

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

Ezeréves . . .
 . . . Magyar-
 ország

IT WAS he who wrote upon his banner «Education and material Progress». It was he who destroyed the old rotten arrangements which were no longer heritages but hindrances to the development of our nation. Almost simultaneously with the birth of modern Hungary was organised credit born in our land. The efforts directed to that remained unfruitful as long as the credit laws so much demanded were not passed. Many evils of justice and property law were cured by the laws of 1836. But in 1840 along with the laws of exchange which stood at the highest summit of judiciary conception came the bankruptcy law and a whole multitude of commercial laws connected with it.

This year the first money establishment was founded, the Pest National savings bank. Andreas Fay, the Hungarian judge, the excellent fabulist, the warm friend of the people founded this establishment, which from small beginnings reached such a point of development that at the end of 1895 it had at its disposal 5 million florins share capital and 16 million florins reserve and security fund, and administered



Baroness Simon Révay.

Photo by Strelisky.

second savings-bank was opened, that in Arad, the flourishing town in the Alföld. In 1841 in Nagy-Szeben a savings bank was also founded as a philanthropic institute.

The first savings-bank with shares was founded in Pozsony in 1842. Forthwith the new institutions all took the same form without exception and also the elder ones except those in Nagy-Szeben and Brasso passed over to this form in a short time. This transformation is very important, for by this means these institutions ceased to be savings-banks strictly taken and became deposit

nearly a hundred million florins of deposits. This establishment began its career under the protection of the county of Pest in two small rooms which were assigned it in the court house. It was instituted as a philanthropic establishment in order to awaken in the lower classes the practice of industry and thrift. The first founders gave their contributions without any hope of profit in order to create the so-called security for the establishment, i. e. the necessary funded capital for the carrying on of business. In the same year and exactly on the same lines the

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
 EUGENE GOLONYA,
 VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

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banks. What was the reason why these institutions which were planted in our midst in all their purity so quickly transformed themselves on Hungarian soil? It would be an unjust supposition that the cultivated classes who were called upon to lead the way failed through disinterestedness and want of public spirit, contrary to what has been the case in foreign countries.

(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.

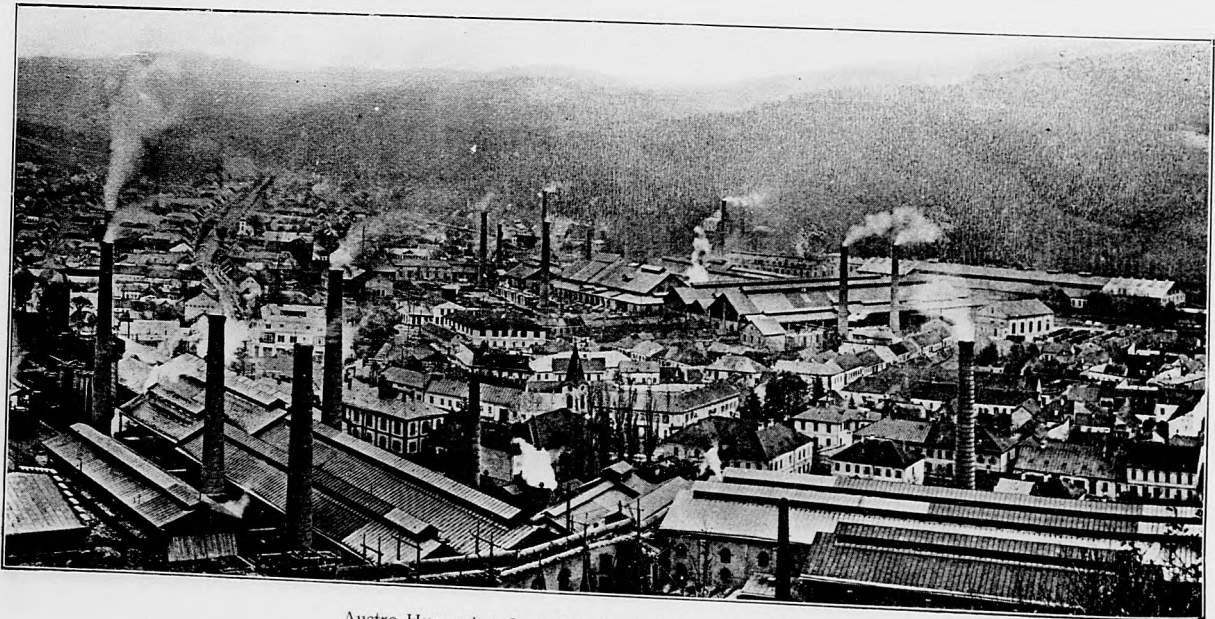
The most enlightened men, the most affected by the breath of the approaching revolution, united themselves — though not without a sigh for the dire necessity that compelled it — to the reactionaries, in order to assist in the repulse of every reform presented under such auspices. It was unfortunately impossible to make distinctions, and so *all must be rejected* to preserve the unity of national resistance.

