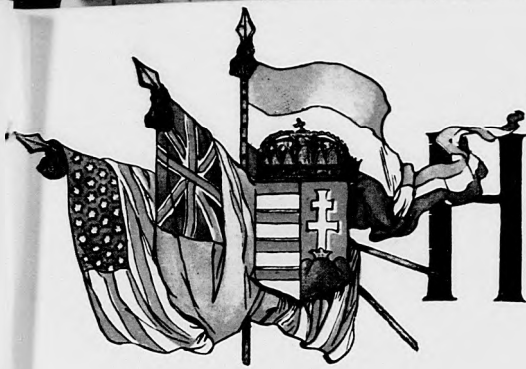


Medical Congress Number.



# HUNGARY

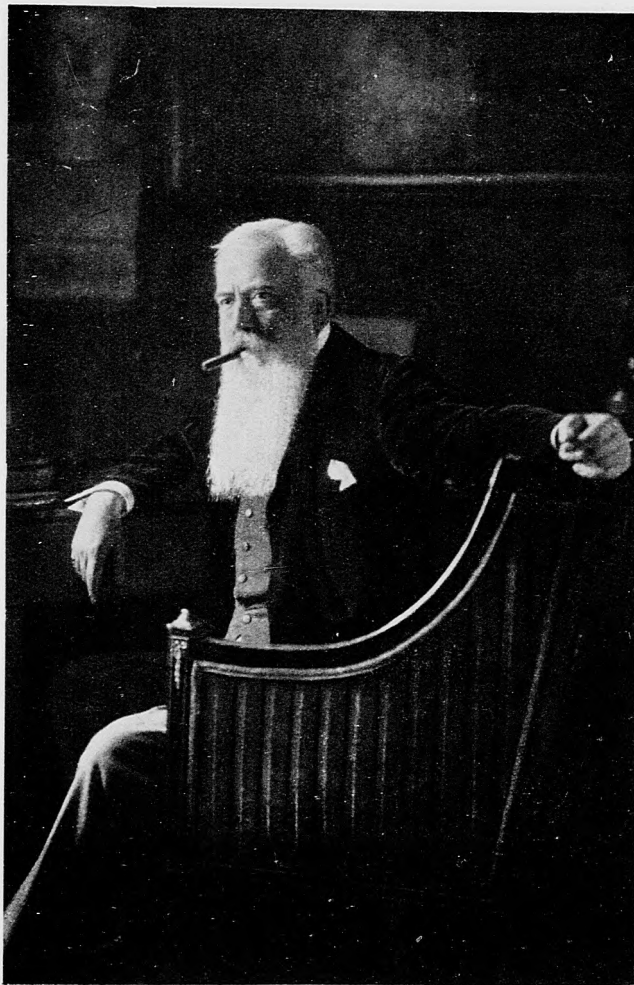
An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.  
Budapest, Wednesday, September 1, 1909.

VOL. VII. No 17.

## Professor Kálmán Müller,

Member of the House of Lords, etc.

THE GENERAL public cannot be expected to comprehend the vast amount of labour involved in bringing to a successful issue an enterprise of such magnitude as the assembling together of several thousands of persons from all parts of the civilised world. Tens of thousands of circulars and pamphlets have been written, printed, and distributed; thousands of letters have been received and answered; the necessary accommodation and entertainment of such a great army of friendly invaders has to be provided for. In all this work Professor Müller has been the genius and guiding spirit — a gigantic task, which only a man of wide experience and broad mental range could adequately undertake. These so necessary qualifications were first demonstrated by Professor Müller in 1894 at the VIII<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held in Budapest, of which he was General-Secretary.



(Photo by Erdélyi.)

Professor KÁLMÁN MÜLLER,

President of the XVI<sup>th</sup> International Medical Congress at Budapest.

and testify to his conspicuous abilities as a physician and as a citizen.

Congratulating the worthy Professor on his present brilliant achievement, we wish him long life and health in the service of his country, which already owes so much to his large-heartedness and public spirit no less than to the splendid intellectual gifts with which Nature has endowed him.

In his professional career he has played many honourable parts since, in 1887, when quite a young man, he was appointed Chief Physician of the Rokus Hospital, the largest and most important in Budapest.

As the author of numerous works on medical science, and as a regular contributor to the «*Orvosi Hetilap*», and other scientific periodicals, he is well known and highly esteemed at home and abroad. He is the happy possessor of a number of dignities, both professional and civic, all of which have been honourably won

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## The XVI<sup>th</sup> International Medical Congress.

TODAY OUR CITIZENS are all agog with interest excited by the presence of some 5000 foreigners in our midst. And these foreigners are no ordinary representatives of their various nations, but some of the finest intellect that civilisation can produce. From Europe, Asia, Africa, and America they come, and East joins West in placing their God-given knowledge at the service of each other and of mankind at large. The wide field covered by medical science will be demonstrated at a series of addresses delivered and discussions thereon in the twenty-one Sections composing the Congress. The programme shows that these scientific addresses, lectures, and papers will be given in English, French, German, and Italian, besides Hungarian; and by the publication of a polyglot daily journal during the whole period of the Congress, provision has been made for each of these highly valuable communications to appear in all the languages mentioned.

A brief sketch of the origin of the great Congress, which has turned the eyes of the world on the Hungarian capital, will not be out of place here.

At the previous Congress, which took place at Lisbon in 1906, it was proposed by Professor Louis de Tóth and carried unanimously, that the next gathering should take place at Budapest.

Immediately this was officially announced the Hungarian Government and the Municipality of the Residence-Capital came forward and placed the necessary material means at the disposal of the promoters of the Congress. Since the autumn of 1906, then, the work of preparation for the important event has been carried on. An Organising Committee was appointed, who drafted the Regulations, and formed the various Executive Committees, organised the Sections, and elected the secretaries and clerks who have during the past two years and a half assisted so zealously in the work. Then there were the National Committees abroad, who have worked so strenuously and loyally with

the Organising Committee at home. It is within the bounds of possibility that, after the deliberations of the present Congress, a *permanent* International Commission will be constituted.

