

HUNGARY

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

VOL. VII. NO 23.

Hungary and Its People.

Money and Credit.

Ezeréves . . .
 . . . Magyar-
 ország

THE shares and funded deposits of the associations amounted to 4.12 million crowns, the reserve 268,000 crowns. Our institutes draw most outside capital in the form of deposits, which is with us so favourite a form that even large banks take deposits. At the end of 1866 the condition of the deposits in all our money institutes was 126.40 million crowns. In 1894 with the exception of the post-office department 672.03, besides 32.54 million crowns in the Croatian - Slavonian institutes. This is a welcome sign of the formation of capital which the crisis of 1873 could delay but not check. The number of the savings-books and the average sum on each book according to the character of each institute is stated in the following table:

	Number of Deposit Books	Average in each book
In Banks	136,903	1784 crowns
In Savings-Banks	671,423	1540 "
In Associations	68,284	961 "
Total	876,610	1532 crowns.

The average figures of the deposits prove that there are not only small deposits.



Photo by Strelisky.

A Society Marriage:

COUNT FELIX HARBURAL-CHAMARÈ — Countess IRMA KARÁTSONYI.

From the total numbers of the savings - bank books 635,357, that is 72.47 per cent. fall among the deposits under 1000 crowns. We have not sufficient data to judge what part of the total deposits these represent. By striking an average in the individual categories 190 million crowns belong to deposits under 1000 crowns i. e. scarcely more than 14 per cent. of the total deposits. Of deposits from 500 to 1000 crowns there are about 76 million crowns i. e. 11 per cent. so that almost 71 per cent. of the deposits are over 1000 crowns.

The Hungarian money institutes, besides savings, receive deposits on current accounts, bonds and cheque accounts, but the quantity of these in 1894 amounted only to 188.74 million crowns. Along with these the total deposits were 1532.80 million crowns.

The other source from which our money institutes draw the capitals running through the channels of credit consists in the issue of mortgages and communal obligations. The first serve to

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satisfy land credit while the latter give the necessary financial means to found the work of parishes and of companies of general utility.

(To be continued.)



A Brief Sketch of the Hungarian Constitution and of the Relations between Austria and Hungary.

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,

Minister for Religion and Public Instruction.

The prescribed age for an elector is 20 years. (In Austria it is 24 years.) The quit-rent is fixed by different procedures, according as it is the question of landed property, capital, industry, or occupation. For the different classes of electors it may be brought up to a revenue of 105 florins (£ 8·15s·0d) and to a direct tax of 10 florins (£ 0·16s·0d). In towns those are dispensed from quit-rent who possess for themselves only a house containing at least three habitations, if it be exempt from imposts; artisans who have an assistant or worker; and throughout the Kingdom those who possess ancient privileges, whose number is constantly decreasing.

The category of capacities, which affords scope for the representation of *intelligence* by the side of that of *wealth*, is very extensive and nearly 30,000 electors benefit thereby. It comprises the members of the academies, the lower clergy, professors, doctors, physicians, chemists, lawyers, engineers, and school-masters. On the other hand, officers and soldiers on active service, customs' employes and the police have no vote.

The assessment of the electoral districts is very unequal.

The electoral powers belong to the Central Electoral Committee established in each town or *comitat* for all the electoral districts subordinate thereto. The Committee is elected by the municipal council of the towns or by the general council of the *comitat*. It counts at least a dozen members, whose number may be augmented according to the size of the election districts.

The burgess lists are drawn up by three of the members elected by the Central Electoral Committee; appeal may be made — in order to register a forgotten elector, or to strike off an illegal registration — in the first instance to this Central Committee, in the second instance to the Royal High Court.

(To be continued.)

Louis Kossuth.

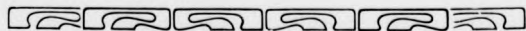
THE 25th November was observed with general mourning throughout Hungary, being the occasion of the solemn transfer of the ashes of the great patriot, Kossuth, from his temporary resting-place since 1894 to the splendid memorial mausoleum erected by public subscription at a cost (including an equestrian statue) of considerably over one million crowns. Here now rest also the hero's wife, daughter, and sister.