In the first half of the 19th century we find the situation reversed: the Court of Vienna, more deeply impressed with a sense of its own true interests, respected the forms of the ancient Constitution, and then sought to check the spread of the national idea by opposing to it the force of attachment to privilege. In this it lent to the enemies of progress — whose

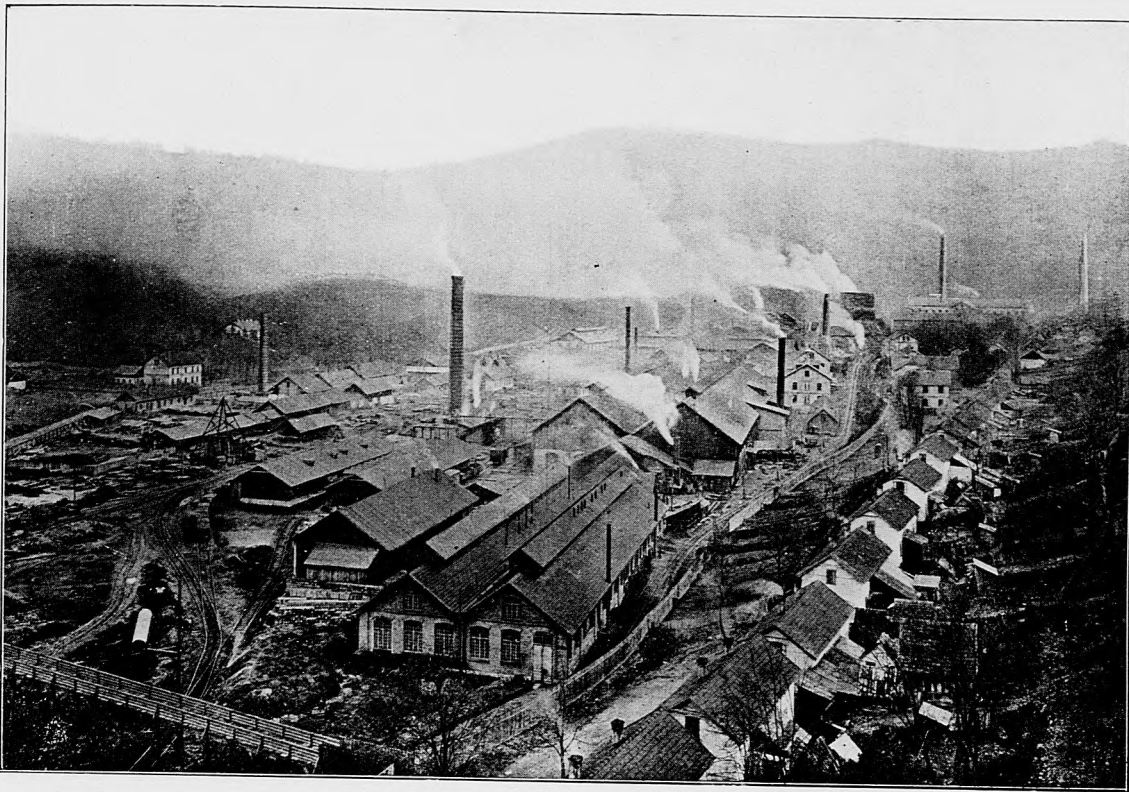
compliance it thus bought — all the support of the power and prestige of the Crown. To this must be added the apathy of the masses, who were perfectly resigned to the parlous condition of things; there was not among them energy enough to move the leaf of a tree or turn a blade of grass.

Where is then a privileged class which, in such a condition would relinquish its privileges? Now for the glorious deed by which the Hungarian nobility redeemed the apathy which the above-mentioned circumstances may not be sufficient to excuse. *By themselves alone they accomplished democratic reform.* They renounced all their privileges, without the least pressure from the masses; they proclaimed the equality of public burdens, of personal and political rights, without being in the slightest compelled to do so; *they struck a formidable blow at their own material prosperity* in pronouncing the abolition of feudal dues, which no one besides themselves dreamt of abolishing. And all this was not the outcome of a spasmodic excitement — it was the fruit of a well reflected policy, ripened in the discussions of a quarter of a century. Yes, the Hungarian nobility struggled for more than twenty years *in order to despoil themselves*; this they did — let me repeat — without a shade of pressure or of menace from without, yielding solely to the liberal spirit which animated them, and to the wisdom of a far-seeing patriotism which understood the need of enrolling in the old service of national defence the new forces of democracy.

(To be continued.)



Austro-Hungarian State Rly. Co.'s Iron-works at Resicza.



Austro-Hungarian State Rly. Co.'s Iron-works at Anina.

His Majesty the King.

The Political Situation.

THE UNPOPULAR view held by the King on the subject of the Independent National Bank resulted in the resignation of the Government on the 26th ulto.; though the Ministers will continue to hold office until His Majesty's decision is known.

It is to be regretted that the present tendency of the King's mind is unfavourable to the popular wish; and this is doubtless to be put down to Viennese influences. As however His Majesty has just concluded a visit to Budapest, where he has been in daily conference with his Hungarian Ministers, statesmen, and eminent politicians, it is hoped they may have succeeded in bringing about a change in his views on a subject so closely affecting the nation's interests.

Admittedly there are many grave difficulties in the way of dissolution of partnership with the dual bank known as «Austro-Hungarian», but the ultimate separation is generally believed to be inevitable; so that, it is argued, these difficulties may just as well be faced now as at some time in the indefinite future.

It is the opinion in well-informed circles that His Majesty will entrust the conduct of the nation's affairs to the Independent Party's leaders, and that he will take the views of his Hungarian subjects by means of a general election in the autumn.

A grave responsibility will thus lie on the elec-

torate, as on the issue of the present controversy, raging round the question of the Independent National Bank, depends the future prosperity of the country.



The Austro-Hungarian State Railway Company's Enterprises.

AS THE Austro-Hungarian State Railway Co. is one of the most extensive industrial concerns in Hungary, employing over 700 overseers and upwards of 20,000 workmen, most of whom occupy the Company's model cottages, a brief description thereof will no doubt be welcomed by our readers. It must be understood, however, that this is no more than the briefest possible sketch, as an undertaking so vast and so multifarious in its activities requires a *volume* to do justice to it.

