

# HUNGARY

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## Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

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

THE ABSOLUTIST government wished to force the Hungarian savings banks, disregarding their independent development, into the Procrustean bed of Austrian regulation from 1844. In many savings banks the process of approving their statutes lasted more than ten years.

They were plagued with numerous threats and paltry capricious regulations. No wonder that the spirit of enterprise so active from 1840 to 1848, was quite impaired and although there was a lack of savings banks in many of the principal towns of our land from 1850 to 60, not more than 2 were founded.

Our savings banks were in a very difficult position. The excess of money and the low rate of interest from 1840 to 48, was succeeded by scarcity of money. The state fighting with deficiencies was continually in need of credit and the state bonds of 5 and 6 per cent withdrew from the savings banks the capital which was begun to be formed. To this must be added in the spring of 1853, the regulation of the Austrian civil code which limited the rate of interest of loans granted on security at 5 per cent.

Our savings-banks could therefore not



Photo by N. Mészöly Labori.

Princess NICOLAS ESZTERHÁZY and Son.

Hungary was never more in need of credit than then. The aristocratic landed proprietors who had lost the gratuitous service of their bondmen saw all of a sudden unknown taxes and public burdens fall upon them. Our farming passed without any transition from productive farming to money jobbing.

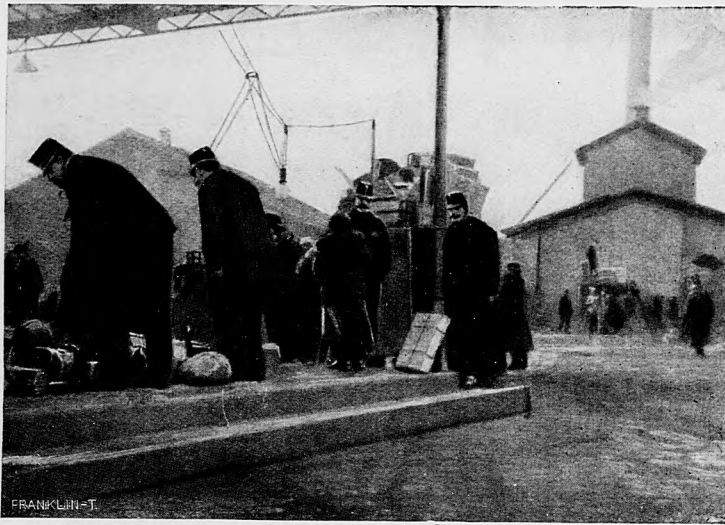
The legislature of 1848 had foreseen the critical condition to which the landed classes must come through the abolition of vassalage, and decided on the erection of a Hungarian Hypothetic Institute guaranteed by a public fund. But they could not gain the concession; for the absolutist government saw in the mortgages

charge more than 5 per cent for the mortgage and loan business which they par excellence carried on; while they could not lower the interest on savings deposits below this rate for fear of complete collapse. They therefore willingly took up exchange and discount business and the sources of credit for landed property lost one of its means supply. The funded money having discovered investment in state bonds, ceased in a great measure to satisfy the needs of credit of landed property. And yet

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Postal Service, Budapest: Sorting Parcels.

of such an institution a prejudice to the monopoly of note-issues of the privileged Austrian National Bank. (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.

I shall not say much about the ancient organisation of the free cities, which is generally only an adaptation of foreign urban law imported, in most instances, by their foreign founders. Rather shall I point out in one word that the principle of *self-government* was that of *common law* in ancient Hungary for every association formed in



Postal Service Budapest: From the Rly. Station to the general Post office.

the interests of public utility. The work of Verböczy confirms this since the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and speaks of it as an established law existing from time immemorial. The new religious confessions, Protestants and Orthodox Greeks, profited thereby to form an autonomous organisation flourishing at the present day, which the Catholics strive to imitate — within the limits of their dogmas — since their church no longer possesses the prerogatives of a State religion. Only, all these free organisations have been submitted to the laws

of the country and to the supreme inspection (*jus supremæ inspectionis*) of the king. And that is what, since the Middle Ages, has brought them nearer to the modern form of association; that is what has distinguished them from that confusion of corporations, free territories, and local exemptions, which broke up the unity of common law and weakened the sovereignty of the whole of mediæval Europe. The maxim of the German *Sachsenspiegel*, which renders so well the prevailing idea of German law, according to which «provincial law breaks up imperial law, individual law breaks up provincial law». (*Landrecht bricht Reichsrecht, Willkür bricht Landrecht*), has always been unknown in Hungary. The opposite principle has at all times prevailed. The law of the country — common law — is the immutable circle in which all local and individual liberty must be set, and the right

of royal supervision guarantees the submission of the *parts* to the *whole* of the State. The opposition the *comitats* often make to the central authority is not inconsistent with this rule, for it is always in the name of the law — of the will of the supreme power in the State — that it is made; against the law there is no opposition, that is the unchangeable principle of all liberty. This principle is broad enough to admit of a rich and multi-coloured vitality; if need be, it can be made still broader,

by way of legislation, but no-one may overstep the limit with impunity.

Hungary possessed from her origin most mighty unifying forces; she had, as one of the strongest among these unifying forces, *the unity of law*. For ten centuries the same laws governed the entire country, as well in civil as in criminal matters, in common as in private law. By the side of the ancient and permanent concentration of all the public powers — by the side of an equal nobility, easily accessible, transformed into a democracy by the simple extension of its prerogatives to all citizens — this unity of law was the most important social and political factor of Hungarian history.

(To be continued.)



### Three Years' Progress of the Hungarian Post-Office.

#### I.

The re-organisation of the Hungarian Post-Office service has been carried out in virtue of a Royal Decree issued at the commencement of this present year.

The power and sphere of activity of the Postmaster-General, hitherto nominal only, will henceforth be entirely independent while maintaining its former close relationship with the Ministry of Commerce.

A new department has been created — that of Controller — with the object of preserving uniformity in the various branches of the service.

The Inspector of Post-Offices is also a new post, whose *raison d'etre* is to decentralise, as much as possible, the control of some 5000 offices not maintained by the Treasury. As a step towards this, about 300 State offices have been invested with the control of the above mentioned non-treasury offices.

The re-organisation means many important changes, extensions, and improvement generally. A reduction of tariffs and many other advantages have been secured for the public by the new law, not



Postal Service, Budapest: Loading Parcels.

to speak of the International Mail Contract, and the Radio Telephone Contract which ensures regular communication at sea. A Bill has moreover been introduced for the reduction of telephone rates, in order to bring the Telephone within reach of the masses of the community.

The uniformity of postal rates hitherto existing between Hungary and Austria, as per the convention dated 8<sup>th</sup> October 1907, has now ceased; and the Hungarian Post-Office is henceforth unfettered in her relations with foreign countries. Consequently all Hungarian Post-Office contracts (especially those with Austria and Germany) have been revised.