The gathering round the stately pile in the Kerepesi Cemetery was immense and included representatives of the Cabinet, both Houses of Parliament, the Military, and public services generally, the guard of honour from the crypt to the mausoleum being supplied by sixty members of Parliament in the gorgeously picturesque Hungarian gala costume with drawn swords.

All the surviving members of the Kossuth family were present, including His Excellency Francis Kossuth, Minister of Commerce, and Louis Theodore Kossuth, of Milan (sons of the Dictator). The city of Turin, where the great patriot spent his last years, was also represented by its Mayor and three members of the Municipal Council.

Innumerable floral tokens from Government departments, from the Parliament, from civic bodies, from patriotic and other societies, and from private individuals testified to the undying affection of the Hungarian nation and people for their great patriot.

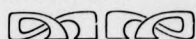
Lives there a Hungarian with a soul so dead as to have forgotten what his country owes to Louis Kossuth? He found the nation in chains and he sacrificed ease, wealth, liberty, that it might be free. For his country's cause he chose rather to eat the bitter bread of poverty and exile, than to fawn on and truckle to the enemies of his people. All he gave but his life, and that even he would not have withheld, could its sacrifice have wrought the deliverance for which he toiled. Today the torch of Freedom lights the way to national development, which the shackles of captivity now no longer hinder. Louis Kossuth being dead yet speaketh, and his spirit, that roused the old Hungarian lion to shake himself free of his net, still speaks to us, calling us to love our native land and to live worthily of our noble traditions. This is the important lesson we may learn from the life and death of Louis Kossuth.



Fashionable wedding.

ON THE 22nd ult. the University Church was the scene of the marriage of Count Felix Harbuval-Chamaré with Countess Irma Karátsonyi, daughter of Count Aladár Karátsonyi and his late wife Margaret Elek. The ceremony was performed by Dr. John Csernoch, Bishop of Csanád, Dr. Julius Walter, titular bishop, and Canon Francis Robitsek

assisting. Count Géza Zichy and Count Eugene Karátsonyi acted as the bride-groom's supporters, while the bridesmaids were Countesses Mancini and Gabrielle, sisters of the bride, and also Countesses Maritta Széchenyi, Maritta Keglevich, Elsa Bissingen, and Ili Csáky. The wedding-breakfast, provided at the mansion of Count Eugene Karátsonyi in the Krisztinaváros suburb of Budapest, was attended by all the elite of the capital. We need hardly add that there was a grand display of dress and fashion.



The Political Situation.

TO SAY, as many people do, that on the demise of the present ruler

Francis Joseph there will be a débâcle in Austria and Hungary, which will be utilised by the Germans for the incorporation of at least Cisleithania, is to say what will certainly not happen, since it is manifestly against the vital interests of the Germans that such débâcle should take place at all. — The English say so mostly because their secret wish of avoiding

war with Germany is father to their thought of a diversion for Germany in Austria. The quicker this thought, together with its parent wish, is removed, the more soundly British policy will proceed in the near future. Far from aiding the dormant movement toward the disruption of Austria, the Germans will brusquely frustrate it. Just as Bismarck's dominating policy was first to isolate and then to beat France, even so the present leading statesmen of Germany clearly grasp the necessity of doing one thing at a time. They will maintain the tranquillity of the Continent, so as to prepare only for the realisation of their maritime aspirations. They very well know that Actium must follow Philippi, and that it is practically impossible to win Trafalgar and Austerlitz at the same time.

They will do no harm to Austria and Hungary; on the contrary, they will do everything to secure this, their rear in any European war.

Closely following on a previous visit, it was only the other week, as reported in our topical column, that the Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand, accompanied by his consort, paid a visit of several days duration to the German Monarch, and there was ample evidence on both occasions that the relations between the two powers, both social and political, were of the most cordial description.