On January 1st 1855 the Company purchased from the Hungarian Treasury certain properties situated in the county of Krassó-Szörény in south Hungary. These properties form a triangular domain whose southern point extends to the boundary line formed by the Danube between Servia and Old Moldova; while the northern angles reach the vicinity of the two principal towns in the country, namely, Lugos and Karánsebes.

The Company's activities comprise (besides the railway), mining, smelting, puddling, casting, rolling



Steel-works of the Austro-Hungarian State Rlys. Resicza.

of iron and steel, machine and bridge construction, agricultural implement construction, nail and screw manufacturing, brick making, lime and charcoal burning, petroleum refining, cement making, and other business.

The whole area of the estates of the Company comprises approximately 330,000 acres, about two-thirds of which is forest-land. These extensive forests, together with the excellent iron-ore and coal deposits, have for many years to come ensured the existence of the iron and steel works of the two chief centres of the county, Resicza and Anina.

The amount of timber annually lumbered from the forests exceed 535,000 cubic meters.

Charcoal and methylene are produced in Resicza and Szászka, the annual output being 1,500,000 hectolitres.

The arable land, 400 square kilometers in extent, consists of vineyards and orchards, not to mention small plots let out to the villagers.

The iron ore appears in masses embedded in strata, with limestone above and trachyte and slate below. The ore extracted in the mines is conveyed to the depôt by an automatic cable railway, whence, with the ore extracted outside the mines, it is conveyed by rail to Resicza and Anina.

Electricity plays an important part in the extraction of the ore. There is a Power Station (300 h. p.) at Bogsánhuta on the river Berzava, which is utilised also for working 25 boring machines in the mines. The annual output of ore amounts to upwards of 200,000 tons. The manganese used is produced on the Company's estate at Delingest. It is found just beneath the surface, and the annual output is about 10,000 tons.

The output of the Resicza coal-mines amounts to about 100,000 tons, and that of the Anina mines from 300,000 to 350,000 tons annually, the greater portion of this produce being used in the Company's own works, the remainder being sold.

Three blast-furnaces at Resicza produce 90,000 tons of pig-iron per annum; and two at Anina 35,000 tons. At Resicza a fourth furnace of the most modern type is now being built, which will have a daily capacity of 300 tons. The necessary fuel for these furnaces is supplied by two coke-oven plants; one at Resicza consisting of 70 coke-ovens of a daily capacity of 240 tons, in connection with a by-product recovery plant; the other at Anina, of 90 ovens with a daily capacity of 350 tons of coke.

A prominent feature of this plant is that the gas from the blast furnaces is all utilised, a large percentage being used in combustion gas-engines for the generation of electric power. The necessary blast

for the furnaces is supplied chiefly by electrically-driven high-speed blast engines.

The pig-iron produced by the furnaces at Resicza is utilised in the steel manufacturing plant, which comprises 5 open-hearth furnaces of different sizes, to produce steel for rails, boiler-plates, wheel-tyres, axles and other requisites. The gas necessary for heating these furnaces is supplied by a range of gas-producers with water-cooled shells.

The out-put of pig-iron is now 100,000 tons.

Near the above plant is the steel-casting department, with three steel furnaces, served by several electrically-driven travelling cranes. The annual output of this department is 6500 tons of steel-castings of all kinds and sizes. These have an excellent reputation abroad, and are greatly in demand for ship-bulding purposes. Stern-posts, rudder-frames, and other pieces of the largest sizes, weighing upwards of 30 tons, have often been despatched to England, Italy and Russia.

In connection with the steel-foundry there is an iron-foundry with a cupola-furnace capable of an annual output of 3000 tons, sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the works.

The iron-foundry at Anina, with 3 cupola-furnaces and 1 reverberatory furnace, is worked chiefly for selling. Its annual output is about 16,000 tons of different castings for a variety of purposes, Cast-iron pipes of the largest diameter forming a considerable part.

The steel produced is, with the exception of that used for castings, in the form of ingots, which are worked up in the rolling-mills at Resicza and Anina.

The rolling-mill plant at Resicza comprises a heavy reversing blooming tram which rolls down ingots of 2.5 to 5 tons in weight to slabs of any desired section in a few minutes.

A heavy structural reversing mill for rolling rounds, joists, channels, and rails of the largest sections; a heavy plate mill, capable of rolling

thick boiler-plates up to 3 meters in breadth; and a universal tram for rolling flats up to 1 meter in breadth and 30 meters in length; these mills are driven by a double set of powerful electric motors capable of developing up to 10,000 HP., and connected with two fly-wheel balancing aggregates on the Ilyner system.

The annual output of this rolling-plant is normally about 80,000 tons, but can if necessary be considerably increased.

The Anina rolling-mill principally produces bars of puddled iron and steel to the amount of about 15,000 tons a year.

The engine-works at Resicza, in connection with which is a blacksmith's department, produce all kinds of material for railway and rolling-stock, heavy forgings, gun-carriages, projectiles, etc. The works are equipped with steam-hammers, hydraulic presses, and more than 400 electrically-driven machines. The annual output here is about 12,000 tons.

The Resicza bridge-works are very extensive, and equipped with numerous electrically-driven machines and travelling cranes, so that the largest constructions can be turned out. The annual production varies between 4000 and 5000 tons. Among the more important bridges constructed here may be mentioned that at Szeged, across the Tisza, with four spans; that at Tokay, of three spans, and the railway-bridge over the Danube at Ujvidék, also of three spans. Railway switches and points are also turned out here to the extent of 2000 to 2500 tons annually.