The International Post-Office Conference held at Lisbon in 1908 recognised and approved the proposed changes and passed a resolution to the effect that «with regard to Postal affairs Hungary is an entirely separate and independent territory, with power to fix her own rates». The result of this was that a schedule of separate Hungarian Post-Office rates was filed in place of the then existing common Austro-Hungarian rates.



Postal Service, Budapest: The Delivery.

For the transmission of parcels a direct service has been established with the Cunard Co. between Fiume and New-York, thereby lowering the parcels rates between Hungary and the United States — a great boon to the Thousands of Hungarian emigrants in their intercourse with the home-land.

The extension of the Telegraph system has also been remarkable. Budapest is now in direct communication with Constantinople on the east and with London on the west, thus forming an important connecting-link in the long chain of the world's telegraph system. Still in course of construction are the Cables Budapest—Paris, via Fiume and the Adriatic (submarine), Budapest—Braila, and Budapest—Rustchuk—Várna.

The Telephone line between Budapest and Bucharrest, via Belgrade, has also been extended, together with the Austro-Hungarian and Hungaro-Bosnian telegraph lines.

Negotiations are at present being carried on with a view to developing the telegraph connection with Germany.

The chief desire of the State is to put the whole Postal system under the direct control of the Government, and to abolish the inconvenient system now existing in some rural places of forwarding telegrams by messenger between one office and another.

435 new offices and agencies were opened last year, and 1700 new letter-boxes fixed for public use. In the same period 800 shops have been granted licenses for the sale of postage-stamps. Experiments are also being made with automatic slot machines for the distribution of stamps and postcards to the public.

To facilitate correspondence at places where no post-office exists, railway clerks at 128 stations have been authorised to accept letters (ordinary and registered) for transfer to the Travelling Post-Offices.

The number of Post Roads has increased within the last three years by 1259, and the length of the same by 3180 kilometres. The aggregate distance worked in the period amounts to 5,626,000 kilometres.

The use of motor-cars in the postal service has made considerable strides, 46 new cars having been added this year. A service of motor-cars for the transmission of passengers between the Capital and the provincial towns and holiday resorts is also contemplated.

The house-to-house delivery of parcels by hand has been introduced in 6 towns, and 25 towns enjoy a special delivery of newspapers from the railway station.

The increase of motor-cars in the postal service of Budapest has resulted not only in accelerating delivery, but has also rendered it possible to extend by two hours the latest time of posting for correspondence outside the Capital. Thus letters which previously had to be posted not later than 7 p. m. to catch the mail-train leaving Budapest at 9—30 p. m. may now be posted up to 9 p. m.

There are now 4 parcels' deliveries daily (by van) instead of 2; while the letter-boxes, of Budapest are now cleared more frequently than in any other city of the world.

During the past twelve-months the traffic in posted letters, newspapers etc. Circulars has increased by 3,500,000; in parcels and cash remittances by 8,000,000; and in money orders by 374,000,000 crowns. Delivered letters, etc. have increased by 160,000,000. or 24%; while the declared value of Consignments shows an increase of 2,950,000,000 crowns, about 40%.

With regard to the telegraph and telephone service: 88 new telegraph offices have been opened, and 133 railway stations have been authorised to accept public messages for transmission. Thus altogether 221 places, whose inhabitants had not hitherto enjoyed this convenience, have now been joined up with the great network of our telegraph system. Further, new wires have been erected, increasing the total length by 12,500 kilometres, equal to 10%. Improved technical apparatus has also been introduced, by which means 2, 3, or 4 messages may be transmitted on the same instrument at the same time in any direction; or even simultaneous telegraphing and telephoning may be done on the same wire. These are known as the »Duplex» and »Simultan» systems. To a very great extent Hughes instruments have now superseded the Morse.

(To be Continued.)



## Summer in the High-Tátra.

ONE OF the most picturesque districts in the world is that portion of the Central Carpathians called the High-Tátra, with its enchanting scenery, charming landscapes, romantic wildernesses — all that the traveller, seeking health or pleasure could desire. The High-Tátra is, in short, a rock-bound region of romance, with castles gone to ruin and their ancient chivalry forgotten.

At the source of the rivers Vág and Poprád is Csorba, more than 3000 feet above the sea-level. considerably higher than the Peak in Derbyshire, or even than Scafell, the highest mountain in England. Yet notwithstanding this elevation Csorba boasts of a railway-station. 350 feet higher is the beautiful Lake Csorba, to which a cog-wheel railway conducts from the village. A delightful bathing-place in a charming valley surrounded by mountains. Its banks are fringed by pine forests, which form a strikingly beautiful setting to this pearl of Nature. During the summer visitors flock here in such numbers that the resources of the Hôtels and Pensions are taxed to the utmost. The water of the lake, covering an area of 31 acres, is clear and transparent, though more than sixty feet deep.

We may ascend higher, and from above frightful chasms and dizzy abysses obtain pleasing glimpses

of chamois brousing on the precipitous slopes—a scene whose quiet beauty is disturbed only by the noise of the vivacious revellers at the bathing-place below.

Since the High-Tátra has become so popular as a summer resort, a splendid promenade has been constructed for the use and enjoyment of visitors. Following this as far as Tátra-Széplak, a narrow path takes us to the foot of the Francis Joseph Peak—the highest mountain in Hungary. If we ascend, we are compensated for our efforts by a scene of sublimity which language fails adequately to describe, and it requires more than ordinary strength of mind not to feel overwhelmed by the sudden impression produced by the grandiose spectacle. Our gaze rests upon the beautiful pine-clad heights below us, whose summits glisten with their crowns of eternal snow, on which the violet hue of the sun is reflected; and on the innumerable lakelets, waterfalls, and streams that glitter on the plateaus like stars in the firmament. Down in the valley lie the tiny villages, nestling amidst lovely foliage.

To its natural attractions the High-Tátra adds abundance of sports all the year round. The Tátra Club, which has its headquarters at Tátra Lomnicz has drawn up a programme of «events» to take place during the months of July and August. These include an International Lawn Tennis Tournament (July 7th and following days), an Amateur Golf Tournament (July 28th to 7th August), Pigeon-shooting (August 7th to 14th), Horse Races (August 8th 10th and 12th), and an International Athletic Meeting, comprising flat-racing, jumping, quoits, and athletic sports generally. In every case numerous valuable prizes are offered to successful competitors. The Secretary of the Tátra Club, Mr. Dezső Lauber, of Tátra-Lomnicz, will furnish any further information desired.



## "The Wicked Count."

An Adventure in Hungary.

(Continued.)

«It is the Styx», said Bob, below his breath.

This was such an obvious observation that I had abstained from making it; besides, classical allusions are things of the past and out of fashion.

