

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Traffic in Hungary

Ezeréves . . .
. . . Magyar-
ország

WHEN the system of long lines was near completion there was the necessity that those districts should have a railway connection which was not included in the great system, not only from the point of view of the districts interested but also in the interests of the great railways, because the local lines were to act as collectors and feeders for the main lines. On the other hand the state could not take any special burdens on itself in the interest of these

secondary lines, because the establishment of them was not interwoven with the direct interests of the land. The support of the interested districts was therefore necessary for that purpose, because the dividends of these lines were not likely to be such that private capital could undertake their construction without any support. In this way Act. 30 of 1880 and Act. 4 of 1888, which modifies it, were promulgated, which treat of the business of local railways, establishing the system of the support of the railways, of the contributions of those interested, determine the financing and the construction of these lines and order that the Hungarian State railways must undertake the administra-



Countess James Zichy.

tion of the same. On this basis the local lines have reached their present high development and are still progressing. — The effective capital invested in the local lines was 331,576.108 crowns at the end of 1894. The State contributed under various titles 43,943.364 crowns, the municipalities 24,551.144 crowns, private individuals 40,836.066 crowns, so that altogether 109,330.564 crowns were contributed. These railways issued shares of the nominal value of 122,129.150 crowns and preference shares of the value of 225,448.900 crowns.

For dividends on the preference shares 6,609.962 crowns were paid in 1894 and on ordinary shares 634.056 crowns. Only ten local lines paid dividends and only one, the Arad-Csanád railway, could pay six per cent.

To conclude we will mention the tramways. The length of these at the end of 1894 was 174 kilometres, of which 23 were worked by electricity, 54.8 by steam, and 96.2 by horses. The interest of these lines amounted to 6.46 per cent. of the invested capital in the fore-mentioned year.

In addition to this there were at that date 906.3

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kilom. of traction lines of which 294.1 served for mining purposes, and 364.8 kilom. for forest and 73 for agricultural purposes. Moreover,

«Table of Nuncios» being often a mere formality. From time immemorial these sittings have been public, but there are no official reports



Winter in Budapest: «Merrily O!»

1244.8 kilometres of industrial lines were workable either by animals or by manual traction.

(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 custom fixing the rule of the Assembly is that the envoys of the *comitats* and of the cities have the sole right to vote, the other elements of the «Table» having but a consultative voice; yet the envoys of the *comitats* will hardly admit those of the cities to equal rights with themselves: they allow them as a body a single voice, with which they must make themselves heard as best they can. Thus the whole parliamentary edifice rests on the envoys of the *comitats*, who — to the number of about 120 — have the habit of gathering together in «district meetings» (*Kerületi gyűlések*), where everything is decided, the general sitting of the

in existence prior to 1790, though the notes and correspondence of the members furnish history with ample material.

It was these Diets, whose composition was so fantastic and unsymmetrical, that bore the brunt of the battle and gloriously conquered in the prolonged struggle for national independence, for the Constitution, and for religious and political liberty; these it was that achieved by pacific measures those reforms which elsewhere were purchased at the price of terrible sanguinary revolutions; and it is the «Table of Nuncios», the lower nobility of the *comitats*, in which the patriotic and progressive spirit is incarnated.

All honour to the great men the aristocracy has given to us at all times! but as a class it is the lower nobility who have preserved our independence and our ancient liberty. It will consequently be necessary to obtain a nearer view of this very important class and its political organization in the *comitats*. (To be continued.)

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

Agricultural Progress in Hungary. III.

Horse Breeding Methods.

BESIDES being sold to the municipalities throughout Hungary the half-bred stallions from such stud-farms as Mezőhegyes may be hired by private owners. It will be remembered that in our last article we pointed out that the State stud-farms will purchase from private breeders anything which is of good quality; hence the latter like to use good stallions for their mares in order to produce something worth selling. The stallions, therefore, are let out privately in the month of October—the regular time for the purpose—at a sum of about 800 koronas (say £ 33 6s. 8d.) per year, and these private owners have liberty to choose the stallions first, i. e., before the parishes. When the covering season has finished—it lasts from October to spring—the stallions return to the depôts again, these being the places from which the system is managed. The feeding given to the stallions during the period when they are idle varies. Those which were seen at the time of our visit were getting about 10 lbs. oats, 10 or 11 lbs. hay and 4 or 5 lb. of barley or oat straw per head per day, with as much salt as they required.

The names given to the progeny of these cross-bred stallions always show their origin, for the

at Arad and so on. Some of the names in common use were Dante (as Dante 1st, Dante 2nd, etc.) Filou, Eros, Durczas, Bakony, etc. In this way the pedigrees hang together and the names give an indication of the breeding. Two of the best known groups are the «Nonius» type, the large Nonius and the small Nonius. In 1816 there was imported from France a stallion named Nonius; his sire was Orion, an English horse, and his dam a Norman mare. These two classes or groups are the descendants of this Anglo-Norman sire, and have been bred and selected with very great care until now their strength and endurance have reached a very high standard. The height of the large Nonius mares, which were visited in the field, is about 168 centimetres (measured round the shoulder) and is equivalent to about 16½ hands. The «small Nonius» mares are close on 16 hands on the average.