The following are approximately the number of official delegates from the respective countries, but it must be borne in mind that, besides these, a considerable number of medical and scientific gentlemen are visiting the Congress unofficially, with a view to profiting by the proceedings: Great Britain and her Colonies, 172; Germany, 277; United States, 188; Austria, 247; France, 280; Italy, 165; Russia, 210; Spain, 66; Belgium, 46; the Argentine Republic, 35; Portugal, 32;

Japan, 43; Brazil, 22; Egypt, 21; Holland, 33; Switzerland, 29; Turkey, 20; Bulgaria, 17; Greece, 18; Roumania, 10; Denmark, 10; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 9; Cuba, 6; Chili, 4; Serbia, 7; Sweden, 5; Mexico, 3; Norway, 3; Uruguay, 3; Monaco, 2; Hungary, 1267. The Congress is also graced by the presence of 800 ladies to whom the Ladies' Committee, presided over by Madame Árpád Bókay, is endeavouring to give a good time. Their success in this direction may be taken for granted, for as entertainers the Hungarian ladies are unrivalled in the world, while in this case they are led by a lady who combines with unsurpassable grace and tact the further gifts of an accomplished linguist,

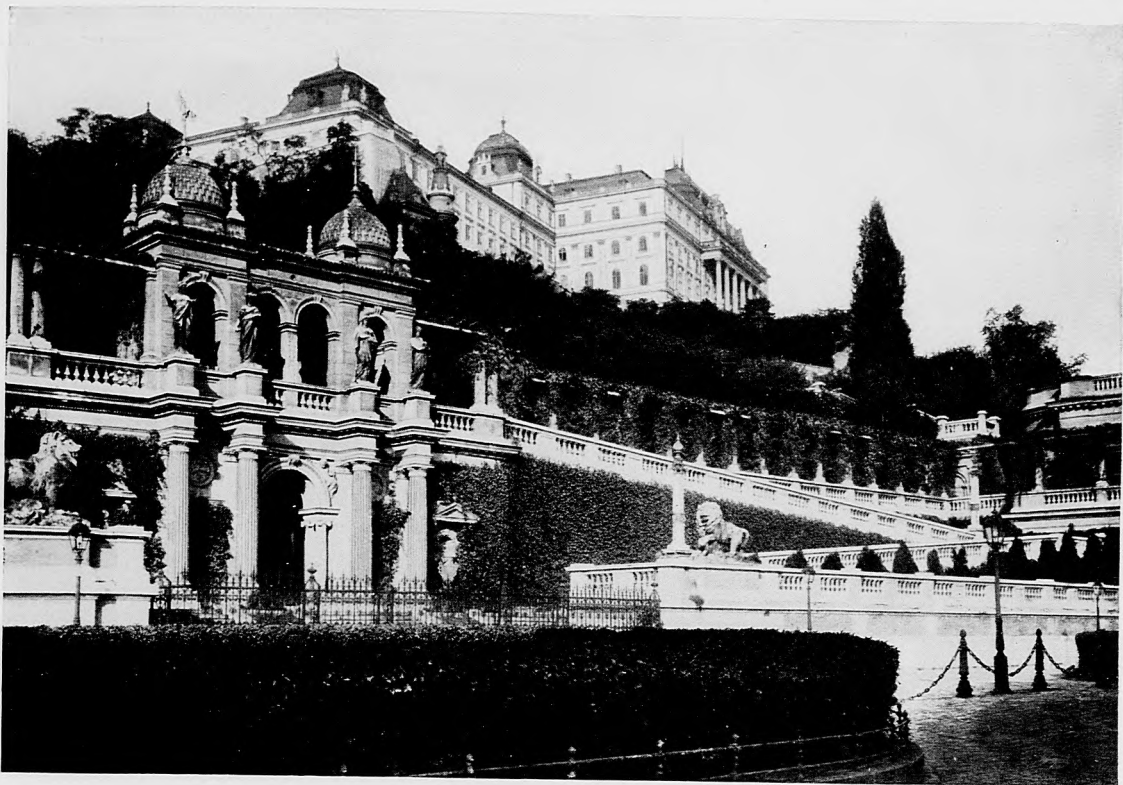
Mdme. Bókay's knowledge of English especially being remarkable.

Lastly, but not least among our distinguished guests, we must not omit to mention the representatives of Governments, Universities, Municipal Authorities, Medical Societies, and a multitude of other institutions who are with us today.

In view of the fact that the *first* International Medical Congress, which took place at Paris forty-two years ago, had 333 French and 589 foreign members, and that the last assembly at Lisbon had 1762, we may justly conclude not only that these International Medical Congresses have lost none of their power of attraction, but even that their vitality is increasing with time. During the last forty years our country has founded numerous hospitals and institutes for the relief of suffering



(Photo by Koller.)  
Madame ÁRPÁD BÓKAY,  
Presidente of the Ladies' Committee of the XVIth International Medical Congress.



Royal Palace, Budapest.

which have furnished ample proof that the Hungarian people are quite capable of assimilating and developing the work of the greater nations of

the West. The lighter side of the Congress has not been neglected. The force of the reference to «*All work and no play*», etc. has been borne well in



Andrassy Monument and Side-entrance to Parliament, Budapest.

mind, with the result that various excursions have been arranged to Hungarian beauty-spots, besides garden-parties, soirées, a Reception at Court by H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, representing His Majesty, concluding with a gala performance at the National Theatre of Imre Madách's famous drama, «Az Ember Tragédiája» («*The Tragedy of Man*»). This great play, which comprises fourteen scenes, is based upon the Biblical story of the Creation and Fall, and in its treatment and language it is reminiscent of Milton's «*Paradise Lost*». We feel sure that all our English and American guests will appreciate and enjoy this beautiful presentation of one of the best works of a celebrated Hungarian dramatist. Though performed in the vernacular, the theme will be readily understood, thanks to the synopsis (in the English language) prepared by the Congress for the occasion, a copy of which will be handed to each English-speaking visitor. Our visitors from other lands may also take their choice of a copy of the synopsis in French, German, or Italian.

The far-reaching importance of this great scientific gathering can hardly be over-estimated. As a factor in International Peace it may be placed scarcely second to the Peace Conference of the Hague. If, there, a *few hundred* gentlemen gather to discuss — and perchance to quarrel over — the problem of International Peace and Disarmament, at our Medical Congresses *thousands* gather amicably to share with each other the knowledge they have acquired of healing, instead of making wounds, and afterwards separate and go home to

preach and practice the brotherhood of man wherever science and civilisation hold sway. As the General Secretary (Dr. Emil de Grósz) so aptly says: «Today, when the struggle of nationalities is raging everywhere, all civilised nations may and ought to unite and take part in scientific labours.»

To compose differences and allay passions, no other science is more favourable or better qualified than Medicine; for in devoting herself entirely to the service of humanity, she proclaims and proves, even on the battlefield, the doctrine of universal brotherhood in suffering and in the effort to relieve and cure it.