The British, instead of speculating what will happen to Austria and Hungary on the demise of the present ruler, might with greater advantage give their leisure to the contemplation of the things that will happen during the life-time of our aged King. The burning question here today is that of an independent Hungarian National Bank; and the earnestness of the conflict raging round this question may be realised in the fact that it has split up a great political party which had previously existed without dis-

ruption since its formation in the stormy period of 1848—9. The split is to be regretted, as it is not by dividing forces that Hungary can hope for victory. We should do well to bear in mind the Habsburg motto: *Viribus unitis*, resolving that on all those grave matters affecting the welfare of the country, merely party questions shall be laid aside, or at least subordinated to the more weighty affairs. When the vital interests of the nation are at stake, we cannot afford to quarrel over side issues; the whole strength of the electorate should form a solid phalanx and march forward steadily to its goal.



T. R. H. FRANCIS FERDINAND Crown Prince and his consort.

First English Dentist Charles Lyon, VIII.,
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Tokaj-Hegyalja and its Wines.

II.

The Vineyards of Baron Waldbott.

THE OWNER of the largest vineyards in the vicinity of Tolcsva is Baron Frederick Borrenheim Waldbott, who possesses also extensive estates in several other parts; so that he may be justly considered the largest vinegrower in Tokaj-Hegyalja.

His chief claim to distinction, however, and to mention in our columns, lies in the fact that Baron Waldbott was one of the pioneers to introduce modern methods of vine-cultivation into Tokaj-Hegyalja; and having reconstructed on modern lines his own estates, he thereby set a most worthy example to other cultivators who were still sceptical of the lucrative results to be achieved by modern methods. Many followed his example, not only in Tokaj but in other parts of Hungary also. The time and money bestowed by Baron Waldbott on his favourite scheme, in which he had the utmost confidence, allied to a thorough knowledge of his business have crowned his exertions with complete success. The splendid results of his work have not only astonished foreign experts, but have won the highest encomiums from all who have had the opportunity of witnessing the results of his enterprise.

Of the Baron's vineyards in the vicinity of Tolcsva, the so-called *Kincsem* estate is the largest, whose reconstruction began in the year 1895. Situated on a hill gently sloping towards the south and west, and protected on the north and north-west by high hills, it forms a charming setting to the long rows of smiling green vines. Its name, meaning «*My Treasure*», was derived from the discovery there, in the midst of digging operations of several jugs filled with silver coins dating from the Middle Ages. This incident gave rise, in the minds of the simple peasantry, to the idea that immense treasures were buried there.

The area of *Kincsem*, the first plantation on which a steam-plough was used, is 86 Hungarian hold in extent, this being equivalent to 129 English acres, and has four well-made roads which render



DR. AUGUSTUS KUTASSY, the Hungarian Aviator.

traffic easy and convenient. It is provided also with a commodious pressing-house, three fermenting houses, huge cellars, and all the necessary out-houses.

From the balcony of Waldbott's elegant one-storied mansion in the vineyards a beautiful spectacle presents itself. The visitor may rest his eyes with genuine pleasure on the picturesque vineclad hills of Tokaj, and away in the opposite direction he may behold the *Fata Morgana* of the great Hungarian plain.

Another vineyard owned by Baron Waldbott is situated on the outskirts of Tolcsva and named *Szentvér* (Sacred Blood). The

rich ruddy juice of the excellent wine produced here was famous even in olden times, and to the mind of the innately religious Hungarian there is nothing incongruous in applying to the place producing it the name of «Sacred Blood».

The wines made from the grapes grown in these hill-side vineyards have a world-wide reputation, and are much appreciated by foreign merchants everywhere. The Sacred Blood estate, including Gyapáros vineyards, has an area of 39 acres, and was purchased from its former owner Baron Mattencloit. Anteriorly it belonged to the well-known Szirmay family.

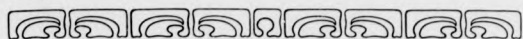
Six illustrations of the Waldbott property will be found in our pages. *Alexander Rácz.*



Wine Congress at Versecz.