Before describing the herds of these fine mares which were seen and the method of selection, it may be well to refer to some of the sires used with other groups which were stabled at Mezőhegyes. The first brought out was a thoroughbred English sire, Carasco, the grandson of Buccaneer, and which now serves mares chiefly of the Gidran group. He is by Batond out of Cancan and was winner of the Vienna Derby stakes. If he were



Winter in Budapest: On the Buda Hills.

name of the town or city where the animals are bred is combined with what may be termed the group or class names of the sires. Thus, a Sarvar Gidran would be a Gidran-serid horse bred at Sarvar, an Arad Nonius would be a Nonius bred

used on Gidran mares the foals would be termed Carasco Gidrans. He is of the proper golden Gidran colour. Another beautiful sire shown was Sovanka, a son of Bonavista, and bred by M. Lebaudy, a French gentleman who has a stud in

Hungary and who is a brother of the so-called «Emperor of the Sahara». This grand sire is of a lovely light golden red colour—the true Gidran type which should be all golden red with no black points—and had a coat which shimmered and glistened like silk. He is a beautiful horse but is just now developing; he wants about a year or so, when he will make a splendid sire.

The eleven year old Dante, sired by Dunure out of Lefiely, and bred by Count Esterházy, was next shown; then Durczás, a nineteen year old English thoroughbred, bay with a star, by Doncaster out of Nesza. This horse was bred privately, and although 14 years in stud at that farm he looks well and bears his years lightly. Other good horses also seen were Shannon by Panzerschiff out of

give some idea of the drastic tests which are demanded of them before they are considered fit for keeping in the country under State breeding.

IV.

Having seen the chief stud farm for cross-bred horses at Mezöhegyes, with its fine ranges of buildings, and admired the shapely sires which were brought out for our inspection, and put through their paces in the spacious yards bordered with rows of that favourite tree of the Hungarians, the acacia, we took our places in the carriages which were thoughtfully provided by the military staff, and were driven through the adjoining country to visit the various herds of brood mares which roam at large on those huge stretches of



Winter in Budapest: On the Buda Hills.

Sheelah—surely an Irish name—Gidran is out of Gidran 40th; Gidran 44th, and a half-bred of the Furioso strain. The last named group dates back to 1840, when a celebrated English thoroughbred of the same name—Furioso—was purchased, and his progeny now form a family similarly to the Gidrans and Nonius. Another favourite group are the North Stars which were formed about the same time as the Furiosos. The two families now intermingle; for example, a good looking stallion which was shown was by a North Star sire and a Furioso dam.

By these methods and from such sires the Hungarian horses are developing in strength and endurance. New blood, it is true, is always required, but to obtain the right quality no expense is spared. Next week we hope to describe some of the herds of mares which were seen in the district and to

open country so characteristic of the Great Hungarian Plain. It was an exhilarating sight to view the long line of carriages, superbly horsed, and driven by military coachmen in their picturesque uniforms, dashing recklessly over the dusty roads, through occasional fields of lucerne, now over stubble lands, and anon amongst rows of vineyards and orchards, through which an occasional startled deer would rush headlong. Seated in the carriage with the Commandant, who spoke French, German, and Hungarian, but little English, we learned many particulars regarding his fine herds of horses. It was plain that he was particularly fond of the Nonius strain, both large and small, for though rather coarser-looking, and not so showy as the Gidrans and the pure-bred Arabs, they had more bone and endurance, and could easily outdistance their lighter rivals, a fact readily seen when, on

two parallel roads about a quarter of a mile apart, it was apparent that the drivers of these respective teams were racing to a certain corner about a mile ahead. This point was easily gained with the Nonius team well in advance.

Soon we reached two mobs of the large and small Nonius mares, 134 of the former and 125 of the latter, controlled by their well mounted *csikos*, and, alighting from our conveyances we walked amongst them. There is really but little difference between the breeds except in point of size. No difference is made between them at the covering stations, but at four years old, during the covering season, the mares are selected and put into the two separate classes.

withers, and hence the marks are under the saddle. By these marks may at once be ascertained the sire and dam of each mare, and a similar plan is adopted for all horses on these estates. These groups or classes are just as docile as the Nonius mares, and, like them, are all trained to the saddle.

The Nonius group, however, are both quicker and stronger than the lighter *Gidrans*, and even the *Furiosos* and *North Stars*. They have a longer stride and will trot one kilometer (two-thirds of a mile) in 2 minutes to 2 minutes 10 seconds. The method of trial and selection is instructive. When the mares are four years old they are raced together over a distance of about 2 miles (3,000 metres).



Winter in Budapest: A Rest.