The only weapons we are acquainted with are those from the arsenal of Science; the only aim we pursue is the welfare of humanity.»

Medical science knows no frontier limits, and its every exponent may be confidently expected to recognise the solidarity of the human race. In each of the Delegates to the XVI<sup>th</sup> International Medical Congress will be found an active Peace advocate, and we venture to think that the aggregate influence of them all may be as valuable for the future peace of nations as all the Hague Conferences that have yet taken place.

We cannot conclude this article without expressing the firm conviction that this great world-gathering of intellectual men and women will do much to dispel the vast ignorance of Hungarians and their country, which, sedulously fostered by enemies and paid agitators, so largely prevails abroad. Our visitors will be afforded ample oppor-



Liberty Square (Szabadság-tér), Budapest.



The Exchange, Budapest.

tunities of seeing for themselves what manner of people we are. In honouring the auspicious occasion and ourselves by putting our Capital in festive array, we do but thereby testify to our guests our gratitude for the blessings of civilisation and our earnest desire to emulate the highest and best attainments of our brethren and sisters of other lands.

**English Dentist.** Mr. Charles Lyon, eleven years assistant to Professor Dr. Árkövy, is recommended as the only English Dentist in Budapest. Has had considerable experience; undertakes all kinds of dental work; specialist in bridge-work, crowns, etc. Has also had great experience with children's teeth, and is highly recommended to those who have hitherto failed to obtain satisfaction with other dentists. All requiring the services of a Dentist should first visit Mr. Charles Lyon. *Consultation free.* Telephone 115-76. Address: VIII., József-utca 16., Budapest.



### International Approval of Hungarian Child Legislation.

AT PARIS RECENTLY, the *Société Internationale pour l'Étude des Questions d'Assistance* held its Conference, at which twelve nations were represented. An address by Dr. Szana, of Budapest, on the obligatory protection of child-life in Hungary created quite a furore, and a resolution in the following terms was unanimously passed:

«The *Société Internationale pour l'Étude des Questions d'Assistance*, having heard the brilliant discourse of Dr. Szana on the obligatory protection of child-life in Hungary, expresses to the Minister of the Interior, Count Julius Andrassy, its deep interest in the communication and thanks for the same. The results of this generous legislation, and the very novel principles on which it is carried out, will be followed with the attention it deserves by the Representatives of the various Nations present at this session.»

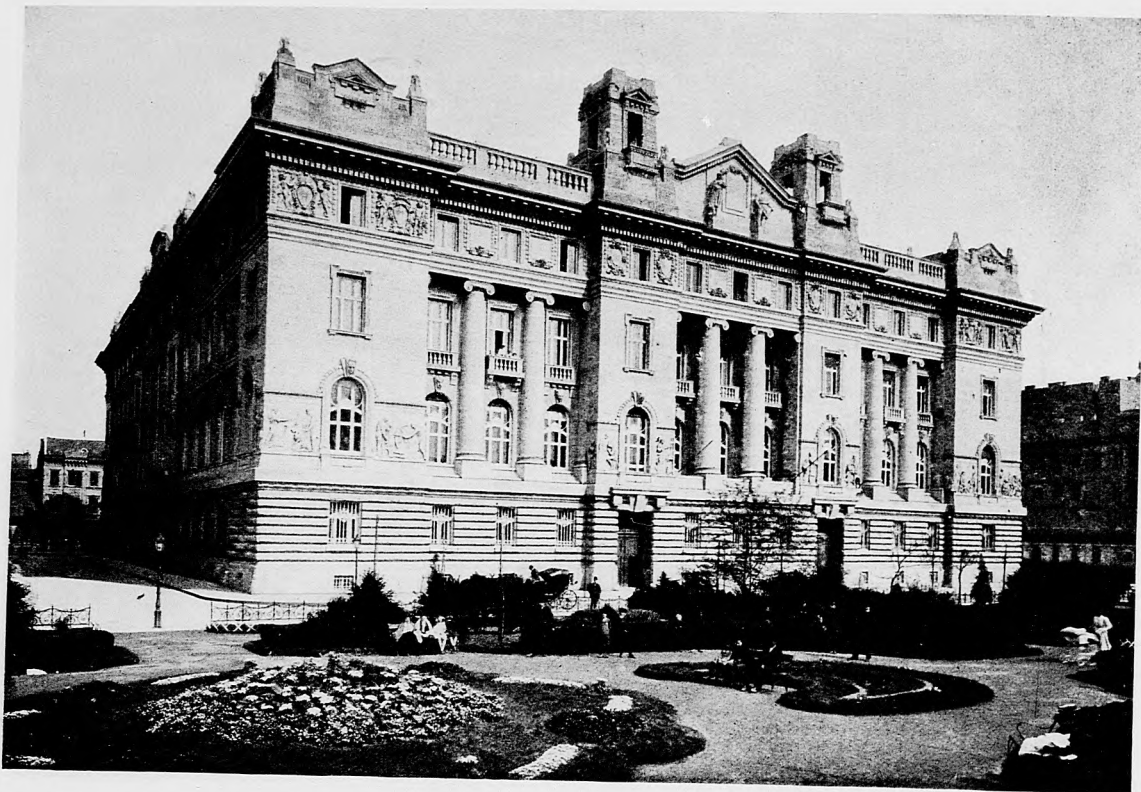
Mr. Charles Richmond Henderson, of Chicago University, United States Commissioner on the International Prison Commission, who was present, has sent a report of the address to the «*American Journal of Sociology.*»



### Budapest and its Baths.

THE FOUNDATIONS of the present Hungarian metropolis date from a period anterior to the Roman Empire, though as a great city it has sprung up only within the last half century; and it was so recently as 1872 that Buda and Pest became united as one municipality under the style of Budapest.

Its situation is so highly favoured by nature that the visitor, if he arrive by steamer, on viewing the stately edifices adorning both sides of the Danube, more than 500 yards wide, with the Royal



Austro-Hungarian Bank, Budapest.

Palace and the now dismantled Citadel crowning the neighbouring heights, cannot fail to be struck with admiration, while to complete the spectacle the Svábhegy and Gellérthegy, dotted with pretty villas, form a stately background to the lovely picture.

Divided into ten districts (divisions similar to the *arrondissements* of Paris), three on the right and seven on the left bank of the river, the IVth District (*Belváros*, or «the City») is the most elegant part and the seat of the best shops, with a magnificent river-frontage.

