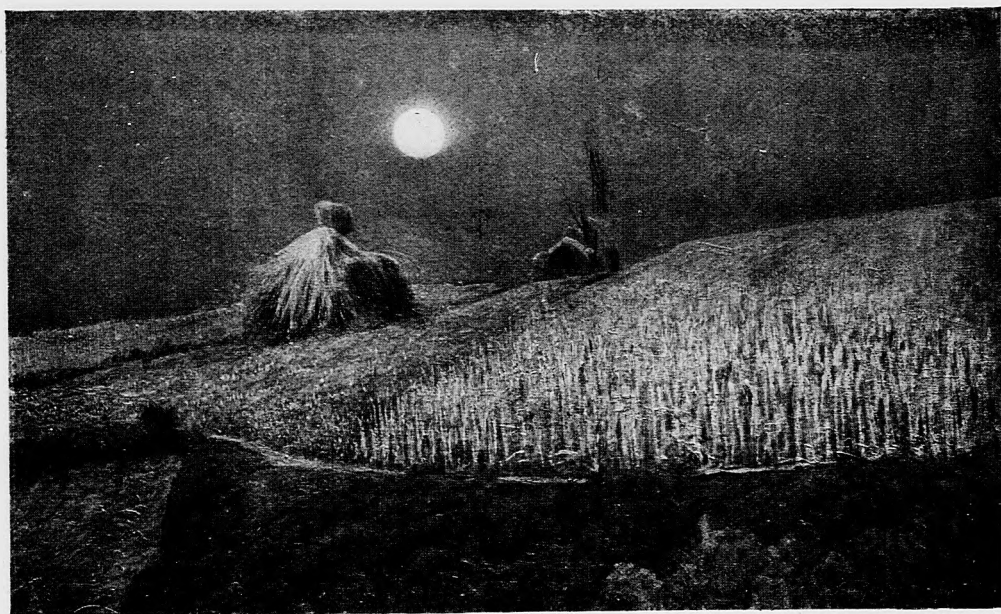
«I do not want to harm you; but I could put you in prison and in chains, and what would become of your sweetheart then?»

Joco answered proudly: «She would cry her eyes out for me; otherwise she would not have run away from her rich father's house for my sake.»

Ah! thought the Captain, if it were only that! By degrees I could win her to me.

But it was not advisable to make a fuss, whether for the sake of his position or because of his wife, who lived in town.

«Joco, I tell you what,» said the Captain, suddenly becoming calm. «I am going away now for a short time. I shall be gone about



Full Moon (Paul Szinyei-Merse).

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can go away with your bears and pluck yourself another such flower where you found this one.»

Joco stood motionless for a while as if turned into stone. He did not tremble any longer: the crisis was over. He had only been frightened as long as he was uncertain whether or not he would be instantly hanged if he were found out.

«In all Bosnia,» he answered gloomily, «there was only one such flower and that I stole.»

Before a man who was willing to share his guilt, he dared acknowledge his crime. In truth, this man was no better than himself. He only wore finer clothes.

The Captain became impatient. «Are you going to give her up, or not?» he asked.

an hour. By that time everybody will be in bed. The officers who sup with me, and the innkeeper and his servants, will all be sound asleep. I give you this time to think it over. When I come back you will either hold out your hand to be chained or to receive a pile of gold in it. In the meantime I shall lock you in there, because I know how very apt you are to disappear.» He went out, and turned the key twice in the lock. Joco was left alone.

When the hour had expired Captain Winter noisily opened the door. His eyes sparkled from the strong wine he had taken during supper, as well as from the exquisite expectation which made his blood boil.

Joco stood smiling submissively before him. «I have thought it over, sir,» he said. «I will speak with little Zorka about it.»