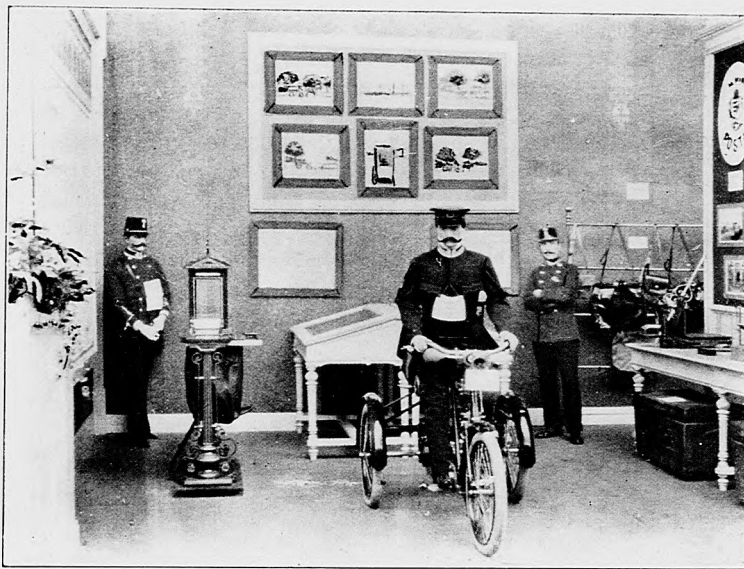
We coasted carefully round the lake, and Bob gave a shout of joy when he discovered a boat. Yes, actually a boat with a pair of sculls: not outriggered,

of course, but a dirty old tub. It was moored to a staple in the ground.

«Now», said Bob, «a boat must be for some purpose. Let's get into it and row ourselves about.»

As soon as we untied the painter we found that there was a current in the lake and that the boat was drawn in a certain direction. We let it drift. It was brought up against a kind of platform. We jumped out. Again there were galleries like in a mine. We debated what to do next; finally we decided to go along the widest of the galleries. So on and on we went.

After a good long walk, seemingly straight ahead, I spied something bright in the far distance. It looked like a new shilling or the moon. This made us more hopeful, though we were ready to drop with fatigue. Two candles were burnt out; we lighted



Postal Service, Budapest: Postal Equipments.

another and dragged our weary limbs along. The bright object in front of us increased in size every moment.

«We are getting to it», I remarked.

«Yes», said Bob thankfully.

A few minutes more and we seemed to feel drier air beating on our faces. There was a space round the shilling or whatever it was.

The bright spot detached itself; it might be a star or a planet. Could it be Venus, the Morning Star?

And then, we were in a broad space with the planet and a few big stars winking in the first glimpse of dawn, and on our right was a shed roughly made of planks, but a most welcome shelter.

«Saved again!» said Bob.

I opened the door of the shed; something gripped me round the neck, and something tripped Bob and he fell sprawling on the ground.

Naturally we both uttered some strong language. I thought at first that Bob had tried to strangle me,

and he thought that I had tripped him up. I called him an *ass*, and he retorted that I was a *mule*. But presently a gruff male voice spoke to us in an unknown tongue, and also a dog in a language we both knew quite well. Doggy language is the same all over the world.

The man spoke again, and I answered «*Engländer*». He called off his dog and we then turned to face a Herculean dwarf. A triangular conflict of tongues ensued; I talked English, Bob talked German (or pretended to), and the dwarf spoke in Hungarian. We all three explained and explained, and finally burst out laughing. Bob got in the word «*Bahnhof*» (*railway-station*), and the dwarf pointed this way and that—which was anything but reassuring. However, giving the man a couple of crowns, we set out at hazard and presently came across a timber-waggon drawn by a team of four stout horses.

We accosted the driver, «*Bahnhof?*»

«*Ja wohl, Bahnhof.*» We got upon the waggon and ensconced ourselves among the tree-trunks very comfortably.

Quite tired out, we must have fallen asleep immediately and slept for several hours, for we knew nothing from the time we started until we heard the driver shout again «*Bahnhof*».

At length we were at the railway-station. Handing the driver three crowns with our thanks, we went to the booking-office and found that a train for Budapest would start in an hour's time.

\*

A week afterwards found us in Paris, where taking up a copy of «*Galignani*» we saw that Count Festetics was staying at the Hôtel Continental. We decided to call on him, and accordingly wended our steps towards the Rue Castiglione.

The Count was «at home», and we were shown into his sitting-room. He received us courteously. We related the story of our adventure, at which he laughed heartily and explained as follows:

«My ancestor, known as the «Wicked Count», kept that chamber as a trap for persons who refused to work for him. He invited them to the castle, took them into that room, and dropped them down into



The Green Lake, High-Tátra



Shooting Grand, Tátra-Lomnicz.

his salt-mines. The floor is of iron; rusty now. It rolls up like a blind on a roller. The machine which you set in motion is kept oiled by Heinrich.»

«And the *red caves?*» I enquired.

«Those are the *salt-mines*», answered the Count, «but they are no longer worked.»

We thanked the Count and took our leave, feeling that our adventure was, after all, worth having, if only to furnish a subject for a thrilling story on our arrival home in England. (The end.)



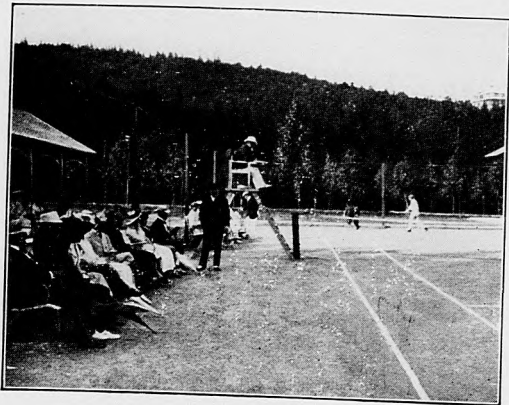
## Our Reading Table.

«*Az Ausztriától való gazdasági különválás nyomán várható alakulások.*»

(«Probable Economic Changes in the Event of Separation from Austria».) By Dr. Béla Rajnik. Franklin Társulat, Budapest.

This interesting volume of 300 pages is published under the authority of the Hungarian Academy of Science, and, consisting of five parts, it reviews in a manner betokening the erudition of its author the problems bound up with the maintenance of the Dual Monarchy.

Part 1 treats of the Customs policy. Part 2 (the most valuable and instructive perhaps of the whole work) deals with Exports, of which corn is the chief commodity. Hitherto under the common Austro-Hungarian Customs' Union, our wheat has not received its just share of protection, but our author points out that separation would change this state of things in favour of Hungary. Part 3, Imports, in regard to which separation would adversely affect Austria only. Part 4 deals with the balance of probabilities in favour of separation from Austria. In Part 5 are outlined a series of regulations which the author considers suitable for application to the new order. Important economic questions are dealt with in a way that cannot fail to command the attention of every patriotic Hungarian.



Tennis Court, Tatra-Lomnicz.

«*The Dominicans' Letters to a Young Man on the Dominican Order*». Translated from the French. Edited by the Very Rev. Father John Procter S. T. M. Provincial of the English Dominicans. R. and T. Washbourne Ltd. London.