UNDER the lead of Dr. Zoltán Szilassy M. P. a Wine Congress has recently been held at Versecz, and for two days the town was en fête in honour of the people who had come from all parts of the country to deliberate on affairs vinous. Versecz is well known as a wine-producing centre not only in Hungary but also in foreign lands, as is evidenced in the presence at the Congress of a number of delegates from abroad, among whom were the representatives of the Berne Chamber of Commerce. Victor Kosinszky, central inspector of wines, represented the Ministry of Agriculture, and a great

number of wine-merchants and growers attended in person. In connection with the Congress was an exhibition of wines, for excellency of which certificates were awarded, as follows: (*Versecz*) for white wine 39, old 15, choice 21, red 4; (*Féhertemplom*) white 11, old 16, choice 7, red 2; (*Temeskutas*) new 29, old 9, red 2. After the inaugural proceedings telegrams of greeting and thanks were despatched to Their Excellencies Francis Kossuth and Dr. Darányi, Ministers of Commerce and Agriculture respectively.



A New Scientific Society for Hungary.

THE FORMATION of a new scientific society was the subject that occupied the attention of the Members of the Hungarian Academy of Science at their general meeting last Thursday week; and the result of their deliberations was the birth of the Adria Society, whose *raison-d'être* will be the practical study of the geography, history, natural history, agriculture, fishery, navigation, and commerce of the Adriatic and the Hungarian Littoral. Upwards of sixty persons, members of the Academy,

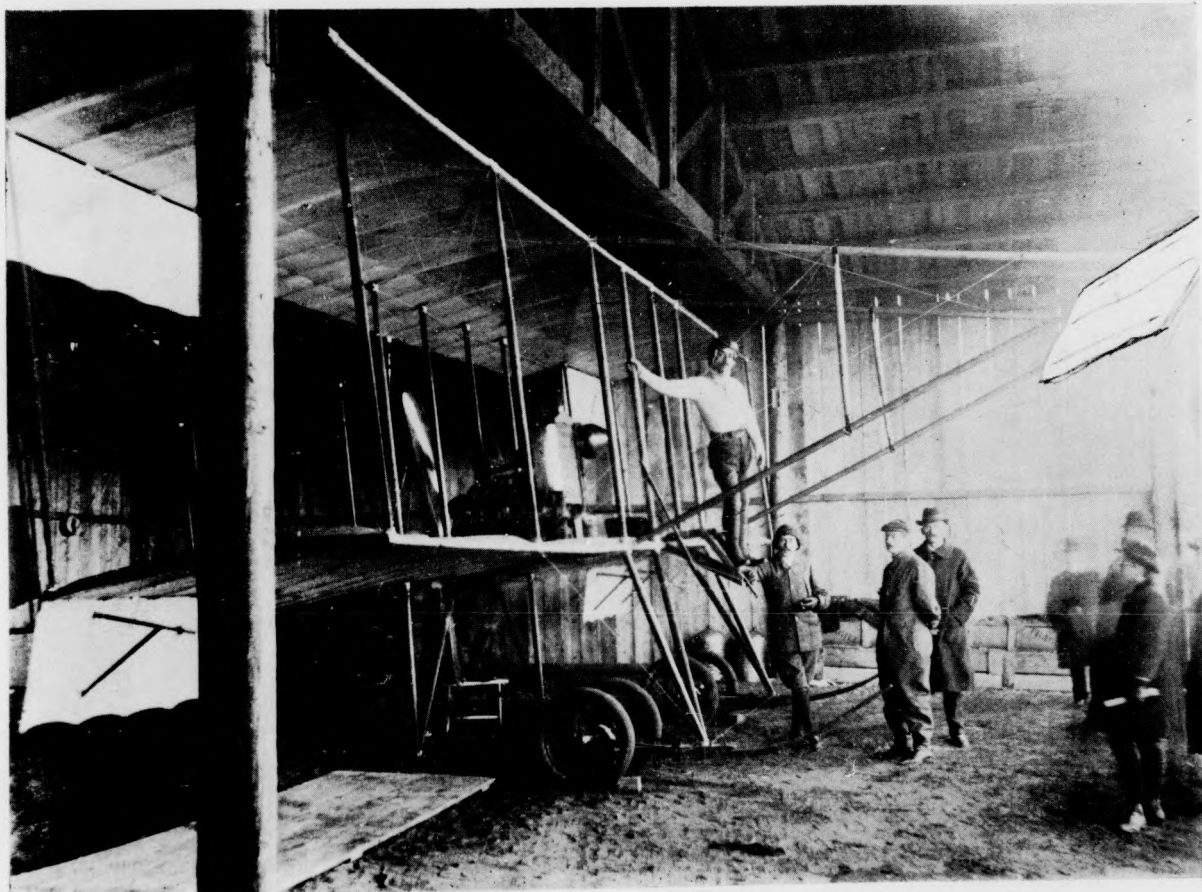
professors of the University and the Polytechnic, and officials of the National Museum, joined the new Society on the spot.