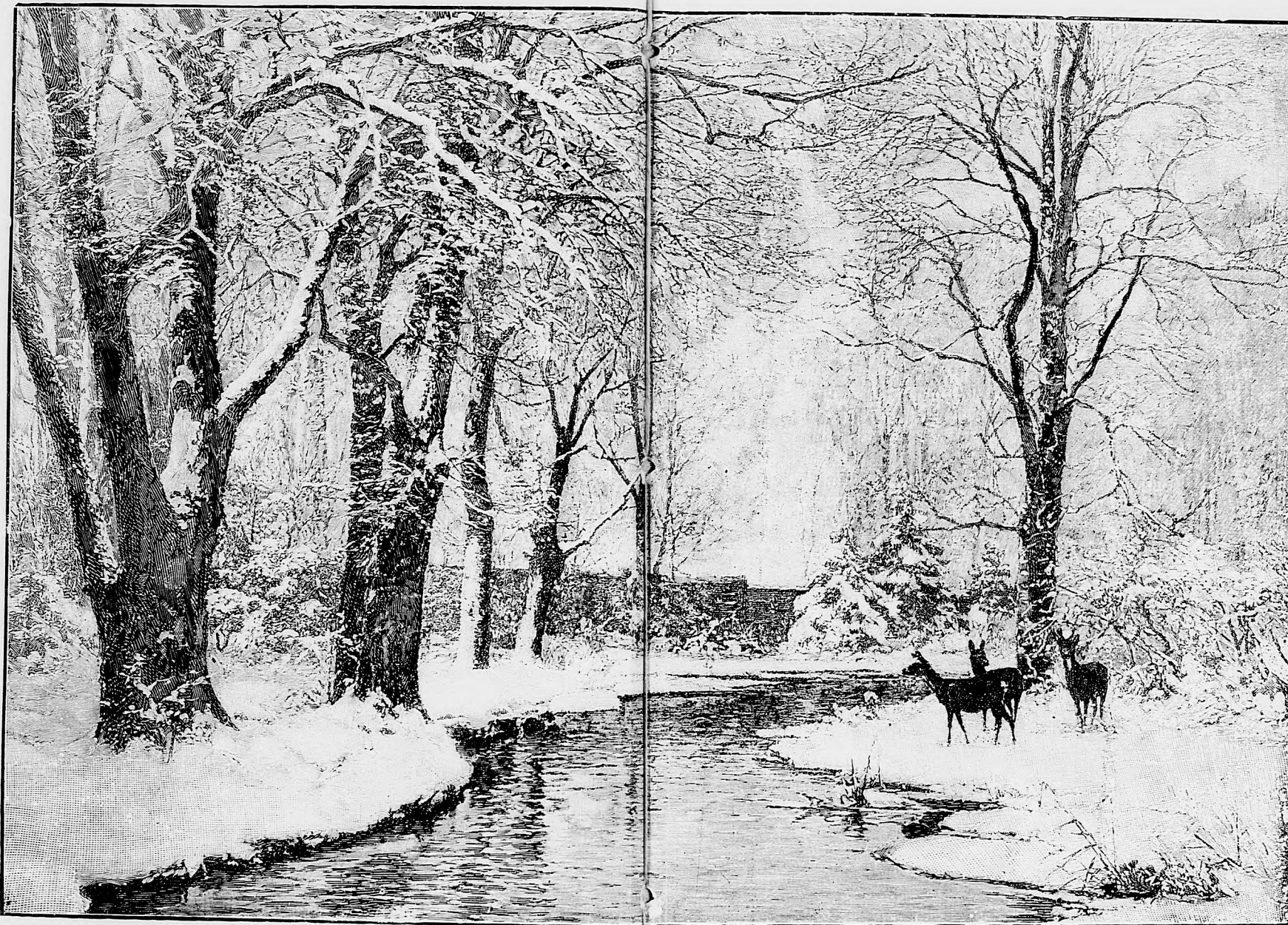
Ritter Winter now forgot that he was speaking with a deserter, whom it was his duty to arrest. He held out his hand joyfully to the Bosnian peasant, and said encouragingly: «Go, speak with her; but make haste. Go instantly.»

They crept together to the pantry where the girl slept near the chained bears. Joco opened the door without making a sound, and slipped in. It seemed to the Captain that he heard whispering inside. These few moments seemed an eternity to him. At last the bear-leader reappeared and, nodding to the Captain, said: «Sir, you are expected.»