One mare which was here seen turned out to be a cousin of *Signorinetta*, the English Derby winner of last year. She was sired by *Good Fellow* from a Nonius mare, while *Signorinetta*, we understand, was sired by *Good Fellow* from *Chaleureu*. We measured her, and she taped just 17-1 hands. The docility of these mares was most striking. As we advanced towards them there was no sign of fear or even surprise. Rather was there an evident curiosity, and they came forward to make our acquaintance, rubbing their soft muzzles against our arms or shoulders, as though inviting the willing caress. On our departure they followed slowly as if seeing us back to our carriages.

On again for perhaps two miles or further to a mob of 137 stud mares of the *Furioso* and *North Star* group. All are branded on the sides just behind the upper part of the shoulder near the

The winners in these trials are again run together over this distance, and those which do not give satisfaction are rejected. The minimum time allowed is from 3 minutes 40 seconds to 3 minutes 50 seconds, carrying 8 stone in the trials. This is a preliminary step towards weeding out the weakest. The next day the first and second winners are run again, and so on until the final test, which is the most drastic of all. For inclusion in the large Nonius class each animal is driven in an ordinary light road carriage a distance of 20 kilometres (say 12½ miles) and must complete this distance within 55 minutes. The best animals will do this distance in 47, 48 and up to 50 minutes, but none which take over an hour are considered worthy to breed young animals for use by the State of Hungary.

About a mile further on we visited the small Nonius mares, of which there were 114 in this

particular lot, their height being just about 16 hands. These were in a stable, and were tied up for feeding only, for they are otherwise loose, and

Hungarian love of poetry and also to the poetic talent possessed in no small degree by the people. There are some 45 poems in the book including



Winter in Budapest: Danube frozen over.

even in winter the doors are open so that if they wish to have a gallop out of doors they may go freely. The covering time for mares in Hungary is in October, and the foals come from the following October on to about April. The reason for this is that in spring the weather is very warm by day and very cold by night: hence the foals have time to become accustomed to the weather, and it is considered that these varying temperatures in the spring render the foals stronger, as they get accustomed to alternations of heat and cold.

In another stable the young mares were seen. They are termed sterile until the young foal can be felt—which is in about 5 months after service—*i.e.*, when as regards them it may be said the season has been a pretty good one. We are continually asked how it comes about that pheasants show up better in the way of numbers than grouse and partridges, and with equal regularity do we return the same answer, namely, that grouse and partridges have in a great degree to take care of themselves, whereas pheasants have keepers and watchers to look after their welfare. (*Farmers Gazette.*)



Our Reading Table.

«Versek», by Károly Szász. Jr. Price 3 crowns. Hornyánszky Court publishers, Budapest.
Another little volume of verses testifies to the

four translations from Heine. The subjects chosen by the author are general; several poems are addressed to «Agnes», who we may shrewdly guess is the author's wife. The domestic sentiment is admirably displayed in such pieces as «At the feet of my mother», «Happiness», and «To our little daughter», in which the poet sings:

The winter also has its flower,
Like a gleam of sunlight;
Our dear little daughter
Was born on a winter's night.

Rosebud purity
Is on her lips, untouched
Innocence, a ray of light,
Gay smiling in her eyes. —

It need hardly be said that, to fully appreciate the beauties of Hungarian poetry, it must be read in the original.

★

Among the literary events of the month has been the appearance of a very remarkable volume dealing with the history of Tyburn: «Tyburn Tree (i. e. gallows), its History and Annals», by Alfred Marks. The work contains one of the most sensational records ever published in connection with English penal laws, as up to this time no one has ever dreamed of writing what is practically a history of the gallows. The wife of the author, Mrs. Alfred Marks, is a warm friend of Hungarian ideals, and takes the keenest interest in Hungarian affairs, on

which she has written in the «New Era». She is a poet of no mean order, and has also written much history and fiction.

★

«*The Tempting of Paul Chester*», by A. & C. Askew. Price 2 crowns. Unwin's Continental Library, Paris and Berlin.

A curiously interesting type of woman has been chosen as the principal character in this fine novel; and she has been delineated with much subtlety. She hates and loves with equal fervour, and an admirable dramatic result is obtained when her will clashes with that of the hero. We follow Paul Chester, a brilliant young politician through his temptation with this lady (the wife of his political chief) and find him in the end true to his conceptions of duty and honour. The story is of the strongest social and psychological interest.

★

«*The Bernstorff Papers*» by Dr. Karl Ringhoffer (translated into English by C. E. Barrett-Lennard and M. W. Hoper. 2 Volumes. 21 s.). Longmans, Green and Co. London.

These volumes comprise the life and work of Count Albert von Bernstorff, a distinguished Prussian who filled with advantage to his country and honour to himself various high positions of State. At the time of the Crimean War he was ambassador in London. Then as today Prussia was regarded

The count died in 1873, much regretted by all who knew him, especially by his numerous English friends, who, while appreciating and respecting his love and devotion to his own country, knew him to be a sincere and discriminating advocate of cordial relations between Germany and Gt. Britain.

For Hungarian readers the work will have an interest, as the count was Prussian minister at Vienna in the stormy days of 1848. He tells us in his own words of his difficulties with Austrian diplomats, and of the intriguing Prince Schwarzenberg.