This modest little volume which has just been issued under the distinguished auspices of the Provincial of the English Dominicans, and most ably translated by Father Bede Jarrett, O. P. will appeal to all Hungarian readers who are interested in the history of the Catholic Church in Hungary, seeing that it contains some remarkably interesting *data* regarding the Dominican Order there. In the course of what is a very concise and admirable history of this, the great preaching Order of the Catholic Church, the author, a learned French Dominican, the Père Duchaussoy, O. P. makes special mention of the foundation, even in the lifetime of St. Dominic, by Paul of Hungary, of a province of the Order. So successful were the labours of the Fathers, that persecution served rather to whet their ardour for the faith, and our author tells us that while the saintly founder was yet living, «the Province of Hungary produced its legions of Dominican martyrs» slain by the Tartars and Mussulmans they went forth to convert. Indeed, to those who are wishful to know more of the distinguished Order which has through so many centuries been so powerful an instrument of evangelisation, both at home and abroad, we would heartily recommend this excellent little handbook.



### New-York Notes

New-York, June, 1909.

By Eugene Lucas

I HATE to write about the weather, for I fear that it seems very uninteresting — now in the twentieth century — to start with this old-fashioned theme of conversation. But this is a particular instance. All New-York is changed on account of it: theatres close, roof-gardens open, summer shows are given, with girls, girls,

girls. The summer resorts of smart society are becoming lively. Oh what a spooning and flirting goes on at the shores and on the broadwalks of these lovely beaches!

★

Coney Island, the popular summer resort of the people is also open for entertainment. «*Everything is new there but the Ocean*» as the advertisements of this huge fairy land have it. As a matter of fact there is «*something doing*» all the time. It is a real American amusement place, aiming at wiping away the remembrance of their troubles from the toilers of America. And we may add — it accomplishes its object rather successfully.

★

The American papers, as a rule, are not very well informed about Hungary. This is such an old and oft-lamented fact that one does not like to write about it all the time. For the amusement of our readers I herewith quote two news items published by «*The North American*» in Philadelphia:

*Disillusioned at the Altar.* Budapest, June 5. — During a marriage service at Budapest yesterday the bride was so overcome with emotion that on opening her lips to give her assent her false teeth fell out.

*Business is Business.* Vienna, June 5. — The following advertisement appears in a Hungarian journal: «Ilma Rok and Franz Sitoli have great pleasure in informing their friends that their engagement is broken off, and that they have amicably agreed to divide the wedding presents received, instead of returning them to the donors».

★

These stories are good jokes, and the best of it is that our friend the «*North American*» had it cabled «direct» from Budapest, which shows how anxious our friend is to have his readers «tickled to death» — in real American slang.

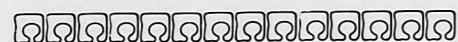
★

Mr. Ziegfield, one of the most successful American theatrical managers, produces every summer a



River Tarpatak, High-Tatra.

show which he calls the «*Follies of 1909*» or whatever other year it may be. This year in this review we see a scene which represents the African jungle. «*T. R. a mighty hunter*» and «*Kermit*» do lots of fun. The first scene ends in *Emperor William's* throne room — *just think of it!* — in which beautiful chorus girls appear, each representing a nation's battleship. President Taft is not omitted in this show as far as a good joke on him is concerned. And there is a flying machine — of course — in which Lilian Lorraine sings a lovely song in her flight. Besides, there is too much of local color, lots of fun, in other words: «*roof-garden-material*» for the members of the «*can't-get-away club*», which means in plain language: the multitude of straw-widows.



### Horticulture in Hungary.

THE PURSUITS of the population of Hungary are mostly in connection with agriculture, nearly 70 per cent. being connected with it in some way or other. Hence the development has been along regular lines, and has been, and is being, carried out with a view to extend agriculture in its many branches. In the winter the cold is intense, and renders work in the plains almost impossible, but in the summer the temperature is very high, and, as that season is long, the soil of the plains becomes dust and renders travelling unpleasant. The two extremes of heat and cold are remarkable in both highlands and lowlands, so much so, indeed, that to thrive under such conditions as exist means that both plants and animals must be pretty hardy. The development of horticulture under such conditions would seem to be a difficult task. Yet it has not been found to be such. During the last thirty years horticultural pursuits have risen from obscurity into one of the highest places in the economy of Hungary, and under the Minister of Agriculture, His Excellency Dr. Darányi, who is a very enthusiastic horticulturist himself, rapid progress is being made in the introduction and acclimatisation of such fruits as find in the plains a congenial soil. No better example of this could be seen than on the estate of the Minister of Agriculture at Dunaörs, near Komárom, on the banks of the Danube. Here many varieties of apples and gigantic William pears are grown in enormous quantity, and it is interesting to see how the latter fruit, as it approaches maturity, reaches such a size that the branches of the trees would certainly give way if not support-

ed. Peaches, apricots, and plums are also grown in great abundance at Dunaörs. In the great plain, moreover, are to be seen many plantations of walnuts, plums, and chestnuts. On the banks of the Danube are many gardens, and quite a huge industry has sprung up in water melons, which grow



School of Horticulture, Budapest: Scene in the Orchard.

to an extraordinary size, and tons of which may on fine days be seen stacked along the streets of Budapest, Arad, Debreczen, or in any of the principal towns. They are sold on the street in open market, and fetch only a few pence apiece.

#### Splendid Grape Crops.

But the most astonishing sight in Hungary is the splendour of the grape crops. Hungarian wine

is comparatively little known in the United Kingdom, except, perhaps, that product of the Hegyalja mountains in the north—the far-famed Tokay. The quantity of the finest wine, however, which is made from the juice of the grapes, pressed out by the pressure of their own weight, is infinitely small

66,000,000 gallons. Of this quantity about 44,000,000 gallons are consumed in the country, and only some 22,000,000 gallons are exported. Great care is taken in the cultivation of the vine, and a continuous warfare is carried on against the phylloxera. Bi-sulphide of carbon and Bordeaux mixture are liberally distributed in the soil and on the vine leaves, and keep the dreaded pest and others in check. Schools are instituted all over the country in which instruction in vine-growing and handling is given to selected pupils, who, in turn, become teachers, and give instruction in the vine-growing districts. One of these schools is at Ménes, near Arad, and situated on the mountains overlooking the eastern edge of the great plain. Here the grapes which grow in the valleys and on the hill-sides are specially rich—so much so, indeed, that a room is set apart for certain selected bunches, which are stored for the table of his Majesty Francis Josef, King of Hungary and Emperor of Austria. The grapes are cut from the stem with a portion of the wood attached, and, in order to keep them for a prolonged period, the stems are immersed in water to which some pieces of charcoal have been added. This keeps the water fresh, and it is said that the grapes are rather improved than otherwise by the process. Whenever the room becomes musty it is fumigated by burning a little rolled sulphur, and the gases speedily cleanse the atmosphere.