Six splendid bridges connect the two parts of the city, one of which, the Elizabeth Bridge, crosses the Danube by a single span. A regular service of large and small steamers and electric trams, including the Tube (or «electric underground») supply the needs of local passenger traffic.

The political, scientific, and social centre of the Hungarian Kingdom, Budapest rejoices in a University, an Academy of Science, and the headquarters of a plethora of learned Societies.

Of its eleven hundred streets, most of which are asphalt paved, the *Körúts*, or «Rings», are the principal business thoroughfares. Andrassy-út contains the most imposing buildings, with (at the City Park end) the stately villa-residences of the aristocracy.

Of the public buildings, the Houses of Parliament, in the Gothic style, cost 35,000,000 of crowns. For interior magnificence, abutting on the Danube, they far surpass anything of which Westmin-

ster may boast. Stately corridors, whose ceilings are exquisitely carved and gilded, whose walls are adorned alternately with gigantic mirrors and historical paintings, and whose floors are laid with miles of softest crimson carpet, on which a footfall can scarcely be heard; noble staircases and lofty halls, superbly furnished and decorated with statuary, busts and works of art, as befits the glorious traditions of a great people; not to speak of «The House» itself — the auditorium — in which the weighty affairs of the nation are discussed by her accredited representatives.

The Ministries of Justice, of Commerce, of Agriculture, and of Public Instruction, are all in the immediate neighbourhood; while the Ministries of Finance, of the Interior, and others, are on the Buda side of the river: all majestic edifices, second only in size and exterior beauty to the Houses of Parliament.

Other noteworthy edifices are the Royal Curia (or Law Courts), St. Stephen's Cathedral, the National Museum, the thousand years old St. Matthew's Church, where the early Hungarian Kings were crowned and where some of them sleep their last sleep, the Royal Opera, the gift of His Majesty the King to the nation, and the nine theatres, the Gallery of Fine Arts, the Hospitals, the Exchange, the Austro-Hungarian Bank, and the Railway Stations with their park-like fronts, all of which are well worthy of the finest city in the world; not to mention the beautiful terraces, parks, gardens, avenues, and magnificent squares, fit sites for a

multitude of statues of Hungary's great and worthy sons of the past.

In the neighbourhood of Old-Buda is the interesting «dead city» of Aquincum, with its fine Roman remains, amphitheatre and baths.

Baths in . . .  
. . . Budapest

No city is so rich in hot mineral springs as Budapest, these being as perfect as modern art and science can render them. They were known for centuries to the conquering nations who from time to time settled on the banks of the Danube. Romans and Turks at different periods left their mark in the form of bathing establishments around the springs, some of which today have lost but little of their original beauty, while the healing power of their waters is more widely recognised than ever, their fame having extended to

*«regions Caesar never knew,  
Where his eagles never flew»*

To mention the principal baths, the Artesian, Rudas, and Sáros (*Mud*), belong to the Municipal authorities, who conduct them solely with a view to the benefit of humanity, the low charges excluding the idea of making big profits. The Margaret Island baths are State property, while the Imperial (*Császár*), the Rácz, the Szt. Lukács, and numerous others are run by private enterprise.

The Artesian Bath was originally erected at a cost of over 3,000,000 crowns, and the rebuilding and extension it is now undergoing will cost several millions more. It is situated on the shore of the lake in the beautiful City Park, with grand promenades and superb flower-beds. The hot thermal springs rising from a depth of 3000 feet,

have a temperature of between 160 and 198 degrees F. This exceptionally high temperature and the great curative properties of the waters are acknowledged by high medical authorities to have wonderful effects in cases of muscular rheumatism, gout, ischia, neuralgia, and kindred ailments.

The Rudas Bath is situated on the left side of the Danube, at the foot of the Gellérthegy (Blocksberg). The hot springs gushing from the rocks 300 feet high have a temperature of 110 degrees F. The present establishment was erected by the Turks under the rule of Mustapha Pasha in 1556. The most luxurious is the thermal vapour bath, with its huge cupola supported by eight marble pillars, a veritable master-piece of mediaeval architecture. All kinds of medicated baths are at the choice of visitors. Like the Artesian Bath, the Rudas is being extended and beautified at a cost of several millions of crowns.

The Sáros (or Mud) Bath is also at the foot of the Gellérthegy (Blocksberg). The temperature is 127 degrees F. and its curative properties have been famous for centuries past. To ensure its greater popularity, the Municipality of Budapest is erecting a palatial bathing establishment on the site, which will be equipped with all the latest hygienic appliances. The efficacy of the waters is especially shown in cases of rheumatism, ischia, scrofula, and women's diseases.

Margaret Island lies in the centre of the Danube, and rejoices in umbrageous woodlands, smiling rose-hedges, beautiful flower-beds, and a murmuring waterfall, refreshing to the eye and



Head Offices of the Adria Steam Navigation Co., Budapest.

soothing to the nerves. In the midst of this Eden are luxuriously furnished medicinal baths and several up-to-date hotels. The Sulphur baths, with a temperature of 95 to 125 degrees F. are connected with mud baths, which have best results in cases of gout, lumbago, rheumatism, and diseases of the spine.

In the restaurants, which are frequented by the best class of Hungarian society and many foreign visitors, band concerts take place every evening, and certain parts of the ground are specially reserved for sports — lawn-tennis, football, croquet, and bowls being the favourites.

It may be said in conclusion that Budapest is

a description of this fine Institution may be of use as showing how a museum may be decidedly helpful as well as interesting to an agricultural country when it is put to a proper and intelligent use.

There are many who look upon a museum merely as a dry-as-dust repository of old curiosities, such as old chairs and tables, stuffed birds, impaled insects, ancient fossils (possibly living human fossils also!), old rock specimens, antique armour, plaster casts, and a sort of glorified «Old Curiosity Shop»; something at all events which no self-respecting farmer would waste time in visiting. Yet the Hungarians apparently do not view their



Head Offices of the Gresham Life Insurance Society, Budapest.

in many respects as fine as Paris, with an ideally beautiful position on a great waterway and other natural attractions of which the French capital cannot boast.