★

«*Racial Problems in Hungary*», by «Scotus Viator».

This work is of a nature hostile to the Hungarian Government, who in its pages are charged with persecuting the Slovaks living in the north-west mountain region of Hungary, by trying to suppress their Slavic language, and in other ways to hinder their development. Such ideas are utterly baseless, the Slovaks possess the same rights and privileges which are common to all Hungarian subjects, and they are protected by the same laws, which are justly administered. Without let or hindrance, in the exercise of their rights, they use their own language in their schools, churches, parish organisations, and in daily life.

But this does not satisfy them. As a result of



Winter in Budapest: Fishing-boats frozen in.

with but little favour by the English, and the difficulties of Bernstorff's position during the trying period, and the delicate tact with which he overcame them, are narrated in an instructive and entertaining manner.

agitation, directed from an adjacent State, they now want to sever themselves, more or less completely, from Hungary, and to have their own Army and their own Parliament. Naturally, the Hungarian Government does not favour these proposals. It

has seemed exceedingly strange that an educated Scotsman should have been led to accept as genuine the Slovaks' tales of grievances, without carefully considering the other side of the question. But now an explanation has been given which throws much light on this matter. A remarkable article has recently been published in a well-conducted Hungarian paper, in which it is alleged that a very large part of «Scotus Viator's» book was not written by himself, but by Slovak authors, whose names are given. From this article now before us, it would appear that whole chapters, and other portions, have been taken from Slovak' publications, and adopted by «Scotus Viator» as his own work. Full references to chapters, pages, and titles of works are given, so that anyone interested in the subject can trace the genesis of the book. If the information before us be correct, the value of «Scotus Viator's» book as a guide in the formation of opinion is seriously impaired. Were this writer's example followed, many books full of railing accusations against existing Governments could easily be produced, especially in countries where, owing to racial dissimilarity, disaffection prevails.



London Notes

London, 19th. February, 1909.

By Sheena Macdonald.
His Majesty King Edward, with Queen Alexandra, opened Parliament in state on Tuesday last. The weather was all that could be desired, and the sun shone out with great brilliance on a magnificent scene. As the King left Buckingham Palace, his state coach was preceded by five or six others carrying the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal Household. The British ruler and his Consort were attended by an escort of the Royal Horse Guards, their equipage being drawn by the famous eight cream Hanoverian ponies in rich trappings, beside which marched the Yeomen of the Guard in their picturesque red uniform. Altogether the pomp and gorgeousness of the scene carried one back in imagination to the Middle Ages. The Royal State Coach, with the exception of its roof, is one mass of glittering gold, crystal, and paintings by Cipriani, with strange golden monsters reclining on the fore and aft parts of the car. As Their Majesties, smiling and bowing, entered the House by the Victoria tower, a salute of forty-one guns was fired.

Yesterday His Majesty received the Basuto chiefs who have come from Africa to present their «supreme chief» with a petition. One of the chiefs addressed the King in his own language, a member of the party interpreting. The King spoke of the Basutos' loyalty and said «he was very glad to welcome them. He had received their petition, and

hoped they would have a safe return to their own land, where they would receive an answer from him.» The chiefs were greatly pleased with their reception.

A terrible mine disaster has just occurred in Durham, and it is officially stated that 150 miners have been lost. Ninety bodies have been recovered. Two Members of Parliament descended the mine



Tátra'orosz in Winter.

to assist in the work of rescue and bringing up the dead. Their Majesties have sent a very kind message of condolence.

The Archbishop of Westminster has been asked by the Pope to publicly thank the brave British seamen who, by their courage, kindness, and self-sacrifice, ministered to the needs of the sufferers in the Messina earthquake. His Holiness «prays God to repay, in His own good time and way, those deeds worthy of the best traditions of a great national service». Mr. Asquith the British Premier

has gratefully acknowledged by letter the kind utterances of the Pontiff.

Mr. Asquith yesterday received a deputation to ask him to do something for the boys and girls after leaving school. The main points of the petitioners were: 1. the raising of the age-limit, and 2. compulsory attendance at continuation schools on one or two evenings a week. Mr. Asquith has

had visited the Hungarian Exhibition, and who spoke of Dr. Eródi's kindness and courtesy. I was glad to find that his latest effort to make the Hungarian Educational system better known in England had met with marked success. Copies of the book, «Education in Hungary», which he sent out to various societies and to the L. C. C. have found their way into the hands of many headmasters to whom the subject was previously entirely unknown.

The Annual Dinner at the Trocadero was quite a brilliant function, among the distinguished guests being the Archdeacon of London, Rev. Stewart Headlam, B. A. Messrs. R. A. Robinson, J. P., (chairman, L. C. C.), Cyril Jackson (chairman, Education Committee), and R. Blair, M. A. The Guild, started 17 years ago, has grown wonderfully, its present headquarters being at Essex Hall, Strand, where its lectures and social gatherings are usually held.