#### The Meteorological Conditions

of Hungary are very well suited to the conduct of horticulture, and the recognition of this fact has resulted in covering the country with huge fruit orchards and vegetable gardens. Flowers also flourish in great abundance. The whole industry is under the protection and guidance of the Minister of Agriculture, who gives away at nominal prices millions of fruit saplings, vines, and other fruit trees, which are propagated in State nurseries. Where necessary these are supplied gratuitously. In addition to these, however, there are also many nurseries which specialise in different fruit trees, and which sell them

to growers in large quantities.

#### Horticultural Schools.

Thus the Department of Horticulture progresses, but it would not attain the results it has achieved but for the help of the horticultural schools. The chief of these is the Horticultural Institute at Budapest. It is situated on the south-western slope of the Gellért hill, on the outskirts of the city, and

and out of all comparison with the quantity that is sold under the name—the magic name—«Tokay». Since 1875 the wine and grape industry of Hungary has been completely changed. During that year the deadly phylloxera appeared, and devastated thousands of vineyards, only about 10 per cent. of the total escaping. At the present day the total area covered by vines extends to 613,000 acres, and the quantity of wine produced amounts to about

was built in 1894 on the site of an old wine college.

The grounds extend to about 13 acres, and include every variety of cultivation carried on throughout the country.

The institute exists only for the higher grade of education in horticulture there being, other schools provided for garden workers and gardeners' assistants. Close by the college there are large State gardens, extending to about 100 acres, in which saplings and young fruit trees are cultivated, and there are also extensive State vineyards and grafting gardens for vines.

sh-sh-showed your n-n-nose you w-w-would get p-p-peppered?»

«Why», said the captain, winking at the circle, «I should simply spit on the fusee».

The party broke up and all retired.

Early next morning the lieutenant came along and shily observed to a small knot of brother officers; «I am g-g-going t-t-to t-t-try an experiment to s-s-see how cool the c-c-captain can be». Saying this he walked deliberately into the captain's quarters, placed a powder canister on the top of the fire and instantly retreated. There was but one mode of egress from the room and that opened



View of the Church, Tatra-Lomnicz.

The Hungarian stem is grafted with the American vine, which has a certain immunity from attack by phylloxera.

Loudon M. Douglas.



### A Brave Captain.

A COOL joker, the captain, was always quizzing the stammering lieutenant for his nervousness, and said one day in the presence of the whole-officers' company: «I tell you nervoueness is all nonsense; no brave man will ever be nervous». «Well», enquired the nervous lieutenaut, w-w-what w-w-would yon do s-s-supposing a s-s-shell with an nich fusee s-s-should d-d-drop into a w-w-walled angle in w-w-which y-y-you had t-t-taken sh-sh-shelter from a c-c-company of sh-sh-sharp-sh-sh-shooters, and w-w-where it was c-c-certain that if y-y-you

upon the parade ground. The captain took one look at the canister, and in a moment made a dash for the door, *but it was fastened on the outside*

«Charley, let me out, if you love me», implored the captain in a despairing voice.

«W-W-Why d-d-do'nt you s-s-spit on the c-c-canister?» was the auswer.

Not a moment was to be lost. The captain had at first snatched up a blanket wherewith to cover himself, but he now dropped it and raising the window, out he bounded with no clothing on except his undershirt, and thus, with his hair on end, he dashed into a crowded parade ground. The shouts brought out the whole barracks to see what was the matter, and the dignified captain, in a practically nude condition, took refuge behind a big sergeant.

«W-W-Why d-d-did'nt yon s-s-spit on it?» enquired the lieutenant. «Because there were no sharp-

shooters to stop my escape», answered the captain. *W-W-Well, y-y-yon might's s-s-safely have d-d-done so, for t-t-there w-w-was'nt any p-p-powder in it!* The lieutenant was never teased again.



## STEP BY STEP.

Translated from Hungarian into English by Mrs. Joseph Sándor, Margaret Solyom Fekete.

By Kálmán  
... Mikszáth

«And more as we have no vintage at all this year», complained Mr. Kiss, «a great

«How so?» asked his guest with eager curiosity.

«By making Him a pair of shoes.»

«For God?»

«Yes, of course, or rather to be more comprehensible, I call a beggar into my shop and take the measure of his feet. Am I not right, Lawrence?»

The old workman Lawrence nodded his head once or twice in sign of consent, then added promptly. «And how frequently this is the case!»

The visitor shook his head in great surprise



Palace Hotel, Tatra-Lomnicz.

hail having destroyed mine altogether, sparing nought, to the last grape. Never did I see such destruction, Sir, as on going to my vineyard immediately after the hail had passed away, to view the damages it had caused. Looking at my devastated vineyard, the thought that I should have no wine this year, caused me to shed bitter tears. I am a good Christian, but I could not refrain from blurting out some reproaches. My God and Creator, what hast Thou done here? A naughty child would act so, but not God!»

«Father, father; don't blaspheme, I am seized with terror when I listen to you.»

«Be quiet child and cease to fear! No evil will befall me, as I make up for it, and regulate my account with Providence immediately.»

«What an artful sort of man you are Mr. Kiss.» Then turning to Kitty. «Good bye for the present little one. Be ready towards the afternoon.»

«And will you certainly call for me?» asked the girl regaining wonted courage by degrees.

«So certainly, that I give you a pledge» — so saying he politely took a carnation out of his buttonhole and handed it over to Kitty.

All this was so well done and with such ease that the workmen beholding it were perfectly charmed with his manners.

«Umph! This is a gentleman!» — they thought, «he knows how to carry himself.»

Kolowotki must have been of the same opinion, as immediately the door was closed after the stranger, he called the old man aside. (To be cont.)

## London Notes

*London, 6th July, 1909.*

By Sheena . .  
Macdonald . .

ON THE 26<sup>th</sup> ult. the King accompanied by the Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria and several members of the Royal Family drove in semi-state and opened the new buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. The opening was quite a brilliant ceremony and marks the completion of a movement that originated at the great Exhibition of 1851. The Prince Consort, who conceived the idea of that exhibition, perceived that the great need was the application of Science and Art to industry, and he set to work to establish a Science and Art Department, and also founded a permanent Science and Art Exhibition. The former has grown into the secondary School branch of the Board of Education. The exhibition has been housed up till the present in galvanized structures, quite unworthy of their purpose, and disparagingly termed «Brompton Boilers». The fine new structure that was on Saturday opened to the public, was designed by Sir Astor Webb R. A. and does the architect much credit. The foundation stone was laid by Queen Victoria, and her late Majesty's interest has been splendidly maintained by King Edward.

Mrs Pankhurst said at the weekly «at home» of the Woman's, Social and Political Union, that, Mr. Asquith must yield or he must go; greater men than he had to break or bend before to-day and women would bend or break him. I fear it will be a hard task even for the window-breakers either to bend or break the Premier.