### An Englishman's Impressions of the Agricultural Museum, Budapest.

By Andrew .  
.. Steedman

IN A PREVIOUS ARTICLE reference was made to the important part played by the Royal Hungarian Agricultural Museum at Budapest in regard to the daily collection of particulars as to the state of the rivers in the country, and the issue of instructions to farmers and others what to do in case of threatened floods and possible disaster. Hence

magnificent Agricultural Museum in such a light, for an annual attendance of considerably over 20,000 visitors shows that the Institution is a living force in the country and that its work is appreciated and utilised by the Hungarian farmers. No one, indeed, who would take a tour round the great range of buildings could come away without being impressed by the importance of the work which is carried on so successfully within its walls. It is indeed, so to speak, a mirror in which one can see at a glance the reflection of Agricultural Hungary as a whole, and from which may be flashed rays of agricultural knowledge throughout the whole country. Used rightly (and the Hungarians put theirs to a good use) such a museum may be of very great benefit to the country.

The present beautiful building was erected in

1896 and was rebuilt in 1907. Its cost was 2 millions of crowns (koronas) or about £100,000 (Would England spend even the half of this sum on a purely agricultural museum?), and it contains about thirty different sections. It is open free to the public on every week-day from 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. and on Saturdays from 3 to 7 p. m. all the year round. It is claimed for this Museum that there is nothing to equal it in Europe; certainly we have never seen anything in the British Isles to approach it, when it is considered that agriculture alone is represented.

Let us see what is to be seen in this building, and in what way the Institution may benefit the

be seen models of the ancient shepherd life of the country and a comparison shows the improvement reached in the present day. Here also are records of almost a score of model farms, five or six agricultural colleges, a similar number of forestry schools, an agricultural university, schools for wine growers, horticulturists and even agricultural labourers. Here they are grouped, their individual and collective working may be compared at a glance, and to them may be sent from the museum at instant notice samples or specimens for educational purposes.

The section for Hydrotechnique or drainage has already been referred to, and it will be sufficient



On the Corso, Budapest.

country. Here are a number of cases in which are to be seen models, made carefully to scale, of the British and Irish thoroughbred stallions which are used at Kiszér to improve the Hungarian horses. They are not all British or Irish, however, for we observe a model of one horse (named after his native village) Kiszér, which had the honour of winning the Derby — indeed he was never beaten — and he was Hungarian bred. Here also are models of Arab and also of half-bred stallions. Close by are seen models of the various breeds of cattle — draught, milk and meat — which are used in the country. These constitute a permanent record, better than photographs, of the cattle kept at all periods in the history of the country. Similar models are to be seen of sheep, poultry and other farm animals. In an adjoining room are to

point out that by means of models of rivers and their shoals before and after treatment, and raised maps on which are delineated sandy and low-lying soils, rainfall, forests, water-sheds, etc., every phase of the country may be seen at a glance. In another room are to be seen models of the anatomy and life-history of the honey bee, its friends and enemies and the flowers which give the best yield of honey; in still another room one sees every phase of the silk industry from the egg of the silk-worm to the methods and appliances for silk-weaving. Anon we pass through the Meteorological section, to which is telegraphed each day from outlying stations the state of the weather, proportion of cloud and sunshine, etc. In another room are seen models of sugar factories and of flour mills, and in cases are collected models of

threshing-machines, self-reapers and binders, all other agricultural implements, and all of them made in the country itself.

In the dairy section records are kept of the different creameries and dairy societies, and anyone interested in dairy work can see at once the various appliances requisite for milk, butter and cream testing and manufacture, thus being saved the trouble of consulting various catalogues, and perhaps not even then getting just what he wants. There is a section devoted to the testing of agricultural implements also; and in one room, devoted wholly to wheat, the results of exhaustive tests on the «strength» of various wheats are



St. Stephen's Monument, Budapest.

shown. It is stated that Hungarian wheat is the «strongest» (for bread-making) known, and year by year the wheat grown in each district is sampled, analysed and recorded, so that Hungarian wheat growers know exactly what they are sowing. So does this Museum assist the farmers of Hungary. They state that their wheat production is almost double that of Canada, 150 million bushels, as against 90,000,000 from Canada, being produced annually.

Even the section devoted to Game is not forgotten; everything is complete, and the visitor, on observing the completeness of every detail, must envy the country whose Government attends so assiduously to the farmer's instruction and advancement.

In Hungary this Museum gives first place

to Agriculture, but where necessary it offers parallel results obtained under similar conditions from abroad. The authorities endeavour to attain their object by the exhibition and supplementing of collections of articles by arranging temporary exhibitions, lectures, instruction in studies made at home and abroad, the issue of scientific publications, the exhibition of machines, and exchange of information at all times with similar institutions. In addition, the addresses of producers, growers, and merchants in various countries are obtained and are open for public inspection, with price lists, tariffs, customs duties, etc. The importance of such information to farmers and those interested in agriculture can hardly be overestimated.

**Gifts and Souvenirs.** *Marton Alajos & Son's* Establishment (*Váci-utca 10.*) is recommended as the *best shop in Budapest* for vases, bronzes, marbles, works of art, leather goods, useful and ornamental articles, and souvenirs generally.



### The Hungarian.

LIVING AMONG Hungarians for several years, after having visited most European countries I can say that I have met no people who presented such an interesting study as the Magyars. They continually show the visitor some new characteristic feature, and always appear to have something more than that which is visible at first sight, but is only revealed as the acquaintance develops. Neither are these traits of character assumed for the moment but constitute part of their real personality with a tendency to improvement. There is an old folk in England who show similar traits in some respects but by no means so extensively as the Hungarians. I speak of the Cornish, who are noted for their hospitality and friendliness, but are really eclipsed by the Magyars in point of variety of interest.

By M. A. M.

Speaking physically they are a very fine race, well built, stalwart and with a good constitution; possessing great strength. Being Nomads probably accounts for their hardiness, but western culture is greatly affecting them; preventing them leading such a life as their great forefathers led and also showing its influence on the death rate. Scarcely anything affects the death rate so much as culture. The introduction of new modes of living does its deadly work and never tends to keep down the death roll but rather sends it up. In England before so many patent medicines and infant foods were introduced, when the sickly child usually died, thus preventing the transmission of its weakness to future generations, the death rate was lower than at present. The delicate sickly child now is being kept alive by every



Andrassy-ut, Budapest.

thing contrary to nature; and so it is with the Magyars. Some of the finest old men I ever met were in the north of Hungary with iron constitutions, living entirely on natural productions, work-

ing from sunrise to sunset with ages running into the eighties, doctors and patients unknown.

Ladies! they deserve most special mention as a race unequalled in Europe. Their figures are most



Royal Opera House, Budapest.