Mrs. G. Leslie Bannerman received the guests, who numbered over a hundred. Dinner was served in the Balmoral room of the famous restaurant. The after-dinner speeches were for the most part on matters educational. The Master of the Guild referred to the great improvements carried out by the L. C. C., evidences of which met us at every turn. Mr. Bannerman spoke of the predominance of Scotsmen in Government and Educational positions, and said the complete system of Education in Scotland was the greatest factor in training the Scots to become leaders of men. Mr. Blair and the Rev. Stewart Headlam (father of the «evening schools») also spoke. The latter's name is a household word among educationists; he had an animated conversation with Count Apponyi on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to the Writers' Club some time ago. Mr. Headlam struck a responsive chord in many hearts when he said. «The sooner all teachers realise their proud position in moulding the destinies of the young, the better will they appreciate the necessity of unity and brotherly love in their ranks». An excellent musical programme was carried out.



New-York Notes

New-York, February, 1909.

the question very much at heart and agrees that something must be done to bridge the gulf between the period of leaving school and the arrival at man's and woman's estate. The Premier assured his visitors that all possible would be done to encourage those taking up the problem, and he hoped ere long to be able to give legislative effect to many of the suggestions laid before him in the petition.

At the Guild of St. Edmund's Annual Dinner I had the pleasure of meeting several members who

By Eugene Lucas
THE «Flonzaley Quartet», a clever group of fine musicians, among others, introduced a new quartet in D flat (Op. 15) by Dohnányi, the great Hungarian composer. The quartet, entitled «The Violet» was very well received by the great audience which crowded Mendelssohn Hall. The first part is strong, deep and rich in composition while the others are more charming and fascinating than serious and massive. However, my eye caught many persons of the weaker sex sobbing like children during the production but this does not exactly illustrate the impression the piece made on the

entire audience, it only shows that the composition appeals to such sentimental music-lovers as feel rather than think. The press notices were all very favorable and a few of them designated our countryman as «the acknowledged leader of the young German classical school who is considered by many the successor of Brahms».

As a matter of fact this is wrong. Mr. Dohnányi is thoroughly Hungarian and in his works he verifies the expectations predicted of him so many years ago, when he turned out his wonderful and rich Hungarian symphony, the name of which escaped my memory.

The «Hungarian Relief Society» of New-York recently sent out the following press notice: The Hungarian Relief Society, which receives an annual subsidy from the Hungarian Government towards the expenses of maintaining the Hungarian Immigrants' Home has purchased a house on the corner of Pearl and Moore Streets which is to be thoroughly renovated and equipped for its new purpose.

The Society is arranging a concert and ball at the Waldorf Hotel on February 10, the proceeds of which will be used to buy furniture for this new immigrants' home.

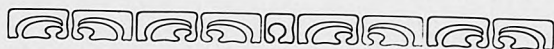
While hurrying to my office, which is located in the busiest business section of New-York, the other day, I again wished, as so many times before, that I had a camera to snap pictures of the scenes.

one of the wise men from the Andersen fables. This «candy man» as his patrons call him for short, celebrated recently his 75th birthday. The candy that he exhibited for sale this day, was just as dirty as on any other days. But now on his basket there was a little savings-bank on which was inscribed:

«This is my 75th birthday.»

None passed by without giving something to the old man. «Nickels», «dimes» and «quarters» were collected in his basket and his smiling face asserted that the «scheme» had proved successful.

I am engaged in writing a novel in Hungarian entitled: «Egy kivándorlás története» («The Story of An Emigration») taken from the life and environments of the Hungarians living in America. I hope to be able to publish it in the month of March.



Topical Notes

Fancy Dress Ball at the Royal Palace.

ON THE 21st ult. the most important function of the Carnival Season took place in the Fancy Dress Ball at the Royal Palace, under the auspices of Their Royal Highnesses Archduke Joseph and Archduchess Augusta. An immense number of guests drawn from the aristocracy, ministers, poli-



Winter in the High-Tátra: A cool resting-place.

In front of my office building there is a man selling cheap candy for messenger and office boys. He is an old man with long and grey beard. He looks — O sweet memory of my childhood! — like

ticians, and the élite generally of Hungarian Society foregathered to assist in, or at least to witness, this most brilliant of Hungarian festive events. The exigences of our space forbid a list of the guests,

but we can hardly forbear to notice some of the costumes, many of which were exceedingly pretty and interesting. «The Merry Wives of Windsor»

hibition was opened on the 21st ult of Marcell Nemes's collection of antique pictures, which comprises several fine specimens of the old masters



Winter in the High Tatra: A Toboggan «Spill».

jostled «the Duchess of Devonshire» and «Marie Antoinette»; while fairies, pierettes, and gipsies mingled for the nonce in an unusually friendly fashion. Even a «carrier pigeon» appeared on the scene, though what message she brought is unknown.