Captain Winter had undoubtedly taken too much wine. He staggered as he entered the pantry, the door of which the bear-leader shut and locked directly he had entered. He then listened with such an expression on his face as belongs only to a born bandit. Almost immediately a growling was heard, and directly afterwards some terrible swearing and a fall. The growling grew stronger and stronger. At last it ended in a wild roar. A desperate cry disturbed the stillness of the night: «Help! help!»

In the yard and round about it the dogs woke up, and with terrible yelping ran towards the pantry, where the roaring of the bear grew ever wilder and more powerful. The rattling of the little bear and the cries of the girl mingled with Ibrahim's growling. The neighbours began to wake up. Human voices, confused questionings, were heard. The inn-keeper and his servants appeared on the scene in their night clothes, but, hearing the terrible roaring, fled again into security. The Captain's cries for help became weaker and weaker. And now Joco took his iron stake, which he always kept by him, opened the door, and at one bound was at the side of the wild beast. His voice sounded again like thunder, and the iron stick fell with a thud on the bear's back. Ibrahim had smelt blood. Beneath his paws a man's mangled body was convulsing. The beast could hardly be made to let go his prey.

In the light that came through the small window, Joco soon found the chain from which not long before he had freed Ibrahim, and with a swift agile grasp he put the muzzle over the beast's jaws. It was done in a twink-



A Winter Scene.

ling. During this time Zorka had been running up and down the empty yard, crying in vain for help. Nobody had dared come near.

The following day Captain Fritz Winter, Ritter von Wallishausen, was lying between burning wax candles upon his bier. Nobody could be made responsible for the terrible accident. Why did he go to the bears when he was not sober?

That very day the siren of Bosnia danced her wild dance again in the next village, and with her sweet melodious voice animated the light coloured little bear: «Mariska, jump, jump!»

famous people. On Sunday His Majesty attended the picturesque little church of Crichel. The King returned to London this afternoon and will remain a day or two at Buckingham Palace before proceeding to Windsor, where he will be joined by the Queen and Princess Victoria, who have been spending a holiday at Sandringham.

Her Majesty has given £ 1000 to be expended in the purchase of «extra-regulation» comforts for sick soldiers in the Military Hospitals.

That grand treasure-house of history, the British Museum, completed its third jubilee on the 15<sup>th</sup> instant, having been opened to the public for the first time on the 15<sup>th</sup> January 1759. The beneficent founders of Britain's most valuable public institution were Mr. John Cotton and Sir Hans Sloane. The first-named gentleman had previously bequeathed to the nation his library in Dean's Yard, Westminster, when Sir Hans Sloane left the whole of his treasures to the nation on condition that the Government paid £ 20,000 (only a third of the value of the books alone) to his family. The British Museum contains the largest and finest library in the world, the only one approaching it being the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. The «*Budapesti Hirlap*» and other Hungarian papers can be read there while there are quite a number of Hungarian books and several books in English by Hungarian authors. The priceless rarities of literature, such as *Magna Charta*; the mummified Pharaohs of Egypt, Napoleon's snuff-box, and many other rarities that money cannot buy. The Elgin Collection is always a source of interest to Hungarians, as are the Greek and Roman Sections.

Hungarian admirers of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle will be sorry to hear of the famous novelist's illness. He underwent a serious operation last week, and though weak therefrom, he is progressing favourably. The distinguished patient is lying at his country home at Crowborough, and it is hoped he may soon resume his work in the literary world. The readers of «Hungary» may not be surprised to have something from his pen before very long.

Miss Hesba Stretton, another well-known novelist, is also lying ill at Bow Common. She began

### London Notes

London, 18th. January, 1909.

By Sheena . . .  
Macdonald. . .

HIS MAJESTY King Edward has been spending an enjoyable holiday with Lord and Lady Alington at Crichel. The Royal party motored to Wimborne on Saturday, and were escorted over the Minster by the Vicar. The King was particularly interested in the Library, with its chained books and astronomical clock, and in the tombs of





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The Examination at a Village-School (Hugó Poll).

fifty years ago by writing for Charles Dickens, and she has been writing industriously ever since. Her best known story is «*Jessica's First Prayer*», which has been translated into all European languages, and several Asiatic languages as well. The Hungarian edition may be had from the Rev. James Webster, of the Scotch Reformed Church, Holdutca, Budapest.