In the «Battle of Westminster» last week the militants imagine they have made a big Score. Under the Auspices of the Social and Political Union (Women's) a meeting was held at Caxton Hall in the Vicinity of Westminster. A ladies' drum and fife band aroused the enthusiasm, and it was resolved to send a deputation to Mr. Asquith. Thousands of people had gathered all along the route to Westminster, not a small contingent of the rough element being present. Mrs. Pankhurst headed the deputation. About half past seven, a young woman on horseback, and bearing a banner with the legend «Votes for women!» rode into Broad Sanctuary but was forced by the crowd toward

the Park. She made determined efforts to return and was arrested. The deputation was allowed to advance to the entrance of the House, but here they were stopped by Inspector Jarvis. They declined to go away, and Mrs Pankhurst struck the inspector in the face and was arrested. For more than an hour attempts were made to break through the cordon of police, who numbered, all told, 3000 men. The policemen's horses were backed on the crowd, and assisted by the foot-police, were able ultimately to force the crowd away from the Vicinity of the House of Parliament.

Just 120 women, some of high social standing received the desire of their hearts' «publicity and martyrdom.» The prisoners were formally charged, and remanded, Mrs. Pankhurst giving an assurance that no disturbance would take place in the meantime.

★

The King's birthday list of honours contains names of much interest. The teachers are elated because Mr. J. H. Yoxall M. P. and president of the National Union of Teachers has been Knighted. Sir James is the first elementary school teacher who has ever received such an honour.

Another Kinghood that is worthy of notes is that of Sir F. J. Campbell, the Principal of the

Normal College for the Blind. When lecturing at the College last winter on Hungary under the Auspices of the East Norwood Literary and Scientific society. I was told that I would have among the audience some 200 blind students—to hear a lantern lecture—and if possible I should hold this fact in view. Was a little unsettling to hear this at the last moment but I did my best to describe the pictures with the result that after the lecture I was surrounded by a bevy of girl students who all declared that the pictures were beautiful, and they loved Hungary. It was also very touching to be congratulated by the blind president who was led up to me by his wife. I have a standing invitation to go to the Blind College when I like, and I hope we may be able to arrange a visit there when Hungary's educationists visit us as ours hope to visit Hungary next year.

★

Mr. Shackleton's lecture to the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night at the Albert Hall, was, apart from the interesting tale of thrilling adventure, a splendid lesson on Geography. Every one in the Audience was provided with



Race-course, Tatra-Lomnicz.

sketch map, and it was interesting to see how the Prince and Princess of Wales took their lesson, and followed the story of the travels on the map.

The whole lecture was a fascinating one, and it is just a pity space does not admit of giving here even its strong points. Lieutenant Shackleton is not only a good platform orator, he is a good teacher. His pictures were splendid, and already teachers are vying with each other to get copies for their classes.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONVA JENŐ. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○  
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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.
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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.
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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.
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19. École royale hongroise des commis de l'hydraulique agricole.
20. Les travaux de regularisation et d'endiguements en Hongrie.
21. Le service des ingenieurs sanitaires en Hongrie.
22. La peche et la pisciculture en Hongrie.

8918—I. B. 1.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

**Pine wood for sale** Notice is hereby given, that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to receive offers by sealed tenders for the purchase of 15547 fm. of pinewoods, in lots of 710.47 m<sup>3</sup> measuring 12—19 cm., 1931.54 m<sup>3</sup> of 20—28 cm., 5359.50 m<sup>3</sup> of above 29 cm., and 60.69 m<sup>3</sup> maple-elm-and ash trees for useful purposes produced in the districts of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Woods and Forests in Mihálytelek. Tenders will be opened in the Council chamber of the Royal Hungarian Chief office of Woods and Forests at Besztercebánya at 10 A. M. on the 26th of July 1909.

Printed forms of tender with terms and conditions of contract and all particulars as regards assortment of woods and the division of woods in to groups for sale may be obtained on application to the Chief office of Woods and Forests at Besztercebánya and the chief Forestry Department of the Agricultural Ministry from the time beginning on the 28th of Juli 1909.

Budapest, in the month of July 1909.

The Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

47168/VII—3. 1909.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given, that the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to receive and consider by means of sealed tenders, offers for the leasing of 27.179 cat. acres of shooting grounds at Vasér in the district of the R. 11. Chief offices of woods and forests of Máramarosziget for a period of 10 successive years, beginning on the 1st of June 1909, tenders to be opened publicly at 10 A. N. on the 30th of July 1909 in the chief offices of woods and forests in Máramarosziget.

Lowest bid: 2500 Crowns for one years lease. Tender money 250 Crowns. Stock of game: bear, deer, wild boar and smallgames.

All free and independent Hungarian subjects, with the exception of societies and of state officials or employees are eligible to participate in this auction. Full particulars to be obtained on application from Department VII/3 under the charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and also from the chief offices of woods and forests in Máramarosziget.

Budapest, 29th of June 1909.

Royal Hungarian Minister of Agriculture.

**Magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatósága.**

187957. sz. FII.

**Székesfehérvár és Börgönd között új helyi vegyesvonalok  
rendszeresítése.**

A magyar királyi államvasutak igazgatóságától vett értesítés szerint a bicske—székesfehérvár—sárbogárdi vonalon Székesfehérvár—Börgönd között csatlakozással Börgöndön a balatonvidéki vasut gyorsvonataihoz — e vasut megnyitásával egyidejűleg — 7 új vegyesvonal helyeztetik forgalomba.

E vonatok Székesfehérvárról reggel 7 óra 27 perczkor, d. e. 9 óra 33 perczkor, d. u. 5 óra 17 perczkor és este 8 óra 12 perczkor indulnak, az ellenirányból jövők Székesfehérvára d. e. 8 óra 58 perczkor, d. e. 10 óra 28 perczkor és este 6 óra 6 perczkor érkeznek.

Azonkívül a székesfehérvár—czelldömöki vonalon Jutasról Székesfehérvára este 8 óra 11 perczkor érkező 5007. sz. személyvonat — ugyancsak a balatonvidéki vasut megnyitásával egyidejűleg — Székesfehérvára este 8 óra 7 perczkor fog érkezni és csatlakozik az új 6326. sz. vonathoz.

A részletes menetrendi adatok az állomásokon ki-függesztett menetrend-hirdetményekből lesznek kivethetők.  
Budapest, 1909 június hó 28-án.

A forgalmi főosztály igazgatója:

**Kotányi.**

A Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási R. T. gőzösein kellemes kirándulások tehetők Budapest elragadóan szép hegyvidékére (budapest—visegrád—dömösi vonal) és a természeti szépségekben gazdag Aldunára, a világhírű Kazánszoros, Vaskapu (Ada-Kalehsziget) és Herkulesfürdő gyönyörű tájkára.

A Kisduna-ágban Budapest—Dömös között közlekedő gőzösök Budapest balp. Eötvös-térről (Budapest jobbp. Pálffy-térről 5 percczel később) d. e. 8:30, d. u. 12:30) vegyes járat csak Dunabogdányig és csak III. oszt. d. u. 2:20 és d. u. 5 órakor (utóbbi csak július 1—augusztus 31. között) indulnak Szentendre, Leányfalu, Tahitófalu, Tahi, Dunabogdány, Visegrád s Nagymaros érintésével Dömösig közlekednek.