That it will not lack abundance of intellectual capital is evident from the names of the gentlemen who form its leaders and the nucleus of the membership. Among them we find Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, president of the Hungarian Academy of Science, State Secretary Joseph Szerényi, of the Ministry of Commerce, State Secretary (*retired*) Francis Nagy, Eugene Rákosi, the well-known Editor of the «Budapesti Hirlap», Géza Horváth, member of the Academy and sectional director of the National Museum, Court Councillor Géza Entz, Otto Herman, Dezső Csánki, Dr. Antal Reményi, Ladislav Fejérpataky, Radó Kövesligethy, Antal Koch, Ferdinand Filarszky, all members of the Academy, and Court Councillor Béla Erődy.

Following an interesting opening address by Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, H. E. Joseph Szerényi dwelt somewhat at length on the importance of a complete knowledge of everything pertaining to the Adriatic, which was Hungary's only outlet by sea.

Francis Nagy concurred, observing that it was a step of paramount importance for the future of this country.

We may hope that this new Society, commenced

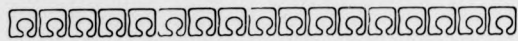


Dr. Kurassy and his Aeroplane.

under such favourable auspices, may flourish and fully accomplish the intentions of its founders.

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«Adria» Notepaper is the best. May be obtained from all Stationers and Booksellers.



The Ampelological Institute at Budapest.

IN THE long series of works due to the patriotic zeal of Dr. Darányi, Minister of Agriculture, the *Ampelological Institute* must be accorded a front place. The founding of the establishment testifies not only to the Minister's lively interest in viticulture, but it also supplies a want long felt in Hungary, where the cultivation of the vine plays an exceptional part in the national economy.

The name *Ampelological Institute* needs a few words of explanation. The recently invented term *ampelological* signifies the profound study of the vine from all points of view: its biological laws; phenomena vital, healthy, and morbid; organisms with which its existence is bound up, either directly or indirectly, and the effects they produce; local influences; development and transformations; in short, all the questions and problems touching viticulture and the manufacture of wine.

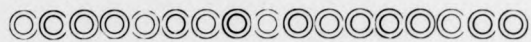
The foundation of such an institute was first mooted in 1898; and 1904 saw it provisionally established. From that year the institute entered upon the second phase of its existence.

Situated on the outskirts of the capital, on the

ratories from dust. There is a plot of land which serves as a testing-ground, while higher up the hill is another on which is a *pepinière* and an observatory.

We might well devote a complete article to its interior organisation, but the exigences of our space forbid. Suffice it to say that it contains departments for biology, chemistry, zymology, bacteriology, and practical viticulture: besides which there are a library of 3000 volumes, a photographic atelier, and a lecture hall with lantern equipment. In each of these sections all the necessary appliances of modern science are provided.

The beneficent results of this work are to be seen today in more abundant harvests and the perceptible reduction of expenses in cultivation.



ANN VERONICA.

A New Novel by H. G. Wells.

AFTER conquering all Europe with his brilliant fairy-tales Mr. H. G. Wells has in his latest books triumphed in the higher and harder field of novels of real life. «Ann Veronica», the last born, has not the delightful humanism of «Kipps», nor does it cover so great a canvas as «Tono Bungay», but it remains a singularly fine novel, not only the best, probably, of the season, but a book that will be eagerly read in foreign lands and in far-off years by those who wish really to feel the pulse of this England of the early XXth century.