### New-York Notes

New-York, January, 1909.

By Eugene...  
..... Lucas

Mr. William M. Loew recently published an enlarged and revised edition combining his former works, the «Gems of Petöfi», «Magyar Songs» and «Magyar Poetry» entitled «Magyar Poetry, Selections from Hungarian Poets.»

The love and patriotic enthusiasm with which our fellow countryman conveys the most valuable gems of our great Hungarian poets to the English speaking people, is really admirable. Posterity will give him credit for this good work, and it is only fair that we should note his endeavors with the highest appreciation.

Mr. Loew says in his preface: «I hope that this volume will keep alive in the hearts of the Magyars in the United States the love of home; I hope it may cause the English speaking peoples to recognize in Magyar Poetry the beauty, the wealth, the genius of Magyarland's minstrels.»

Certainly it will. Although we are not known to our advantage in the United States, I am glad to say that our efforts to approach the English speaking public with the adaptations of our great literary works, with our papers, published in the English language, with the publications, which are issued and sent out by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce and Agriculture and Central Statistical Office of the Kingdom of Hungary have much to do with the improvement of these conditions.

Almost every literature in the world is broadly

represented to the English speaking public. Even the Chinese, Japanese, Arabic literature is more voluminously represented than the Hungarian. With the exception of *Jókai's*, *Josef Eötvös's*, *Madách's Petöfi's* and *Vámbery's* works, we have no literature of our classics before the English people. I recently made a very conscientious search in the great New-York Public Libraries to ascertain this. I was glad to see that selections from our literature are included in the great encyclopedical work «The Library of the World's Best Literature».

But on the other hand my national vanity was sadly ruffled on seeing our great *Jókai* represented only by a fragment of his novel «Here Is No Devil» — the part quoted being: «The Landslide And The Train Wreck». — This is of course, as everything by *Jókai*, a brilliant description of an adventure, but it does not show him at his best. Another selection, the court scene of *Josef Eötvös's* «The Village Notary» shows much greater literary knowledge and power, as this description is in every way classical and shows the author's ability to his advantage. Considerable space is also given to *Madách* and *Petöfi*.

Mr. Loew will pardon me for this little digression from his valuable work, but my object is to show the importance of such work as Mr. Loew's, and encourage others to follow his good example. For there is a great deal of valuable material in our literature, which we ought to have translated into English. It is sad to contemplate how few of our classics are known to English people.

Mr. Loew's poems are all so adapted that one can enjoy reading them, just as much as in reading the originals. I believe this is the greatest compliment we can bestow upon Mr. Loew, knowing the difficulties he had to encounter, we appreciate his indefatigable and ambitious work all the more and are glad to see that the younger poet generation is also included in this volume.

«Magyar Poems» is published by the «Amerikai Magyar Népszava», price 1 dollar. We quote below a few poems from the book:

#### The Tears.

Emil Makai.

The burning tears that freely flow  
Cause no such grief we can't control;  
The very tears we shed, we know,  
But purify the anguished soul.  
But painful is the hidden tear  
Which burns the eye and chokes the throat;  
But which an inner voice we hear;  
We must not shed, and none must note.

#### Autumn Song.

Alexander Endrödi.

«Be happy, and God bless you, dear!  
Your cheering words ring in my ear»  
But God has long my life deserted,  
God has left me broken-hearted.

The tree-tops sigh, the forest darkens,  
To winter's call all nature harkens;  
As summer dies its blossoms fall  
And autumn's chill blows over all.

And I, I go my way alone  
Dreams of your sweet self had known  
In bygone days! Ah then I long  
To weep, or end my grief in song.

#### The leaf is falling.

(Hull a levél.)

Alexander Petőfi.