Visszafelé Dömösről reggel 5, d. u. 12:45 (utóbbi csak jul. 1.—aug. 31. között és este 6:30-kor), Nagymarosról és Visegrádról mindenkor 20, illetve 25 percczel később indulnak a hajók és érintik a már fentebb felsorolt állomásokat. Ezenkívül Dunabogdányból este 9 órakor egy vegyesjáratú gőzös (kizárólag III. osztályival) is közlekedik.

A menetdíjak a helyijáratú gőzösökön való utazásra rendkívül mérsékelték. A főváros közelében nyaralók előnyére igen mérsékelt árú jegyfüzetek is adatnak ki. Az államhivatalnokok részére szolgáló jegyfüzetek ára különösen mérsékelt.

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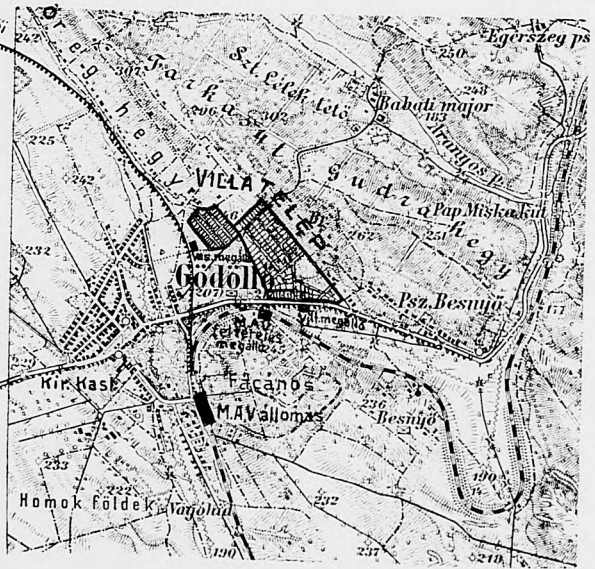
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# Háló-, étkező- és buffet-kocsik közlekedése a magyar királyi államvasutak vonalain.

Magyar királyi államvasutak 81187/909. számhoz.

I. R É S Z.

Érvényes 1909. évi május hó 1-től kezdve.

## I. Hálókocsik

Tétel	Vonal	Indul		Érkezik		A hálókocsi pótfjegyek árai			Jegyzet			
		honnan		hová		óra-perc	vona-rész	I. oszt.				
		óra-perc	számból	óra-perc	számból			kor.		fil.		
1	Budapest keleti p. u. — Wien Bruck—Királyhídán át	Budapest k. p. u. éjfel	10 30	12	Wienbe reggel	6 32	Budapest keleti p. u. — Wien vagy viszont	9	60	7	20	A hálókocsik csak I. vagy II. oszt. menetjegyekkel bíró utasok által megtehető pótfjegy váltása mellett használhatók.  1 Csak június hó 1-től kezdve közlekedik. Brassón túl csak I. oszt. menetjegyekkel vehető igénybe.  2 Csak I. oszt. menetjeggyel vehető igénybe.  3 Július hó 1-től kezdve aug. hó 31-ig Oravicáról és onnan közlekedik. (I. S-ik tétel.)  4 Csak július hó 1-től kezdve bezárólag aug. hó 31-ig.  5 Csak I. oszt. menetjeggyel vehető igénybe.  6 Csak bezárólag június 30-ig és szeptember 15-től.  7 Július hó 1-től bez. szeptember hó 14-ig.
2	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Wien Marcheggén át	Budapest ny. p. u. éjfel	10 00	118	Wienbe reggel	6 25	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Wien vagy viszont	9	60	7	20	
3	Budapest nyug. p. u. — Brassó	Budapest ny. p. u. este	9 10	502	Bpest ny. p. u. reggel	7 40	Budapest keleti p. u. — Brassó vagy viszont	14	40	10	30	
4	Budapest keleti p. u. — Bukarest Arad, Piski, Predalon át (csak június 1-től)	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	2 14	501	Bpest ny. p. u. reggel	7 30	Kolozsvár—Brassó vagy viszont nappal	9	60	7	20	
5	Budapest keleti p. u. — Piski (saját) 2	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	2 00	602	Predalra reggel	0 11	Budapest keleti p. u. — Bukarest v. viszont	18	40	—	—	
6	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Bukarest Temesvár—Verciorován át	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.	5 30	601	Bukarestbe d. e.	11 20	Budapest keleti p. u. — Brassó vagy	14	40	10	80	
7	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Bázias 3	Budapest ny. p. u. éjfel	10 15	70	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	1 15	Budapest keleti p. u. — Piski vagy viszont	14	40	10	80	
8	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Oravica 4	Budapest ny. p. u. este	10 15	1803	Bpest ny. p. u. reggel	7 15	Temesvár—Orsova vagy viszont	4	80	3	60	
9	Budapest keleti p. u. — Fiume Újdombovár—Zágrábon át	Budapest k. p. u. este	9 00	1000	Bpest ny. p. u. reggel	7 15	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Bukarest v. viszont	10	60	—	—	
10	Budapest keleti p. u. — Fiume Újdombovár—Zágrábon át (vegyes)	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	4 10	1004	Bukarestbe d. e.	11 50	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Orsova v.	9	60	7	20	
11	Budapest keleti p. u. — Zágráb 5	Budapest k. p. u. éjfel	10 45	1005	Budapest ny. p. u. d. u.	1 25	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Temesvár v. n.	9	60	7	20	
12	Budapest keleti p. u. — Poprád- Felka	Budapest k. p. u. este	10 00	1506	Báziasra d. e.	9 25	Budapest keleti p. u. — Fiume vagy viszont	12	00	9	00	
13	Budapest keleti p. u. — Tátra-Lomnic 7	Budapest k. p. u. éjfel	10 00	1505	Verciorovára éjfel	4 24	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Zágráb	9	60	7	20	
14	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Berlin	Budapest ny. p. u. este	6 50	1406	Bukarestbe d. e.	11 50	Budapest keleti p. u. — Poprád-Felka v. v.	9	60	7	20	
15	Budapest keleti p. u. — Konstantinápoly	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	3 20	904	Budapest k. p. u. reggel	7 00	Budapest keleti p. u. — Kassá vagy viszont	9	60	7	20	
		Budapest k. p. u. este	8 35	20	Tátra-Lomnicra reggel	7 05	Budapest keleti p. u. — Tátra-Lomnic v. v.	9	60	7	20	
		Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	3 20	904	Budapest k. p. u. reggel	7 00	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Berlin v. viszont	13	00	10	20	
		Budapest k. p. u. este	6 50	1406	Berlinbe d. e.	11 16	Budapest nyugoti p. u. — Breslau v.	11	20	9	—	
		Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	3 20	904	Konstantinápolyba reg.	7 47	Budapest keleti p. u. — Belgrad v. viszont	9	50	7	—	
		Budapest k. p. u. este	7 53	903	Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	1 05	Budapest keleti p. u. — Belgrad v. viszont	6	00	4	50	
		Budapest k. p. u. d. u.	3 20	904	Konstantinápolyból este	7 53	Budapest keleti p. u. — Konstantinápoly v. v.	29	00	21	25	