We may not omit to mention the large electric-power generating plants. At Resicza are two, one

of which consists of three generators of 2500 HP. each, driven by water turbines. The other has four generators of 1500 HP. each, driven by gas-engines, fed from blast-furnace gases. Besides these are smaller electric generating plants. At Anina is a large power-plant with electric generators, driven by steam engines and steam turbines with a capacity of 6500 HP.

In conclusion it only remains for us to mention the Company's agricultural implement works at Román-Bogsán, which turn out about 17,000 ploughs annually, and 300 tons of other implements; the lime-kilns at Kolcza and Oravicza; the cement works, petroleum refinery and machine oil factory, also at Oravicza; and the steam flour mills in Bogsán and Oravicza, having a grinding capacity of 10,000 tons.

Direction Artistique de Concerts et de Théâtres. For engagement apply: **Norbert Dunkl**, Budapest, Kristóftér 3. Telephone 15-64.



Kossuth, the Hungarian Patriot.

By HOWARD SINGLETON TAYLOR.

KOSSUTH hats, Kossuth collars, Kossuth cloaks and a popular rage for Kossuth generally was the fashion in the United States forty-eight years ago. Kossuth was here in person, and although he came as a defeated, penniless exile, he was received like a conqueror.

Louis Kossuth was born in the village of Monok, Upper Hungary, April 27, 1806. He obtained a



Austro-Hungarian State Railway: Aqueduct at Szekulo.

fair education, studied law and at the age of twenty-six went to the Hungarian capital, Pest, and found himself in a storm centre.

In that age of revolutions discontent naturally grew in Hungary. The Hungarian Diet, with little power except that of debate, had its own group of stormy radicals, and when Kossuth came to Pest, in 1832, he entered an electric atmosphere. He had turbulent red blood in him, seventeen persons of his name having been attainted for treason, at one time or another by the imperial Habsburgs. He had read «Plutarch's Lives», was naturally generous, brave and sensible, and inevitably he drifted into sympathy with the stormy Left.

He learned stenography and began to report the speeches of the radicals, and, as the newspapers dared not publish the reports, he circulated them as a small manuscript news-sheet. Later he attempted to meet the growing demand for his reports by a process of lithography. Then the imperial government got busy, confiscated his press and threw him into a dungeon, where he lay for three years.

Upon his release in 1840 the undaunted Kossuth started a little newspaper, the «Pesti Hirlap». This time the Government, rendered cautious by the growing spirit of revolution, which pervaded even the Austrian capital, allowed Kossuth to proceed. He was elected to the Hungarian Diet in 1847, became the leader and chief orator of the Left, and eventually Minister of Finance.

There Kossuth's powerful speeches and the legislative remonstrances which he inspired speedily brought on a crisis, and the Emperor, after practising the usual diplomatic subterfuges, at length resorted to the last argument of despotism — the bayonet.

In the presence of actual war the Hungarians adopted a declaration of independence and made Kossuth governor. The conflict was brief but furious. The courageous War Governor, working with terrible energy night and day, got an army afoot, lost some engagements at the start, won important battles later, and soon had the Austrian armies flying for home.

Then the terrified Emperor appealed to his imperial brother of Russia for help, and, in dread of an epidemic of revolution the Czar came to Austria's relief. A fresh army of 130,000 Russians was hurled upon the Hungarian rear and the Kossuth



Kálmán Rév.

forces were compelled to surrender.

Immediately the hunting, hanging and shooting of prominent patriots began. — Kossuth and a handful of his friends escaped into Turkey, and the Sultan was just upon the eve of delivering Kossuth to Russia and the gibbet when the United States intervened.

Daniel Webster made a great speech in the Senate in support of a resolution demanding the liberation of Kossuth; the resolution was adopted and the American Navy was ordered to Constantinople. England seconded the demand of the United States; the Sultan yielded, and in September, 1850, Captain Long, of the American Navy, received Kossuth on board the Mississippi, and the exile was brought to a

roaring welcome in Columbia. In response to an address of welcome in New-York, Kossuth said:

«Like the Hebrew Samson, invincible to all save perfidy, Hungary fell not alone. In falling, she shook the pillars of a system of European despotism and dark diplomacy which can never be re-established.»

He was right. The cause in which he was a pioneer went on until, in 1867, Hungary was admitted to all the rights of Austrian citizenship, and to-day in the Imperial Diet, generally on the extreme Left, Hungarian representatives are contending for more liberty. (New-York American.)



A Youthful Genius: Kálmán Rév.

ON DECEMBER 15th 1896 a boy was born to a poor couple in the little village of Kis-Gezsény. This is, of course, a sufficiently common event, but in this case the boy was no ordinary one. At three years of age he surprised his parents by asking for a violin, and as this was not forthcoming (the family treasury being able only to supply the barest means of subsistence) he startled them by producing music from a *maize cone*! If the reader thinks this easy, let him try. There could now be no question as to his musical talent, and so his parents denied themselves to purchase him a cheap fiddle. An aunt of some means now took an interest in the prodigy, and paid for lessons for him for eighteen months. This led to his coming under the notice of Prof. Hubay, who, on

hearing him play, predicted a brilliant future for him, and evinced the sincerity of the compliment by offering him free tuition. From this time on he practised seven hours daily. Last year he «came out», playing at Albert Hall, in an orchestra conducted by Dr. Hans Richter. On this occasion the *Telegraph*, *Daily News*, *Mail*, *Chronicle*, *Express*, *Sketch*, *Mirror*, *Graphic*, and other London newspapers published highly appreciative accounts of this musical genius, who bids fair to rival the celebrated masters of the past century.

Mme. Ilona de Szilágyi-Bárdossy. will make her first appearance in London next season. For engagement apply: Direction Artistique, Kristóf-tér, Budapest.