*

On the 17th His Excellency Count Louis Apponyi, Court Chamberlain and Countess Apponyi, gave a banquet, at which the following guests among others were present: Count and Countess Frigyes Wenckheim, Count and Countess Robert Zselénszki, Count and Countess Aladár Zichy, Louis Jekelfalussy and Madame Jekelfalussy, Vicomte and Vicomtesse Fontenoy, Baron and Baroness Hubert Czibulka, Count and Countess Thomas Nádasdy, Baron and Baroness Joseph Inkey, Dowager-Countess Victor Károlyi, Antal Günther, State Secretaries Bolgár, Meskó, and Victor Molnár, Count Imre Degenfeld, Count Charles Khuen-Hederváry, and Count Julius Apponyi.

*

His Excellency Francis Kossuth, accompanied by Their Excellencies Count Albert Apponyi and State Secretary Joseph Sztérényi, had audience with His Majesty the King on the 23rd ult., at which State matters of highest importance were discussed. This is the first royal audience to Mr. Kossuth since his recovery from his recent illness.

*

At the Museum of Fine Arts (Budapest) an ex-

hibition was opened on the 21st ult of Marcell Nemes's collection of antique pictures, which comprises several fine specimens of the old masters

Dr. Bárczy fêted.

The Burgomaster of Budapest, Dr. Stephen Bárczy, who has for many years been president of the «Old Boys'» Fencing Society, was on the 20th ult. presented with his portrait as a mark of esteem from the members. A goodly number assembled on the occasion, among whom were Dr. Aladár Heinrich, Vice-President, Kamill Fittler, Arthur Wodianer, Lehel Hédervári, M. P. Dezsó Polónyi, M. P. and Marcell Nemes. Dr. Heinrich in a splendid speech eulogised the valuable services rendered by Dr. Bárczy. After a private dramatic performance the party adjourned to the Grand Hotel Hungaria, where a banquet was provided in honour of the popular president of the «Old Boys».

*

On the 22nd ult. the fourth Shakespeare Matinée took place at the National Museum, before a distinguished gathering of members of the Kisfaludy Society, including Count Albert Apponyi (Minister for Public Instruction) and the general public. Henry Béla, M. P., spoke lengthily on «Hamlet», to the great appreciation of his audience, who greeted him with round after round of applause. Afterwards Irma Török (of the National Theatre) gave a recitation from «Romeo and Juliet» and

Professor Béla Váradi read a clever essay on Gabriel Egresy, a famous Shakespearian actor.

According to the recently published report of the «Unio» Emigration Office, during the past ten years (1898 to 1908) a total of 8,500,000 Hungarians have sought their fortune in the United States, — an average of 850,000 per annum. This is an unpleasant leakage; but at the same time we note that, in the same period, 3,300,000 have for various reasons returned home.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Presidente of the Women's Universal Suffrage Union, is announced to visit Hungary shortly. During her stay she will

társaság (the Hungarian Handmade Lace and Industrial Art Co. Ld.), with a capital of 250,000 crowns.

A Budapest firm of Iron and Steel merchants have obtained authority to lay down an iron and steelworks plant at Szombathely, in which a hundred men will be found employment. The sum of half a million crowns has been invested in the enterprise.

The steamship «Mauretania» of the Cunard Line, has just made the crossing from Liverpool to New-York in 4 days, 12 hours, and 6 minutes, beating the «Lusitania» by 106 minutes, and thus breaking the latest record for the Atlantic journey.



Winter in the High-Tátra : Tobogganing.

deliver addresses on the Suffrage Movement in the following towns: Budapest, Temesvár, Arad, Nagyvár, Kaposvár, Szombathely, Pécs, Nyitra and Pozsony.

This winter has been of unusual length. Lately at the time when the cold season usually breaks up there has been a heavy snow-fall in Budapest, and especially heavy and severe in Transylvania, while skating is still indulged in at the City Park and other favourite winter resorts.

New Industrial Concerns.

Dekan's Lacemaking Company, of Halas, is about to change hands, the preliminaries of the change being arranged by Dr. Francis Herman, M. P. In future the firm will be known by the style of the *Magyar Kézicsipke és Iparművészeti Részvény-*

Agricultural Hungary. (Publications of the Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture), Budapest, 1908. V. Hornyanszky, printer to the Royal Court.

The agricultural development of Hungary has been such a marked feature in the progress of that country during the last half century, that any literature that tends to throw light on its history must be welcome. Mr. Andrew György's admirable translation of Dr. Darányi's exhaustive book on «The State and Agriculture in Hungary» (Macmillan), is already known to English readers, but it is specially necessary as a supplement to the present handbook issued by the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, which covers a great deal of otherwise unknown ground, and is besides enriched by many excellent illustrations. Those who had the opportunity of studying the subject last year at the Hungarian Exhibition, will remember how prominent a place

was deservedly given to agricultural exhibits in the industrial section, and this volume will greatly help all those interested in the question to gain much general and specific information anent the progress made by one of the most enterprising and progressive nations in Europe in the peaceful arts. Incidentally, the book gives much useful data relative to Hungary of to-day, and may be highly recommended on this score. *(Universe.)*

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death, on the 17th ult. of Baron Ferdinand Madarassy-Beck at the age of 69 years. The deceased gentleman, who was a Court Councillor and Knight of the Order of the Iron Crown, filled various public offices, the most important of which was perhaps the presidency of the Magyar Jelzalog Hitelbank, which he held for thirty years.