Agricultural Museum (Renaissance Wing), Budapest.

perfect and quite a contrast to some of our English gentle sex. Interesting to our English readers may be the fact, that most of the ladies of Hungary do not try to improve on nature by deform-

ing themselves by the use of that dreadful corset, but are quite content to retain the form which nature so kindly gave them — and well they may; they can even be very proud of their figures for



Agricultural Museum (Gothic Wing), Budapest.

I am sure they must call forth the admiration of every visitor. Before I came to Hungary I always liked the gentler sex, but the Magyar ladies have greatly increased my regards. I could write very much regarding them but I fear I should only arouse a feeling in them, by no means becoming to any lady — conceit.

Now let us return to the mental abilities of the Magyar. Here is where they score over all other Europeans and possess gifts found in no other nation, i. e. so widespread. When I say mental abilities I refer to the higher gifts of Art. Here we find them perfectly at home and in their native element.

Regarding music, they are born musicians, it is

presence until I accosted him. I promised him to replace the string of his violin on the following day and nothing could have exceeded the gratitude shown by that poor boy.

Of the musicians Hungary has produced the world well knows and London has also seen one or two of its masters both old and young and little remains for me to write.

As artists with the brush they are also wonders, and a visit to the public Coffee-houses will show to what extent it is carried. If you wish your portrait drawn while you enjoy your «fekte kávé» the Magyar is at your service, and if you desire a picture for your drawing-room he is also there. Anyone will oblige you. Their masters are numer-



The New Artesian Baths, Budapest.

their second nature, they are real masters of the art, whether the educated or the ignorant, the rich or the poor, nearly everyone possesses this talent. Although the violin is their favourite instrument it is a matter of indifference whether it be a rude whistle, hand-made from a tree near by, while watching their flocks, they can produce the same sweet strains which touch the feelings of a heart of stone.

A little incident comes into my mind which interested me a few weeks ago. As I was on my way to my humble abode a selection from Tannhäuser fell on my ear coming from a gentleman's residence. Being a favourite piece of mine I stopped for a few minutes, but was surprised to see a little urchin crouched among the trees in the garden with a broken violin which was relieved of two of its strings, joining with such perfect harmony in the concert, evidently lost in the music and taking absolutely no notice whatever of my

ous and their name is legion. Every day you can see traces of their artistic tastes, their cities display no mean view, their every movement is filled with art and they are art themselves. The capital is one of the finest displays of art and taste which can be found in Europe. Architecture is the most up-to-date and original, scarcely an unsightly building is to be found and shows great advance on Western lands.

Socially they are some of the best I have ever met and their friendship is to be valued and easily acquired; their hospitality leaves nothing to be desired and further comments on them are unnecessary, as the reports of their entertaining visitors have appeared often enough in «Hungary» to convince our readers.

They possess many other points of interest but space does not permit my writing more at present but with the editor's kind permission, I will take the subject up again in one of our later issues.



The New Rudas Baths, Budapest.

## ❧ New-York Notes ❧

New-York, August, 1909.

### «The Gay Hussars.»

(A New Military Operetta, in Three Acts. Book by Carl von Bakonyi and Robert Bodansky. Score by Emerich Kálmán. English Lyrics by Grant Stewart. English adaptation by Maurice Brown Kirby. Staged under the direction of George Marion.)

By Eugene  
Lucas

CHARMING MUSIC, sweet melodies, a splendid staging, a clever book. That's «*The Gay Hussars*» (Tatárjárás) the Hungarian play by the above mentioned authors, as it is given by Henry W. Savage's company in the «*Knickerbocker Theatre*» in New-York. The papers did not like it very much and they differed in their opinions as to its merit. But the theatre-goers of good taste like the show and despite the almost unbearable heat, pack the theatre to its full capacity.

Mr. Henry W. Savage deserves every credit for patronising the products of Hungarian authors. But we do not like the way he does this creditable and good work. As a rule, if he catches a «good fish» in Hungary, he is ready to rather stick to its German adaptation and christen it a «*Viennese Operetta*» or «*Viennese Success*» etc., staging it under this sub-headline in this country.

We Hungarians strive to do all things, political, literary, and in the spheres of art, — so that our independence is conspicuously shown. Now, here is a man — Mr. Savage — who has in his hands the control of the greatest theatres of the United States. He has good eyes, and good ears. He sees and hears that there is a nation, Hungary, whose authors do something new in the path of theatrical

business. He appreciates that fully. He enters into business relations with the owners of the show. But, — then Hungary is immediately wiped off the map for him, and all the shows are marked «*Viennese*» or «*Made in Vienna.*»

«*The Gay Hussars*» is a good show. Mr. Savage produced it excellently: the show is sparkling with the Hungarian spirit, the Hussar uniforms are correct and picturesque, the ladies wear gowns and hats that are masterpieces of the latest Parisian fashion. There is a genuine Gipsy Band in the Ball scene and a «*Csárdás*» (which by the way is rather a Russian dance than a real «*csárdás*») and still 90 out of 100 theatre-goers — I bet my bottom dollar — consider it a Viennese operetta, and all the credit goes again to Austria, although Mr. Savage could with the same effort make it a Hungarian success.

The important characters of the cast are:

Field-Marshal Baron von Lahoney	WILLIAM E. BONNEY
Baroness Treszka, his daughter	FLORENCE REID
Baroness Risa von Marbach	ANNA BUSSERT
Captain von Emmerich, of the 14th Hussars	ALONZO PRICE
Captain von Lorenty, of the 14th Hussars	EDWIN WILSON
Lieutenant von Elekes, of the 14th Hussars	ROBERT YOUNG
Volunteer Cadet Marosi, of the 14th Hussars	MURIEL TERRY
Sub-Lieut. Wallerstein, of the Reserve Militia	BOBBY NORTH
Sergeant Turi, of the Re- serve Militia	FRANK RUSSELL

*Herr Starke*, Steward of  
Baroness Risa's estate ... W. H. DENNY  
*Lajos*, a retainer of the  
estate ... FRANK MONTGOMERY

We like *Bobby North* in the cast of Wallerstein (his «*My Friend Lebel*» is capital) he keeps the audience in continuous laughter. *Muriel Terry* as Volunteer Cadet Marosi is a little devil; she sings «*The Gay Hussars*» and «*Please Give Me a Kiss*» with perfect charm. (A lady in the seat next to mine, said she was «cute.») *Frank Montgomery* as Lajos was very characteristic in his make up and play. But of course he must part with his Prussian pipe. An old Hungarian servant never smokes from a German ton-pipe. I cannot praise *Anna Bussert*, who played Baroness Risa von Marbach. She did not know what to do with her part. *Florence Reid* as Baroness Treszka was as fresh and fragrant as the lily of the valley. Her song «*Oh You Bold, Bad Man*» was a tonic. *Edwin Wilson* as Captain von Lorenty failed to please.