The leaf is falling from the bough;  
Darling sweetheart, I must go!  
Fare thee well, my sweet one,  
Fare thee well my dear one,  
Pretty little dove!

How yellow is the moon on high,  
Just as pale are thou and I;  
Fare thee well, my sweet one,  
Fare thee well, my dear one,  
Pretty little dove!

The dew-drops fall on branches dry,  
Hot tears roll from thine eye  
Fare thee well, my sweet one,  
Fare thee well, my dear one,  
Pretty little dove!

The rose may bloom yet on the tree,  
We two each other may yet see,  
Fare thee well, my sweet one,  
Fare thee well, my dear one,  
Pretty little dove!

\*

The great German song festivals are always marked features in the events of the New York Society. Every concert they hold is a great success, not only for the singers but for the whole German nation. It is very appropriate therefore that we praise the venture of the «New-Yorki Magyar Ifjusági Kör és Daltestület», which society held its second song festival this Christmas in New-York City. The patron of the concert was *Baron Otto Hoening-O'Carrol*, the most popular consul-general we ever had in New-York. The following singing societies took part: «New-Yorki Szabadság Munkás Dalárda», «Passaici Iparos Dalkör», «Elizabethporti Magyar Dalárda», «Nemzeti I. Magyar Dalkör», «Philadelphiai Magyar Dalárda», «New-Yorki Ifjusági Kör Daltestülete».

The jury, headed by *Baron Julius de Bornemissza*, voted unanimously the first prize awarded by B. Louis Ambrózy, to the «N. Y. Szabadság Munkás Dalárda» whose song was met with the greatest approval. The prize of the Hungarian Government was bestowed on the «Elizabethporti Magyar Dalárda és Műkedvelők» the prize of Baron Hoening to the «Newark I. Magyar

Dalárda», that of Count László Széchenyi to the «Philadelphiai Magyar Dalárda». Mr. Julius Roth's prize for the best leader was won by *J. Esztergomy*. It is only to be hoped that the societies will keep on in cultivating the dear songs of our Magyar land.



#### The Eszterházy-Andrássy Wedding.

BY THE marriage, on the 25<sup>th</sup> ulto. of Countess Ilona Andrássy with Count Paul Eszterházy, Lieutenant of Hussars, two of our greatest and best known aristocratic families have become united. The bride, 22 years of age, is the eldest child of the late Count Tivadar Andrássy and his wife, the famous beauty, Countess Eleonora Zichy, and niece of Count Julius Andrássy, Minister of the Interior. The bridegroom, four years his bride's senior, is the only son of Count Maurice Eszterházy and his wife, Countess Paulina Stockau; the youthful pair are thus related to some of the highest nobility of Hungary and Austria. It was natural, in these circumstances, that the happy event should evoke more than a merely passing interest from the whole country.

At 11 a. m. St. Stephen's Cathedral was crowded with representatives of all ranks of society and the official world. To mention the names of the wedding guests would be to transcribe the peerage list of Hungary and a good portion of that of Austria. The presents were numerous and costly, and the bouquets triumphs of the flower-dealer's art. The usual luncheon was served to the distinguished company at 1 p. m. in the Park Club, which was richly decorated for the occasion.



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Birches (Paul Szinnyei-Merse).

### ❧ Topical Notes ❧

HIS MAJESTY the King is daily expected at Budapest, where he will occupy the palace until the end of the present month. During the King's presence in the capital a Court Ball will take place, on which occasion H. R. H. Archduchess Augusta will present to H. R. H. the Archduchess Maria Annunciata such ladies as have not previously been presented.

\*

King Francis Joseph has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Elizabeth on Her Majesty Queen Helena of Italy in recognition of her humane efforts in behalf of the victims and sufferers from the recent earthquake in Sicily.

\*

The inhabitants of Tisza-Kálmánfalva, near Zombor have unanimously elected Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, as an honorary citizen. The auspicious occasion was celebrated in a right festive manner, marking the great popularity of His Excellency.