*

Journalism also has suffered a loss in the person of Albert Sturm, who died on the 16th ult. Editor of the Budapesti Tudósító (Budapest Central News Association), he was moreover a philanthropist, having founded the Children's Holidays movement, to provide holidays in the country for poor children of the towns.



Ex-President Roosevelt as a Boy.

WHEN A BOY the ex-President was, like the average American youth, somewhat timid about appearing before an audience to «speak a piece,» and always avoided it when possible. However, the time came when the teacher of the school he was attending insisted that he should take part in the closing exercises of the term, and he chose for his recitation «Marco Bozzaris,» which begins —

At midnight, in his guarded tent,
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knees in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power.

As his turn came the future President stepped bravely forth and began —

At midnight, in his guarded tent,
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knees —

Here his memory failed, but he promptly commenced where he left off —

Greece, her knees —

Still memory failed to respond. Again he started —

Greece, her knees —

It was no use. He had forgotten the remainder of the verse, but strenuously tried again —

Greece, her knees —

Silence. — «Grease her knees once more, Teddy, and if she won't go,» came a voice from the audience.

Civilisation!

The Japanese have for many generations sent to Europe exquisite lacquer-work, delicately carved figures, beautiful embroidery, and many other commodities which show how artistic they are; but the Europeans described them as «uncivilised». Since they have killed some seventy thousand Russians, every European nation is now wondering at the high condition of civilisation to which they have attained!

The nature of an Oath.

Mr. Justice Lawrance, one of the occupants of the Bench, who is an ardent golfer, tells the following golf story against himself. He had recently a case before him in which he felt it necessary to ask a boy-witness the usual question, whether he was acquainted with the nature of an oath. The ingenuous youth, His Lordship relates, calmly replied, «Of course I am; ain't I your caddie?»



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



NOTICE

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 (13/4) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the Manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepregy-utca 2. Budapest. —* Teleph.: 89—52.

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

A Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltó Bank záradása.
A Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltó Bank igazgatósága Beck Miksa elnöklésével tartott ülésében megállapította a bank 1908. évi zárószámadását. A megállapított mérleg-, nyereség- és veszteség-számla az 1907. évről áthozott 360.414 K 73 fillér, azaz háromszázhatvanezer-négyszáztizennégy korona 73 fillér betudásával 5,297.062 K 68 fillér bruttó nyereséget és az összes költségek, adók és leírások levonása után 3,385.226 K 35 fillér tiszta nyereséget mutat az előző év 3,444.528 K 84 fillérrel szemben. Az igazgatóság elhatározta, hogy a márczius hónap 11-én tartandó közgyűlés elé azt a javaslatot fogja terjeszteni, hogy minden 400 korona névértékű részvény után, úgy mint az előző esztendőben, 28 K azaz 7 százaléknyi osztalék fizetessék, ezenfelül a tar-

talékalap a külön tartalék mérlegszerű 71.966 K 27 filléri gyarapításán fölül 150.000 K-val és a nyugdíjalap 20.000 K-val dotáltassék. Ez előterjesztések elfogadása esetén — az igazgatósági tantiémek levonása után — a füzletévre 315.745 K 10 fillér vitetik elő.

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We are asked by the Ministry of Agriculture to acquaint our readers that the undermentioned books (in English) can be obtained Gratis and Post free by any persons interested in the subjects of which they treat. Applications (indicating the particular books required) should be made to «Hungary» Office Csepregy-utca 2, Budapest. The books will be forwarded direct from the Ministry.

1. The State and Agriculture in Hungary.
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.)

**On peut obtenir aussi gratuites sur demande les
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2. La viticulture en Hongrie.
3. Lois les plus récentes de la Hongrie relatives aux ouvriers agricoles.
4. Instruction relative aux travaux de revision decennaux de la gestion forestiere.
5. Historique de la question des experiences forestieres en Hongrie.
6. Organisation des écoles spéciales de gardes forest.
7. Organisation du service des inspections royales des forêts et leur sphere d'action.
8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.
9. Circulaire concernant l'établissement simplifié de plans d'aménagement.
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.
13. Lois XIX. de 1898 sur la soumission au regime forestier de l'État.
14. L'administration des eaux en Hongrie.
15. Le service national hydrometrique en Hongrie.
16. Nivellements de haute précision de 1890 a 1895 de la section hydrographique de la direction national du service des eaux.
17. L'état actuel des jaugeages en Hongrie.
18. Le service de l'hydraulique agricole en Hongrie.
19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.
20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endigements en Hongrie.
21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.
22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

MEGHIVÓ

a Magyar általános takarékpénztár r.-t.-nak

1909. évi márczius hó 4-én délután 6 órakor az intézet saját házában (Budapesten, V., József-tér 14. sz.) levő helyiségeiben tartandó

XXVII. rendes közgyűlésére.

Napirend:

1. Az igazgatóság jelentése az 1908-iki üzletéről.
2. Az igazgatóság zárszámadásának előterjesztése és indítványa a megállapítandó osztaléokra nézve.
3. A felügyelő-bizottság jelentése az igazgatóság által elkészített évi mérlegről, valamint a nyereség felosztását illetőleg tett indítványának megvizsgálásáról.
4. Határozathozatal az előbbieket fölött és felmentvény megadása az igazgatóság és felügyelő-bizottság részére.
5. Egy felügyelő-bizottsági tag választása.
6. A választmány megválasztása.