New-York Notes

New-York, April, 1909.

By Eugene.
... Lucas

THE EASTER PARADE, which is a peculiar and real American feature of the Easter holidays was this year — as it ever is — a display of fashion. The big peach basket hats brought forth many sarcastic smiles from the male passers-by on Fifth Avenue. It is an unwritten law that those attending the parade must wear new clothes in the latest of Spring styles. I pitied most of the poor young girls, who were dressed in fantastic, gay-colored, cheap dresses and who could hardly walk in their short patent leather shoes, which, though smart, were rather tight. And of course the cool weather had much to do with the redness of their little noses. Looking at and criticizing the male

class, we would see the so-called American «sports» (the «Johnnies») in their frock-coats and high hats, the Italians, German and other immigrants in their showy dresses, the colors of which were fantastically mixed. And the little negro children with their parents joined the parade too adding some chocolate tint to the variety of colors. As a benevolent contrast the Countess Széchenyi when going to church wore a sage green ottoman silk. It was, according to those who could approach her, a tailored model with long coat. Her winter hat was of shell-pink velvet and trimmed with pink roses. She wore furs.

★

The *Széchenyis* arrived in New-York on the «Mauretania» the 10th of April, having a speedy and rather stormy voyage.

They were met at the pier by Mrs. Vanderbilt, the Countess's mother. Of course the American newspaper reporters employed every effort to obtain an interview with the Countess. However, the Countess did not speak about the possibilities of the Austro-Hungarians versus the Servians, neither did she say how she liked Hungary. Almost her entire conversation was of her baby, the little count. «The baby — she said — looks just like his papa. He is big for his age, and he is perfectly lovely. Before very long we hope to let him have his first view of America.»

★

The *Metropolitan Opera House* closed its doors on the 10th of April for the season with a perfect performance of the *Götterdämmerung*.

This has been a very busy and successful season



«Ganyমেде feeding the Eagle», by Thorwaldsen.

from the artistic point of view. The management divided its duties in two parts, giving Mr. *Andreas Dippel* a supreme command over the German Operas, and Mr. *Giulio-Gatti-Casazza* managed the Italian and French performances. The *Trilogy* was given the last week in Wagner style so fine and adequate that it will be long remembered by the music lovers of New-York. Mr. *Anthes* of the Budapest Opera substituted *Burrian* in «*Siegfried*» and did well considering the audience which heard *Enrico Caruso* and *Jean de Reske* in the same cast. Mme *Gadski* sang «*Brünnhilde*» the



«Dawn», by Thorwaldsen.

first time this season. The «*Walküre*» was performed with Mr. *Anthes* in the cast of «*Sigmund*». His acting was thorough, but his voice seemed tired, particularly when warmth of expression was necessary. Mme *Gadski* sang «*Brünnhilde*». In the «*Götterdämmerung*» Mr. *Anthes* again substituted Mr. *Burrian* and the interpretation of this gorgeous musical drama for the closing night of the season was excellent. Mr. *Anthes*' «*Siegfried*» was an object of much criticism, but in general his acting and voice were almost perfection. Mme *Gadski*'s «*Brünnhilde*» was noble and passionate. Mr. *Herz* conducted, and he too was called many time before the footlights, together with the principal casts.

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

Our Reading Table.

BIRDS USEFUL AND HARMFUL, by Otto Herman and J. A. Owen, Price 6s./6d. post free, from Sherratt and Hughes, 33. Soho Square, London W.; or Killián, Városház-tér, Budapest.

The systematic study of the economic value of birds in their relation to agriculture has been carried out in Hungary of late years more indefatigably than in most other parts of Europe. The natural resources of the country are indeed so largely dependent on agriculture that this is only what might have been expected.

The Hungarian Minister, Dr. Darányi, who has proved himself so thorough and so capable a director of his country's interests in the direction of Agriculture — amongst other handbooks issued under his orders for popular use — commissioned the well-known naturalist, Mr. Otto Herman, to prepare the present work, which is intended to give to landowners, farmers, fruit-growers and gardeners such a knowledge of the action, beneficial and other wise, of birds as will prevent the mistakes which have ended, in some districts in our own country, in the wholesale destruction of some very useful species. The book has 100 illustrations, and will be highly appreciated by all lovers of our feathered friends.

★

The Yellow Rose, by Maurus Jókai. Jarrold & Sons, 3s./6d.

If it were not for the tragic ending this would be a charming love-story; as it is, however, the heroine and the hero did *not* «marry and live happily ever after» as in the fairy tales. Apart from this, however, the book is most fascinating for its word-pictures of Hungarian rural life. Here is a description of the *déliab* or mirage met with on the plains of Hungary: «Along the horizon lay a quivering sea, where high waves chased each other from east to west, real hills standing out as little islands in their midst, and the stumpy acacias magnified into vast forests. Oxen, grazing in the distance, were transformed into a street of palaces. Boats which appeared to cross the ocean turned out on reaching the shore to be nothing but some far-off horses. The fantastic deception is always at its height directly after sunrise, when whole villages

are often raised into the air, and brought so close that, with a glass, the carts in their streets may be distinguished, their towers and houses being all mirrored upside-down on the billowy fairy sea».

The proverbial love of the Arab for his horse finds its counterpart with the Hungarian: «Now go and graze, little Vidám (the word means *gay* or *lively*) . . . Vidám understood. Freed from saddle and bridle, he gave a jump, kicked up his hind legs, threw himself on the ground, and rolled over and over several times with his heels to the sky. Then regaining his feet, he shook his mane, neighed once, and started off for the flowery pastures, snorting and flicking his long tail . . . (Some hours elapse, the horse returns to his master). «As though to test the fidelity of his horse he pretended to be dead, threw himself limply on the grass, and stretched his arms stark and stiff at his sides. The horse looked at him for a second, and seeing his master motionless, stepped up with his ears flattened back, and began rubbing his nose against his master's shoulder, then as he did not move, trotted round him.