Mr. Gus. Salzer's special orchestra proved to be well conducted. Still, they did not succeed in making the beautiful music piece «*Oh, Silver Moon!*» the big hit it should have made. The «*Czigány*» orchestra in the ball-room scene recalled sweet memories in our heart.

The stage of the «*Knickerbocker*» is not large enough for this production. I presume Mr. Savage knows that too, for on the 31st of August the production of Leo Fall's successful musical comedy, «*The Dollar Princess*» will be presented there.

It is interesting to note what explanatory notes Mr. Savage has to offer to the American public, who as a matter of course, does not know much about the military spirit that is behind the plot of «*The Gay Hussars*».

«The Austro-Hungarian Empire maintains an

immense standing army, and a great force of reserves by compelling every adult civilian to serve for a short period.

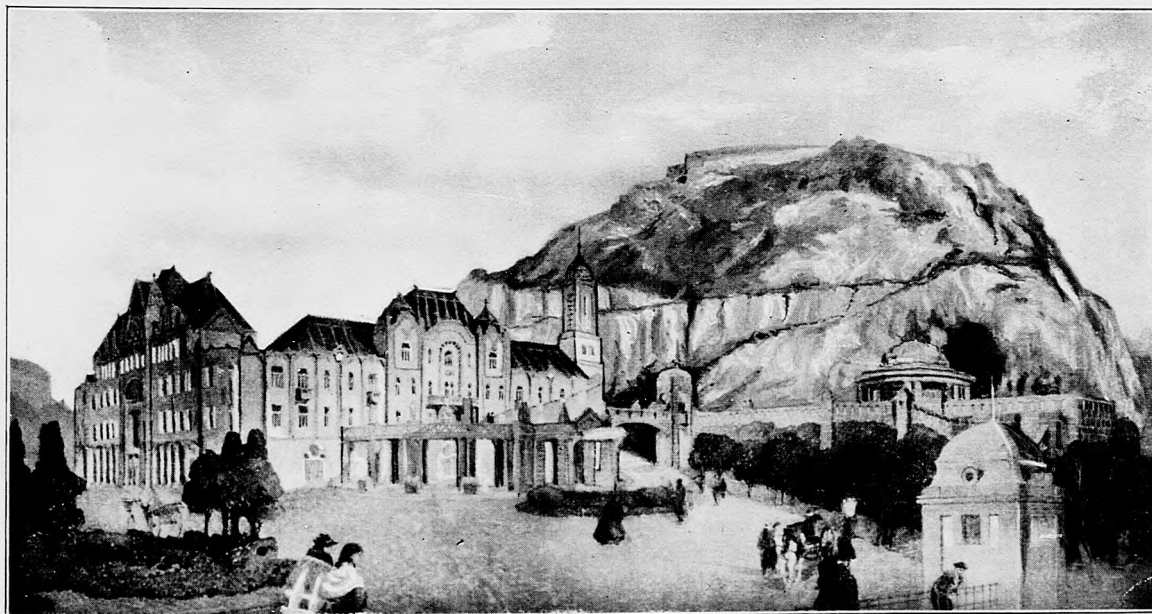
Every year during the autumn months a great sham battle is fought. Native Americans cannot realize the seriousness and importance which attach to these make-believe conflicts. Excepting the use of blank cartridges the autumn maneuvers are as important to the Royal and Imperial Army as is real warfare, and disobedience of commands or tactical errors are punished with the same severity that would mark the sentence of a guilty soldier were the Fatherland in a death grip with foreign foes.

There is also a keen demarcation of caste which is difficult for Americans to conceive, separating many regiments of the Royal and Imperial Army. The reserve militia is composed generally of the lower classes, conscripted from their working benches to lead a soldier's life for one month during the autumn maneuvers. They know little and care less about military service, as their enforced absence from work entails a loss of time and money.

In the regular army, however, there are a number of crack regiments, exclusively composed of young aristocrats who are born and bred, and live, breathe, and die in a military atmosphere. They are the uniformed dandies of the Empire, whom one may see in Vienna or Budapest, fighting and flirting, drinking and dancing. Unless he bears a title none may enter the ultra-exclusive regiments. Even among the young volunteer cadets are many barons and princes. With these high-spirited, royally bred soldiers the word of honor is considered even more binding than a sworn statement.

★

*Mme. Mariska Aldrich*, the Hungarian contralto, who was in contract with Mr. Kammerstein's Man-



The New Sáros Baths, Budapest.

hattan Opera last season, has joined the *Metropolitan Opera* forces this year. She appeared last year, after a successful debut in «Les Huguenots», «Cavalleria Rusticana», «Contes d'Hoffman». Her repertoire includes «Herodiade», «Il Trovatore», «Aida» and «La Prophete.»

★

The «*New-York Public Library*» compiled a special list of books presented to the Library by the Government of Hungary through *Count Albert Apponyi*, Minister of Religion and Public Instruction. These books — according to the data of the catalogue — 1060 in number, form a part of the collection at the Hamilton Fish Park Branch except 296 volumes that have been placed in the Astor Branch. 1190 other volumes in Hungarian are on the shelves of the «Tompkins Square Branch.»

veyed by special messenger from Marienbad to Ischl. The terms of the Royal epistle, and His Majesty's reply, are such as to leave no doubt with regard to the friendly relations at present existing between the two sovereigns.

#### Royal Birthday Dinner.

Dr. Wekerle, the Premier, made His Majesty's birthday the occasion of a dinner at his official residence. There was a brilliant assembly of statesmen and politicians, as well as of representatives of the various public services, some of whom, being in the country, came to town specially for the purpose.

#### St. Stephen's Day.

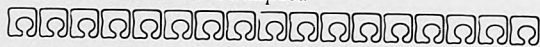
The festival of the First King of Hungary was observed on the 20<sup>th</sup> inst. with the customary pomp and brilliance. The procession of St. Ste-



The Baths on the Margaret Island, Budapest.

The «*Library of Congress*» in Washington ordered recently *two thousand* volumes of *Hungarian* books for the use of the Library.

*Hungarian Antiquities and Souvenirs*: Sig. Réthi IV., Városház-u. 1. Budapest.



#### Topical Notes

IN CONSEQUENCE of the inauguration of the Medical Congress in Budapest, our present number, though proper to September 1<sup>st</sup> appears on the 28<sup>th</sup> August.