Azon t. cz. részvényesek, kik ezen közgyűlésen részt venni kívánnak, felkértem, hogy az alapszabályok 13. §-a értelmében nevükre szóló részvényeiket a még le nem járt szelvényekkel együtt legkésőbb folyó évi február hó 24-ig a társaság pénztáránál Budapesten, vagy az «Unio Bank»-nál Bécsben, a «Filiale der k. k. priv. österr. Credit-Anstalt für Handel und Gewerbe» című intézetnél Triesztben, avagy a «Filiale der Union-Bank»-nál Triesztben helyezték letétbe.

A megvizsgált mérleg és az erre vonatkozó felügyelő-bizottsági jelentés 1909. évi február hó 24-étől kezdve a társaság helyiségeiben a t. cz. részvényesek rendelkezésére áll. Budapest, 1909. évi február hó 16-án.

Az igazgatóság.

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MAGYAR JELZÁLOG-HITELBANK.**HIRDETMÉNY.**

A Magyar Jelzalog-Hitelbank t. cz. részvényesei az 1909. évi márczius hó 16 ik napján déli 12 órakor a bank helyiségeiben (V., Nádor-u. 7. sz.) tartandó

XL-ik rendes közgyűlésére

ezennel tisztelettel meghívattak.

Napirend:

1. Az igazgatóság és felügyelő-bizottság jelentése az 1908. üzletéről.
2. Az 1908. évi mérleg megállapítása és a felmentvény megadása.
3. Határozathozatal a tiszta nyereség hovatfordítása iránt.
4. Felügyelő-bizottság választása.

A részvények letehetőik:

Budapesten: a bank főpénztáránál (V., Nádor-u. 7. sz.) és a Magyar leszámítoló- és pénzváltóbanknál; **Bécs**ben: az «Union»-banknál; **Páris**ban: a «Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France» című banknál. — Az 1908. évi nyomtatott mérleg 1909 márczius 3-ától kezdve a t. c. részvényesek rendelkezésére áll.

Az igazgatóság.

(Utánnomás nem díjazatik.)

MAGYAR ÁLTALÁNOS HITELBANK.**Közgyűlési meghívó.**

A Magyar Általános Hitelbank szavazatra jogosult t. cz. részvényesei az 1909. évi márczius 19-én, pénteken d. e. 10 órakor, Budapesten, a bank helyiségében (V., Nádor-utca 12. szám) tartandó

negyvenegyedik rendes közgyűlésre

meghívattak.

A tanácskozás tárgyai:

1. Az igazgatóság jelentése a társaság 1908. évi üzleteiről.
2. Az igazgatóság számadása az 1908-ik üzletéről és indítványa az évi nyereség megállapítása és hovatfordítása iránt.
3. A felügyelő-bizottság jelentése.
4. Határozathozatal e tárgyban és a felmentés megadása az igazgatóság és a felügyelő-bizottság részére.
5. Választás az igazgatóságba.
6. A felügyelő-bizottság választása és tiszteletdíjának megállapítása.

A közgyűlésen minden részvényes **húsz** darab letett részvény után egy szavazattal bír.

A szavazatra jogosult t. cz. részvényesek felhívattak, hogy részvényeiket a le nem járt szelvényekkel együtt a közgyűlésre kitűzött határnap előtt **14 nappal**

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Ha valamely részvényes szavazati jogát más szavazatképes részvényes által óhajtja gyakorolni, a megbízott nevére szóló meghatalmazást az igazolvány hátán kitölténi s aláírni tartozik.

A mérleg a felügyelő-bizottság jelentésével együtt **nyolcz** nappal a közgyűlés előtt az összes fentebb felsorolt letéteményezési helyeknél a részvényesek rendelkezésére bocsátatik. Budapesten, 1909. évi február 19-én.

Az igazgatóság.**Where to Dine?****FRENREISZ ISTVÁN**

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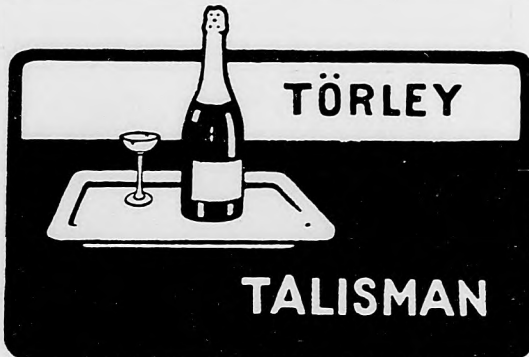
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