My own first impression on finishing the book, after a course of some of the later Frenchmen, Berrés, France, Rolland, Bourget, was that it is at



1. Mansion of Baron Waldbott, Tolesva.

slopes of the *Rókushegy (St. Roch's Hill)*, it occupies an area of nearly 4 hectares in the form of a rectangle. The building, which is of red brick, is surrounded by trees, intended to protect the labo-

least ten years younger and fresher than anything that has been written in French.

For the French, with all their Athenian passion for new ideas, cling piously to the conventions of

their ancestors. Now Ann Veronica is so modern that she is almost primeval. Is she Young England in her shattering of the images, her trampling on prejudice and the old morality? Well,

the last chapters that one cannot help thinking the optimism a little overdone. After all, the flouted conventions, the despised Old Morality are vigorous in old age, and know well how to punish savagely



II. Hills of Kincsem, Tolesva.

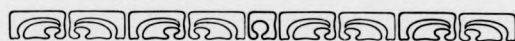
she is very fascinating even if she is a little disturbing. Not that Ann Veronica is even here a common type. She runs away from her comfortable suburban home and her narrow-minded father to study advanced biology and live in «diggings». Fortunately the passion for biology has not yet wholly exterminated the breed of housewives. And, too, iconoclastic as the new generation may be, the gulf between them and their parents is less abysmal than Mr. Wells would have us believe. At least, there are the bridges of affection and sympathy which he ignores.

London reveals many things to Ann Veronica outside her biology classes. She dabbles in Socialism, she goes further with «Suffragetism»; she learns of the beast in man, and she comes to love. Of the two last-named episodes, it is probably the latter which is the more calculated to outrage the conventional. For what does our XXth. century Ann Veronica do? In her wild flight back through the epochs she skips the Age of Chivalry as exemplified by an eligible and romantic lover who worships Woman the Angel living in a world apart and with primeval frankness insists on having the man she wants. That she must ride down the formidable obstacles of law and morality in having him matters no jot to this pure but self-willed maiden. The man happens to be the brilliant lecturer in biology, who is indeed far removed from the Age of Chivalry. His life-story, which he tells her honestly and baldly before they elope, would I fear strike cold to the heart even of the most emancipated latter-day maiden. He has figured, and not heroically, in the Divorce Court. He is married though he does not live with his wife. Nor has he, apart from all that, avoided carnal things. He has «a streak of the ardent animal» about him, he says. Never mind; she loves him! And this most improper young girl runs off with the married man to Switzerland, and both «live happily ever after.»

The major chords are struck so insistently through

their assailants. Not to speak of the other dangers of action like Ann Veronica's. However, so charming is this Nietzschean couple, Overman and Overwoman, that one can only be glad of their escape. And for the pictures of contemporary London the book must always be interesting, caustic as Mr. Wells now is towards his old friends of the Fabian Society, and malicious as is his sarcastic treatment of the «Suffragettes».

Richard Capell.

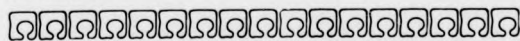


Our Reading Table.

An interesting little brochure, «*Webster and Kossuth*» comes to us from the Latin Press, 336 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia. The writer, Eugene Pivány, formerly editor of «*Őnállás*», recalls the memorable incident of Louis Kossuth's American visit, and his historic interview with Daniel Webster.

Count Alexander Vay's Works.

The ninth volume of «*Elpusztult urak*» (*Desolate Men*) has just appeared, with illustrations by Imre Gergely, Ladislav Hegedüs, and Géza Udvary. This important work, which has been issued by the Országos Monografia Társaság, may be obtained from the offices of the *Budapesti Hirlap*, price 80 crowns.



Horse-breeding in Hungary.

II.

ONE OF THE most remarkable features of modern Hungary is the great development which has taken place in recent years in the breeding of various domesticated animals, and it may truly be said that nowhere in Central Europe has so much success been obtained in horse-breeding as upon

the State farms of Hungary. These farms are five in number, namely, at Kisbér, Bábolna, Mezőhegyes, Fogaras, and Palánka but by far the most important of these are the studs at Kisbér, Bábolna, and Mezőhegyes.