#### The King's Birthday.

His Majesty Francis Joseph attained the 79<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth on the 18<sup>th</sup> inst. when the customary rejoicings took place throughout his dominions. Among the congratulations received on the occasion was a warm letter from King Edward accompanied by a bronze bust of himself, con-

phen's hand was, as usual, an event which held the interest of immense crowds from the early hours until about 9—30 a. m. when it was over and the military guard of honour withdrawn. From the spectacular point of view it was all that could be desired, the dazzling sunlight glancing from the polished armour and arms, the splendour of the numerous uniforms, gala costumes, and ecclesiastical robes, the prevalence of banners and bunting wherever the eye turned, making up a very striking scene.

#### Darányi's Country.

Such might the Tátra appropriately be called, in view of the interest lavished upon it by the Minister of Agriculture, who is now making a sojourn in this favourite spot. Everywhere in this beautiful district Dr. Darányi's hand may be seen. At Fenyőháza, Tátrafüred, and Matlárháza his great zeal is manifest in the improvements of the past twelve months; while the grand Palace Hotel at Lomnicz is another testimony to his love for the place. No wonder there

is such an influx of foreigners this year, especially as the weather has been so invariably fine and in contrast to the great heat experienced in other health resorts.

#### At Marienbad.

The undermentioned Hungarians are at present staying at the Hotel Carlton in Marienbad: Count and Countess Elemér Lónyay, Count John Zichy, M. P., Count Antal and Countess Charlotte Zichy, Countess Pálffy-Károlyi and Countess Juliet Pálffy, Count Nicolas Bánffy, Dr. and Mdme. Aurel Dobay, and Miss Charlotte de Beck.

#### The French Consul-General at Budapest.

The Vicomte de Fontenay, Consul-General of France at Budapest, who has just returned from annual leave, has been appointed to represent the French Government at the XVI<sup>th</sup> International Medical Congress.

#### A gifted Hungarian Postal Official.

An apparatus to enable travellers on a moving train to telephone to their friends has been invented by Kálmán Végman a Hungarian Postal official of Szeged. Arrangements are now being made to bring this useful invention into public use.

#### New Hungarian Member of the International Institute of Statistics.

The newly concluded International Statistics Congress at Paris will have an interest for Hungarians in that a compatriot, Dr. Frederick Fellner, has been elected a member. Dr. Fellner obtained 50 votes, being next below the celebrated American financial statistician Adams, who received 52 votes. At the meeting, which was presided over by M. Yves Guyot, Dr. Fellner delivered an interesting address on the financial position of Hungary. A lively debate ensued.

#### National Wine-merchants' Congress at Versecz.

The various agricultural societies of Versecz have united forces to arrange a Congress, in connection with an Exhibition, on the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> September. In doing so they hope to promote the wine industry of the district, which is somewhat backward, and to find a market abroad for their produce.

#### Budapest in Pictures.

In connection with the visit of the Congressists the Municipality has authorised the publication by the firm of Hornyánszky (Imperial and Royal Court Printers) of a beautiful Album of Views (165) of Budapest. This tastefully got up volume is prefaced by a descriptive article on Budapest in four languages (including English). It is intended as a souvenir gift from the Municipality to the

Members of the XVI<sup>th</sup> International Medical Congress — a gift which, we think, will be highly valued.

#### Glee Union Anniversary at Kecskemét.

The fifty years Jubilee of the Kecskemét Glee Union was celebrated from the 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> inst. under the presidency of Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Burgomaster of Budapest, President of the united Glee Unions of Hungary. Count Géza Zichy, who is a musical composer of no mean fame, is Honorary President. The prize-winners were as follows: 1<sup>st</sup> Prize, Kassa «*Friends of Music*»; 2<sup>nd</sup> Prize, Budapest Glee Union; 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize, Temesvár Choral Society. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Prize, a highly valuable silver cup was offered by Messrs. Jos. Törley & Co., Champagne Mfrs. of Budafok.

#### Garden Party at Messrs. Törley & Co.

Messrs Joseph Törley & Co., Champagne Manufacturers of Budafok, have invited the members of the XVI<sup>th</sup> International Medical Congress to a garden-party on Wednesday, 1<sup>st</sup> September at 3 p. m. The guests will be conveyed by special steamer from Petőfi-tér, a military band accompanying the boat. A Gipsy band is also engaged for the fetes on shore, which it is anticipated will be well worthy of both hosts and guests.

#### St. Stephen's Cup.

The St. Stephen's Cup Race on the 20<sup>th</sup> inst. was won by the horse *Rouquin* of Count Elemér Batthyányi. The Budapest summer race-meeting commenced on the 14<sup>th</sup> inst. and will continue until the 5<sup>th</sup> September.

#### Szemere and Racing.

The well-known sportsman Nicolas Szemere has published an interesting pamphlet entitled «*Magyar Versenyügy és a Főváros*», to which we shall make further reference in our next issue.

#### Calumny again!

The «*Országos Magyar Szövetség*» (National Hungarian Alliance) has replied in pamphlet form to the charges of oppression brought against the Hungarian Nation by the Roumanian Nationalist leaders in a memorial, of which a copy has been sent to each member of the International Medical Congress at present in session here. As an article on the subject is being prepared for our next issue, we content ourselves now by merely stating that the sentence passed upon Mrs. Vlad (referred to in the Roumanian memorial) was for a flagrant breach of the law. We beg our readers to suspend judgment until the appearance of our article on September 15<sup>th</sup>.

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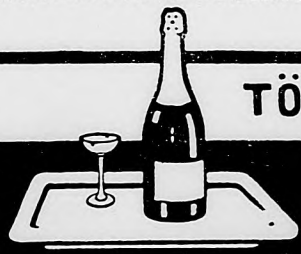
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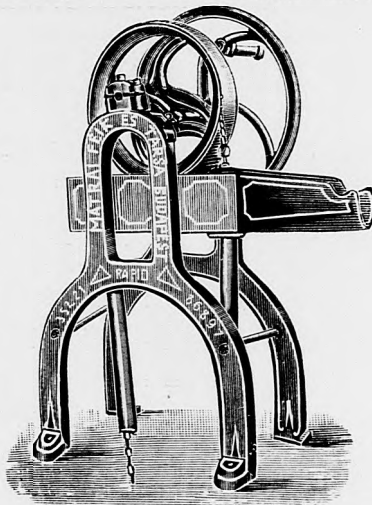
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