\*

In Esztergom, Borsod, and Torontál counties the erection of Agricultural workmen's model dwellings is proceeding energetically. In Torontál county itself it is proposed to erect 1000 such dwellings. In the township of Nagy-Kikinda 300, and in Verpéles (a seat of the tobacco industry) 100 workmen's families will be provided with homes on the most approved principles. Since the Agricultural Workers' Dwellings' Act was passed 9200 of these model cottages have been built, thanks to the benevolent efforts of the Agricultural Minister, Dr. Ignác Darányi.

\*

His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, is arranging for the publication of a standard History of Hungarian Industry and Commerce. A work on the subject, by Michael Horváth, appeared during the last half-century, but this was not a complete history; it was scarcely more than a sketch. Several other similar works have also been attempted, but hitherto no reliable history of Hungarian commerce has been written.

\*

French Capital for Hungarian Industries. At a session of the Industrial Council it was announced that a French syndicate had asked for a subvention, on the granting of which it was prepared to dispose of 30 millions of crowns in the erection and equipment of a textile factory; as well as to found the following industrial associations: a silk factory with a foundation capital of 10 millions; a jute and flax factory, 20 millions; a cotton-spinning, weaving, and manufacturing company, 38 millions of crowns.

\*

«Budapest as a Bathing Resort». Mr. Edward Reiner recommends that a book should be written with the above title, calling world-wide attention to our grand climate, healing springs, and other

natural favours we enjoy — the work to be published in all languages. Perhaps Mr. Reiner himself could carry out his suggestion.

\*

How many automobiles are there in the world? According to a recent publication there are 326,175. The United States heads the list with 120,000; afterwards come Gt. Britain 102,500; France 37,000; Germany 23,000; Italy 9730; Austria and Hungary 7425; Russia, Greece, and Turkey combined 6500; Spain and Portugal 4740; South America 4000; India 3200; the British Colonies 3100; Central America 2500; China and Japan 1500. We hope the painstaking compiler of these statistics is correct to half a dozen or so!

\*

Bishop Bertalan Kun, of the Protestant Reformed Church of Hungary, has just attained the venerable age of 93 years. The aged prelate, who enjoys perfect health, physically and mentally, has been the recipient of numerous congratulations from all parts and all classes of the community.

\*

The Carnival Season has now commenced in good earnest. Since our last issue a great number of dances and kindred social functions have taken place. Among the most important was the Athletic Union Ball, which took place on the 22<sup>nd</sup> ult. in the Buda Vigadó. T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta led off the dancing at 10 pm. Other distinguished guests were: Count and Countess Eugene Karátsonyi, His Excellency and Madame Louis Jekelfalussy, Prince Nicolas Eszterházy, Ex-Premier Kálmán Széll, Princess Liechtenstein, Countess Endre Hadik-Barkóczy, Countess Ladislás Károlyi, Countess Armin Mikes, Countess Géza Zichy, Madame Alexander Wekerle, Countess Ottó Bisingen, Princess Alinka Odescalchi, Countess George Haller etc.

\*

Among the yet future events are: the Crèche Ball, this evening, in the Vigadó, which the Archduke and Archduchess will honour with their presence; the General Charity Society's Ball in the Buda Vigadó, and the Hungarian Athletic Club Soiree in the Royal Hotel — both on the 6<sup>th</sup> inst.; the Hungarian National Ladies' Society's Masked Ball in the Vigadó, on the 7<sup>th</sup>; and the White Ball of the Jewish Ladies' Union, on the 14<sup>th</sup>.



### Agriculture in Hungary.

ON JANUARY 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Professor Loudon M. Douglas delivered two lectures on the subject of Hungarian Agriculture at the University of Edinburgh, and as the result of a recent visit which he had paid to Hungary. The lecturer described the features of Hungary and its exact position in connection with the other countries in Europe,

and also pointed out that it was subject to great fluctuations in temperature, this being very high in summer and very low in winter; both extremes in their own way suspending, to a large extent, agricultural operations. Budapest is the capital of the country, and is a magnificent modern city. Amongst its splendid institutions and colleges it possesses the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Museum, which is said to be the largest institute of its kind in the world. The large estates in Hungary form a feature in the country, and these were owned partly by private individuals, and also by the State. Of recent years, however, they have been to some extent broken up into small holdings, which now occupy some 15 million acres of territory.