Márka

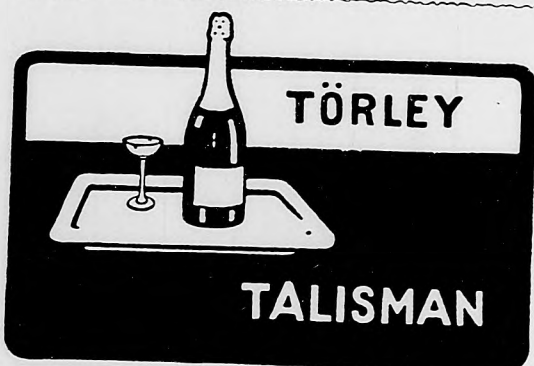
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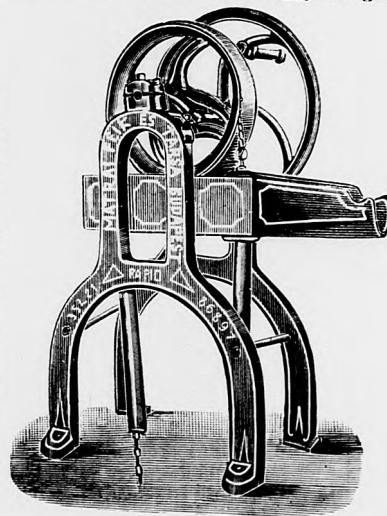


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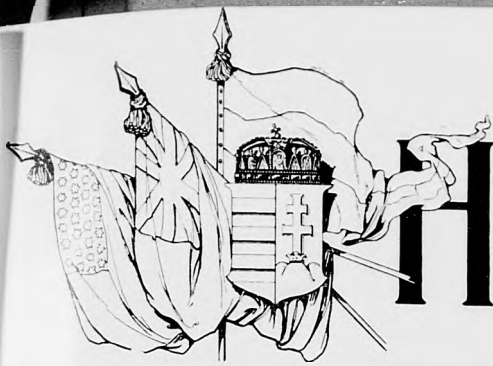


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Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, milyeneket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.



# HUNGARY

An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.  
Budapest, Sunday, August 1, 1909.

VOL. VII. No 15.

## Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

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

AT THE BEGINNING of 1856 the Austrian National Bank established a hypothetic branch, which extended its activity to Hungary without being able to satisfy in the slightest the credit relations of Hungarian property. The desire for an institute therefore remained alive, and when the pressure of absolute power slightly slackened the National Agricultural Society which then embraced the notabilities of the Hungarian intelligent class who had been driven from the political field, succeeded in realising the long cherished idea. In 1863 the Hungarian Hypothetic Institute was opened, which was principally due to the zeal of Melchior Lónyai, Count Emil Dessewffy, and Anton Csengeri. The institution was modelled on the Prussian institute of the same name on the basis of association whereby every aim at profit was *a priori* excluded. The noble traditions of the past have been maintained by this institute to the present day, and the services are priceless which in its life of more than 30 years it has performed in the consolidation and maintenance of Hungarian landed property.



MISS EMMA NÁVAY.

Photo by Strelisky.

Amid unfavourable financial circumstances it could create a value for Hungarian mortgages; afterwards while profiting by every improvement in the money market it fixed a more and more moderate interest for its loans, made the burdens on Hungarian property ever lighter, and acted directly and indirectly by the powerful effect of its example.

The position the Hypothetic Institute fills was shown clearly in the first epoch of its existence. From the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1863 to the end of 1866, that is to say in

three and a half years, it had floated 17.67 million florins in mortgage loans. Since that time it has shown steady advance. At the end of 1894 its mortgage loans were 100.82 million florins in addition to 121.89 million florins for drainage and land improvement. Although this institute renounces all idea of profit and from its debtors exacts only a small interest, one quarter per cent, under the title of management fees, it has in the course of 23 years collected a considerable reserve fund. At the end of 1884 this was more than 9 million florins. This is a great

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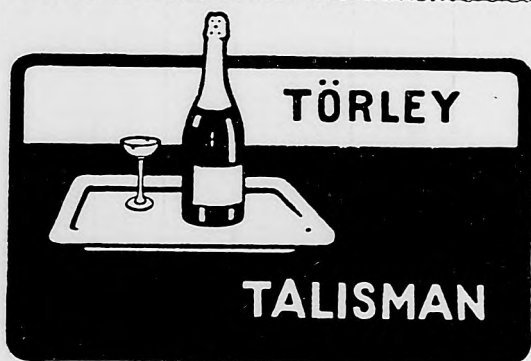


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## Where to Dine?

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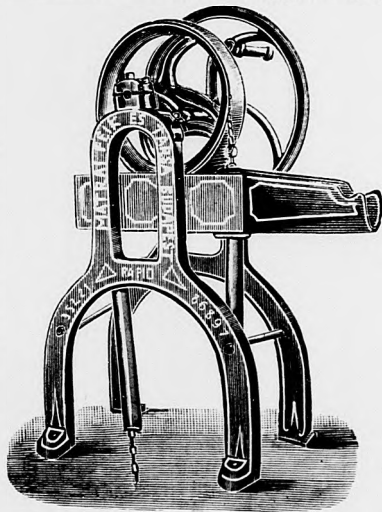


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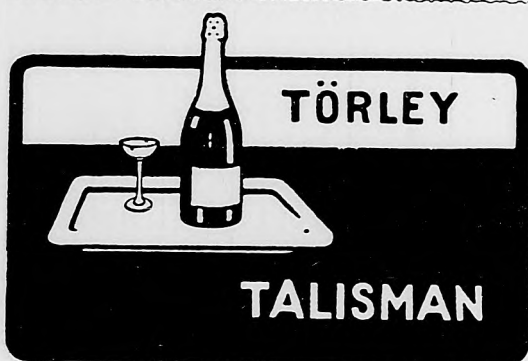


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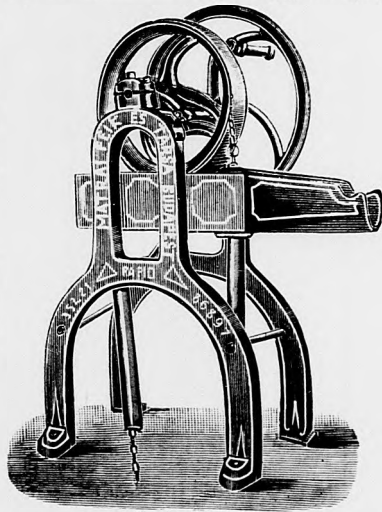
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