When the clatter of his hoofs failed to waken his master, the horse stood over him, fastened his teeth in his cloak, and began to lift him, till at last the csikós ended the joke by opening his eyes and hugging Vidám with both arms round his neck. «You are my only true comrade!» And the horse really laughed. Bared his gums to express his joy, and pranced and capered about like a foolish little foal, in his joy at finding that this dying was only fun. Now *he* lay down on the grass; now *he* was pretending to be dead. The herdsman might talk to him in vain, Vidám would not budge.»

A fine portrait of the author forms a frontispiece.



«Night», by Thorwaldsen.

Topical Notes

Archduke Joseph and Hungarian Industries.

The «Hungaria» Cotton-spinning Co. Ld. at Arad held a general meeting on the 11th inst., at which the affairs of the Company were discussed, giving great satisfaction to the shareholders. The firm has a foundation capital of 2,200,000 crowns; and H. R. H. Archduke Joseph holds shares to the value of 50,000 crowns.

Tiffoni to Kossuth.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs (Signor Tittoni) has written to Francis Kossuth his warm appreciation of the generous assistance rendered by the Hungarian people to the sufferers by the Sicilian earthquakes. The Italian Minister makes special appreciative reference to the noble part

Indian Dust by Otto Rothfeld, F. R. G. S. 3s./6d. Alden. Bocardo Press, Oxford.

This book consists of stories of modern Indian life, as lived by the natives of India. Mostly they deal with that part of the country inhabited by fierce forest tribes and ruled by independent Rajput chiefs under what can almost be described as a feudal system. While thus surrounded by a picturesque and romantic atmosphere, the aim of the stories is frankly realistic — to portray the lives,

taken in the work of sympathy and succour by Dr. Wekerle, the Prime Minister, and Cardinal Vaszary, the Hungarian Primate.

Festival of the Academy.

On the 2nd. inst. the Hungarian Academy of Science celebrated its 69th Anniversary Festival. Count Albert Apponyi (Minister for Public Instruction), and Countess Apponyi, Dr. Darányi (Minister of Agriculture), Count and Countess Béla Széchenyi and daughter, Kálmán Mikszáth, M. P. Julius Wlassics, and Madame Wlassics, Kálmán Thaly, M. P., Count Ladislav Szapáry, August Heinrich (General Secretary of the Academy), Eugene and Madame Szabó, Dr. Stephen Bárczy (Burgermaster), and many other distinguished guests and

German Physicians to visit Hungary.

Dr. Albert Oliven, General Secretary of the German Medical Union, some days ago paid a preliminary visit to Budapest to arrange for the forthcoming visit of 300 German physicians. The object of the visit is to make a scientific study of our baths and health-resorts.

National Exhibition of Antlers.

On Saturday last an interesting exhibition of antlers was inaugurated at the Vigadó, under the patronage of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, who was present in person. Among the distinguished party who assisted at the opening were Count Béla Széchenyi (President of the Exhibition), Julius Egervári, Superintendent of the National Hunt (Secre-



«The Genius of Light», by Thorwaldsen.

members of the Academy were present. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, President, and Vincent Wartha, Deputy-President. The party afterwards adjourned for a banquet at the Hotel Continental.

The Elizabeth Museum.

The Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum has recently acquired further interesting objects. Among them are three paintings of her late Majesty, two of which, presented by Count Dénes Andrassy, are of great value. One of the Queen in Hungarian gala costume was painted by Francis Russ in 1854; the other in riding habit is the work of Otilia Strecker in 1873. The Director of the National Museum has also presented a portrait of Her Majesty painted by Alexander Wagner in 1867.

tary), Baron Frederick Trauttenberg, Count Casimir Zichy, Antal Inkey, Count Tibor Teleki, Count Béla Esterházy, Count Ladislav Vécsey, Baron Gabriel Prónay, Count Emil Széchenyi, Baron Joseph Inkey, Baron Frederick Born, Count Paul Degenfeld, Baron Géza Radvánszky, Joseph Liebitts, Estate manager to Archduke Joseph, Francis Sárosy-Kappeller, Director of the Agricultural Museum, and Ministerial Councillor Loránt Róth etc.

The 1st prize was awarded to Archduke Joseph; 2nd prize to Count Julius Andrassy; 3rd prize to Archduke Frederick. Other prize-winners were Count Iván Draskovics Jr., Count Imre Károlyi, and Count Gabriel Lónyay.

His Majesty the King visited the Exhibition on the 10th instant.

The «Walking Parson» in Hungary.

The Rev. A. N. Cooper, Vicar of Filey, Yorkshire, some weeks ago set out on a *walking tour* to Hungary. His departure was witnessed by a large company of well-wishers. As usual, he travelled with a knapsack upon his shoulders. On the first day he walked as far as Driffield, and continued his journey to Hull, where he embarked for Stettin, the Prussian port on the Baltic, which formed the real point of commencement on his long tramp.

He is now the guest of H. E. Count Joseph Mailáth at Perbenyik, and preparations are being made for reception at Budapest.

Lecture on Count Stephen Széchenyi in Paris.

Recently Alexander Bertha lectured before the Hungarian Union in Paris on the subject of Count Stephen Széchenyi. The lecture was full of interest, and at the end the Chairman, Dr. Aladár Návay, on behalf of the Union thanked the lecturer in well-chosen words. Afterwards Miss Victoria Kiss rendered Hungarian and French songs on the piano. Charles Ciriák and Stephen Lányi spoke and Béla Molnár recited. The evening closed with dancing.