The principal industry carried on under the Board of Agriculture was that of animal breeding, and involved the specialisation of the breeding of horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry, but the greatest of all these was the industry of horse breeding, which is carried on at the State Farms at Mezöhegyes, Kisbér and Bábolna. The lecturer was able to give a large number of illustrations of the various English thoroughbreds, Arabs, and other horses which are used to improve the native stock, and went on to point out that this horse breeding industry was very important to Hungary, inasmuch as the annual export amounted to 1½ million pounds sterling.

The principal crops grown in Hungary were wheat, rye and maize, but there were many others which were also cultivated, such as tobacco, which was a State monopoly, and which was being largely fostered and developed. Dairying was affected not only by the breeding of cattle but the breeding of milk-giving sheep, the milk of which was used in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

Buffaloes were kept, as were the Hungarian native cattle, very largely for the purposes of draft oxen, and, while they were slow in movement, their use was considered economical on the farm.

The control of the rivers and the reclamation of the land were also interesting subjects, and it had paid the State to build retaining banks along the principal rivers, so as to save the farms adjoining them from floods. On the whole it might be said that the progress which had taken place in Hungary during the last 25 years had placed it in the highest rank amongst civilised nations.



### Ice Pageant at the City Park.

SATURDAY the 23rd ult. was a red letter day in the annals of the Budapest Skating Club, being the occasion of the attainment of the 40th anniversary of its existence. The event was specially attractive, as the festival took the form of the representation of an interesting incident in the history of Hungary's famous King Mátyás. The work of

arranging the whole fête, even to the smallest details, devolved upon Dr. Eugene Márkus, the Secretary of the Skating Club; and we believe that most of those present highly appreciated that gentleman's unwearying efforts to afford them a very pleasing historical spectacle.

At 6 p. m., when the fête commenced, graced by the presence of T. R. H. Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta, the City Park presented a fairy-like appearance, with its 20,000 electric bulbs of various colours and upwards of 100 gigantic arc-lights. The castle of Vajda-Hunyad was somewhat transformed to represent the ancient fortress of Buda, while the frozen lake represented the Danube frozen over. On the opposite side was a cleverly contrived representation of the ancient village of Erzsébetfalva, in existence long before Pest was founded. Under the battlements of the castle the river (lake) was spanned by a little mediaeval wooden bridge, near which, opposite the Skating Hall, was a fine statue of King Mátyás, designed after the statue at Bautzen, in Bohemia. In front of the castle was the encampment of that redoubtable Hungarian captain, Michael Szilágyi.

The plot of the incident represented was briefly somewhat as follows: The kingless Hungarians are unanimous in their resolve to have the gallant young prince Mátyás Hunyady for their monarch, and send a deputation under János Vitéz to offer him the throne, and if the embassy be successful, to bring him in triumph from the Court of his father-in-law, Podjebrad, King of Bohemia.

Prince Mátyás accedes to their wish, returns with the embassy, and is received by the Hungarians with every demonstration of joy. Cannons thunder forth salutes, and from loyal throats ascends the cry «*Long live the King!*» as the regal procession, accompanied by nobles, bishops, priests, monks, and friars, wends its way over the ice-bound Danube (the lake). Then the renowned Szilágyi, with his warriors, guildsmen, peasants, sutlers, gipsies, and dancing bears, issue from their camp and go forth to meet the King, the minstrels discoursing Hungarian Marches the while. Again to the thunder of cannon, all assemble for the first Parliament of the new King—held according to mediaeval custom in the open air. King Mátyás, enthroned in a sleigh richly upholstered in crimson silk and velvet and gold brocade, presents himself to his people who make merry in honour of the occasion.

The costumes were historically correct and added brilliance to a cleverly enacted pageant; those of King Mátyás (Count Károly Andrássy), Queen Caroline (Countess Stephen Bethlen), and King Podjebrad (Baron Albert Pongrácz) called forth especial admiration.

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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».