Small Holdings in Hungary.

An experiment from which much may be learnt is being tried in Hungary. It is embodied in the new Land Bill which is now coming into operation. The proposal is to break up 24,000 acres into settlements, which settlements will be sub-divided into plots of seven acres each. But the interesting point is that in the centre of each group of small holdings there will be a larger holding of not more than 666 acres, which will be in the hands of a capable and experienced farmer, who will set an example for the others to follow.

The American Ambassador and «Blood-letting».

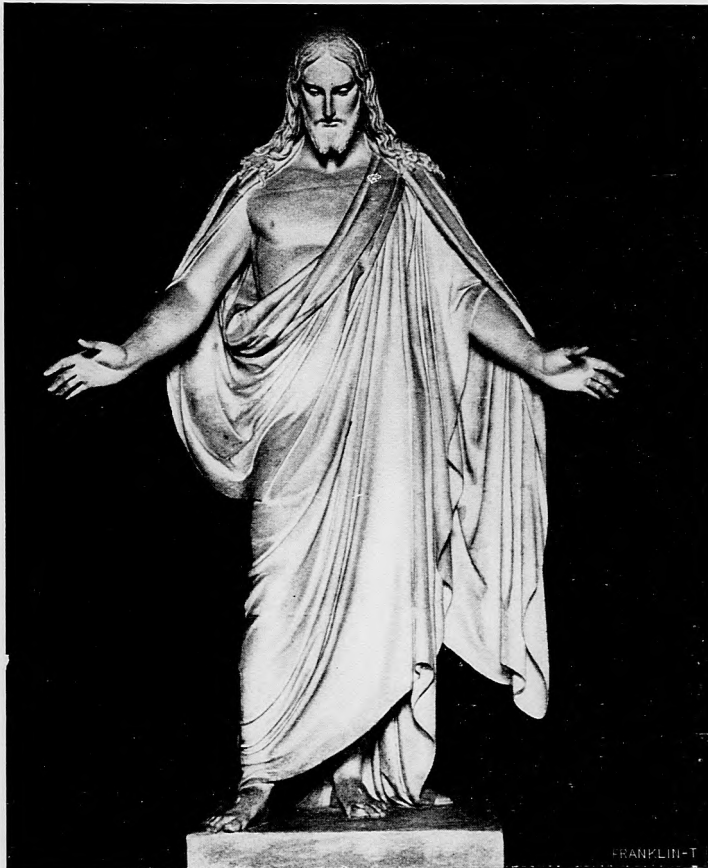
A very full gathering of the Corps Diplomatique graced the Easter banquet given by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House. The toast of «The Ambassadors and Ministers» was proposed by the Lord Mayor.

The American Ambassador, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said the Diplomatic Corps was like a body of international physicians, and he hoped that, like the older profession, they were making some progress. There was a time when physicians had one

universal cure for every ill, especially fever, and that was blood letting. That custom was now regarded as barbarous.

The members of the diplomatic body had a somewhat similar opinion. (Cheers.)

He and his colleagues would like to be judged as the doctors in some parts of the world were, not by the number of cures they effected, but by the length of time they kept their patients free from the necessity of being cured. In that direction they were making progress.



«Christ», by Thorvaldsen.

Thorvaldsen's Masterpieces.

Among our illustrations will be found six representing some of the chief works of Thorvaldsen, the great Danish sculptor in marble. Albert Thorvaldsen was born at Rejkjavik, in Iceland — a most unlikely place, one might have thought, to produce a genius. But Nature is ever impartial, and takes no account of individuals or of places, bestowing her gifts as she will.

Hungarian Refuge in New-York.

To meet requirements of needy and destitute Hungarian emigrants a Refuge has been founded in the city of New-York. A four-storeyed house has been purchased at a cost of 80,000 dollars, which transaction has been rendered possible by

taken in the work of sympathy and succour by Dr. Wekerle, the Prime Minister, and Cardinal Vaszary, the Hungarian Primate.

Festival of the Academy.

On the 2nd. inst. the Hungarian Academy of Science celebrated its 69th Anniversary Festival. Count Albert Apponyi (Minister for Public Instruction), and Countess Apponyi, Dr. Darányi (Minister of Agriculture), Count and Countess Béla Széchenyi and daughter, Kálmán Mikszáth, M. P. Julius Wlassics, and Madame Wlassics, Kálmán Thaly, M. P., Count Ladislás Szapáry, August Heinrich (General Secretary of the Academy), Eugene and Madame Szabó, Dr. Stephen Bárczy (Burgermaster), and many other distinguished guests and

German Physicians to visit Hungary.

Dr. Albert Oliven, General Secretary of the German Medical Union, some days ago paid a preliminary visit to Budapest to arrange for the forthcoming visit of 300 German physicians. The object of the visit is to make a scientific study of our baths and health-resorts.

National Exhibition of Antlers.

On Saturday last an interesting exhibition of antlers was inaugurated at the Vigadó, under the patronage of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, who was present in person. Among the distinguished party who assisted at the opening were Count Béla Széchenyi (President of the Exhibition), Julius Egervári, Superintendent of the National Hunt (Secre-



«The Genius of Light», by Thorwaldsen.

members of the Academy were present. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, President, and Vincent Wartha, Deputy-President. The party afterwards adjourned for a banquet at the Hotel Continental.

The Elizabeth Museum.

The Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum has recently acquired further interesting objects. Among them are three paintings of her late Majesty, two of which, presented by Count Dénes Andrassy, are of great value. One of the Queen in Hungarian gala costume was painted by Francis Russ in 1854; the other in riding habit is the work of Otilia Strecker in 1873. The Director of the National Museum has also presented a portrait of Her Majesty painted by Alexander Wagner in 1867.

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The 1st prize was awarded to Archduke Joseph; 2nd prize to Count Julius Andrassy; 3rd prize to Archduke Frederick. Other prize-winners were Count Iván Draskovics Jr., Count Imre Károlyi, and Count Gabriel Lónyay.

His Majesty the King visited the Exhibition on the 10th instant.

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the munificence of the home Government and of private Hungarians. An annual grant of 10,000 dollars has been made by the Hungarian Government, besides which the Minister of the Interior (Count Julius Andrassy) has lent, free of interest, the sum of 25,000 dollars for the expenses of alteration and furnishing. Countess Ladislas Széchenyi has also contributed 4000 dollars to the maintenance fund. The gift from the Minister of Commerce (Francis Kossuth) of a handsome national flag has caused great pleasure to the clients of

total of 5595 boys, drawn from all the schools of Hungary, will take part. The arrangements and programme, under the direction of Dr. Gerents, are now completed, and no further applications can be entertained.

Sunderland F. C. at Budapest.

The Sunderland Football Club team today are playing against the Ferenczvárosi Torna-Club. Tomorrow they will play in a match with the Magyar Testgyakorlók Köre (Club).



«Mercury showing the infant Bacchus to the Nymph», by Thorwaldsen.

the institution. When ready, the building within and without will compare very favourably with similar institutions in other countries.

Budapest Spring Races.

.. Sport .. The Spring Meeting which opened on the 6th inst. on the Racecourse in the City Park, is now in full swing, and will be the scene of high-life and vivacity until the 23rd when the races close. The opening day saw an immense gathering of the rank and fashion of Hungary, with a not inconsiderable sprinkling of foreign aristocracy.

National Juvenile Tournament at Budapest.

In the forthcoming National Juvenile Athletic Tournament, which takes place at Whitsuntide, a

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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 volumes from 1903 to 1908 beautifully bound. Reduced **Price 14 Crowns** per volume. England and America **16 Crowns** per copy (¹³/₄) Post free. *Orders should be sent early to the Manager of «Hungary» VIII., Csepreghy-utca 2. Budapest.* — Teleph.: 89—52.

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A **Budapesti Közuti Villamos Társaság** a napokban tartotta XLIV-ik évi rendes közgyűlését. Jellinek Henrik udvari tanácsos, igazgatósági elnök elnöklete alatt. A közgyűlés az évi jelentésre vonatkozó határozati javaslatot névszerinti szavazás útján 4055 szavazattal 148 szavazat ellenében elfogadta. A javaslat kimondja, hogy az előző évi nyereménymaradvánnyal együtt rendelkezésre álló 4,142.417 korona 94 fillér feleslegből részvényenkint 27 korona osztalék, összesen 3,543.939 korona, az élvezeti jegyek után 17 kor, osztalék, összesen 151.232 kor. fizetessék ki s a jutalékok levonása után fennmaradó 126.669 korona 94 fillér új számlára vitessék elő. Az esedékes szelvényeket május 1-től fizetik ki a társaság pénztáránál. A közgyűlés a határozati javaslat elfogadásával egyben a felmentvényt megadta. Az igazgatóság tagjai lettek: madarasi Beck Marcell dr., Hatvany-Deutsch Károly, budahegyi Pauer Leó, Sándor Pál, Szápáry László gróf és baranyavári Ullmann Adolf.

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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 «Hu gary» 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.)

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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.

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17. L'état actuel des jaugeages en Hongrie.

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Notice is hereby given that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to receive offers by sealed tenders for the purchase of 12,920 pine trees, 1596 maple trees, 14,498 beech trees, and 477 pieces of soft wood, in lots, all separately marked and numbered 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47 and 48, in the Agricultural Section A. of the Tihá District in charge of the Forest Superintendency of Fenyvesvölgy. Tenders will be opened in the Council Chamber of the Chief Office of Woods and Forests at Ungvár at 10 A. M. on the 25th May 1909.

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Tenders to be submitted to the Chief Office of Woods and Forests at Ungvár. Any arriving after 10 A. M. on the 25th May will not be considered.

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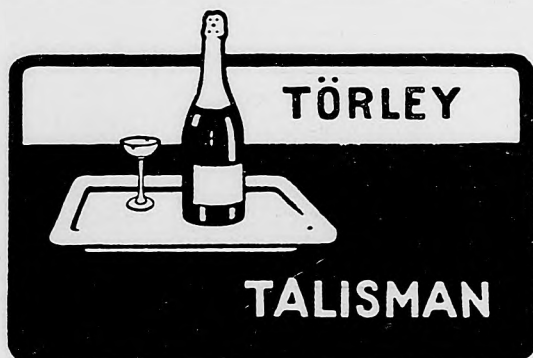
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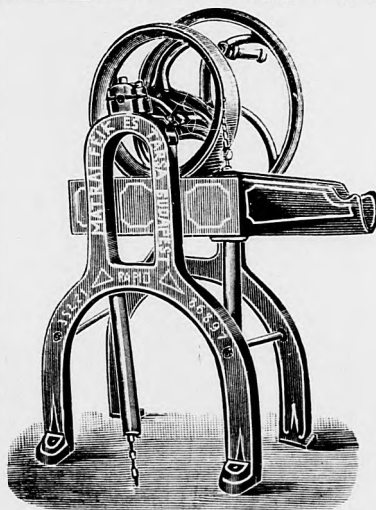


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