\*

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 1908 ready bound in a beautiful **Album**. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns**, England and America **16 Crowns** per copy (1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the Manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. — Teleph.: 89—52.*

\*

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- II. Upholstering.
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- VII. Carpets, Curtains, and other Draperies.
- VIII. Glass-ware.
- IX. Porcelain.
- X. Mirrors.
- XI. Kitchen utensils.

1. All qualified Hungarian tradesmen and merchants authorised to carry on business, are eligible to tender.

2. Separate tenders to be made for each class of work or goods.

3. The latest date for delivery of the goods is the 20<sup>th</sup> May 1909, by which date all must be delivered ready for use.

4. Persons tendering must fill up the printed form of tender, which can be obtained gratis on application, the amounts of the respective estimates to be shown in both figures and writing.

5. A stamp of one crown in value must be affixed to each tender, which must be delivered, duly signed and sealed, either personally or through the post, to the Technical Department of the Agricultural Ministry (Vécsey-utca 3.) before 11 am. on the 5<sup>th</sup> February 1909.

6. Tenders arriving later, though advised by telegraph, will not be considered.

7. A deposit of 5% earnest-money, in cash or bonds, is required from each person tendering; such deposit to be made at one of the Revenue Offices or State Treasuries, and the receipt thereof attached to the tender.

8. Tenders will be opened in the Technical Department of the Agricultural Ministry (V., Vécsey-utca 3.) at 12 noon on the 5<sup>th</sup> February 1909.

9. Conditions of work and plans of contract can be inspected in the Technical Department of the Agricultural Ministry on any day from 10 am. till 1 p. m., and information regarding estimates obtained gratis.

10. Decisions will be announced by the 20<sup>th</sup> February 1909, until which date persons tendering remain under full obligation.

11. All persons tendering who have had no previous business relations with the Technical Department, and are consequently unknown therets, are required to furnish testimonials signed by the respective Chambers of Commerce and Industry, as to the tenderers' trustworthiness and ability to supply the work or goods contracted for.

12. The Minister reserves to himself the right of free choice, and is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Budapest 16<sup>th</sup> January, 1909.

*The R. H. Minister of Agriculture.*



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2. Agricultural Hungary.
3. The Economical Report service in Hungary.
4. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May-June 1902.
5. Law XIV. of 1907. (Juridical Relations between Employer and Farm Servant.)
6. Law XLVI. of 1907. (State-aided Erection of Agricultural Labourers' Dwellings.)

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10. Lois XXXI. de l'an 1879 sur les forêts.
11. Instruction relative aux plans d'aménagement.
12. Pays de la Couronne Hongroise: catalogue spécial des forêts.
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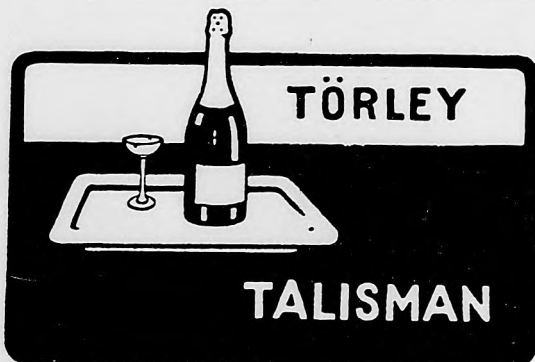
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The Editor will have great pleasure in recommending English teachers to those in need of them.

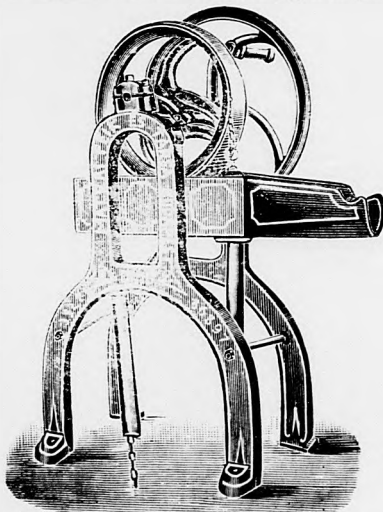
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