Horse-breeding has been one of the principal pursuits of agriculture in Hungary since the middle of the eighteenth century, when the State farms were inaugurated, and they have adhered rigidly to the policy of improving the breeds by the importation of the best foreign stud animals to be procured.

At Kisbér breeding is principally confined to English thoroughbreds and half-breds, amongst which eleven thoroughbreds and two half-breds form the stock of sires, and out of that number

known as «Gidran», «Nonius», and «Furioso» breeds; the total number in the establishment of all kinds being some 1600 animals, the principal crossing being obtained by means of English thoroughbreds.

In addition to the horse-breeding on State farms there are also many private breeding stations, which are encouraged with Government support, and by the obtaining of breeding animals from the State farm on easy terms. It is therefore, not surprising to learn that the export of horses from the country reaches annually to the figure of about £ 1,160,000. It will be seen, indeed, that this particular branch of agriculture is regarded by the State as one of the principal branches of agriculture.



III. Kincsem Vineyard, Tolsva.

seven have been imported from England. One of the stud is the celebrated «Horkay», which ran in Hungary thirty-three times in first-class races, and secured eighteen firsts. There are other well-known horses in the Kisbér stud, but perhaps the most famous are «Slieve Gallion» and «Bona Vista». This latter stallion, which is eighteen years old, was purchased for £ 17,000, and during the time of its remaining at Kisbér, has earned altogether in addition to the purchase price £ 3000, making a splendid total of £ 20,000 in all.

At Bábolna, which is also a large breeding station, special attention is given to the breeding of Arab horses under the direction of Colonel Fadlallah, whose affection for the Arabs under his charge is one of the most pleasing features of this particular stud farm. The parade of Arab horses at Bábolna is hardly likely to be equalled, and certainly cannot be surpassed at the present time in any stud farm in Europe.

Mezőhegyes specialises principally what are

The principal uses for which the horses are adapted are for riding and carriage purposes. Draft horses, which are bred only in the northeast of the country, are not so much cultivated, although there is a strong movement at the present time to introduce horses more largely into the farms for draft purpose in place of oxen.

From time immemorial it has been the custom in Hungary to use oxen for draft purposes, and the huge ungainly looking teams of large horned cattle which are to be seen on the various farms throughout the country, form a feature which strikes the eye of the stranger as being somewhat out-of-date. The same feeling in present in the minds of the Hungarian farmers also, but they find it rather difficult to get rid of tradition, so that the numbers of draft oxen and horned cattle in the country, which amount altogether to about 6,000,000, are decreasing only very slowly. It is altogether an exception to see a team of horses working in the fields.

L. M. Douglas.

Topical Notes

We beg to inform our readers that our **Christmas Number** will appear on **December 15th**. It will contain various seasonable articles, including an interesting Christmas Story, and numerous illustrations in colours. Early orders for extra copies are kindly requested.

The Hungarian Crown Prince in Germany.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort, Princess Sophia of Hohenburg (whose portraits

A great number of friends and admirers were present, and also the Zichy family. The celebrations commenced with the singing of the *Hymnus*, followed by addresses by Julius Városy, Stephen Rakovszky, and others. The applause having subsided, Dr. Farkas Radnai paid a tribute of respect to the Count and his life-work. A poem composed for the occasion was recited by Francis Schöner. Many hundreds of letters and telegrams of congratulation were read, and the proceedings terminated as begun, by the singing of the *Hymnus*.



IV. Wine-pressing Apparatus, Tolesva.

appear in this issue), were the guests of honour at a shooting party given last week by the Emperor William at Wildpark. An automobile excursion to Charlottenburg formed part of the programme, the Emperor himself being among the party. A pilgrimage was also made to the mausoleum of William I.

French Decoration for Medical Congressists.

The French Republic has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Baron Müller and Court Counsellor Dr. Emil Grósz, President and Secretary respectively of the late XVIth International Medical Congress in Budapest.

Count Ferdinand Zichy.

The festivities in connection with the venerable nobleman's jubilee at Budapest took place at the Vigadó with much éclat, the St. Stephen Society and the Hungarian Catholic Society taking the lead.

Dr. Berzeviczy lectures on Scenery painting.

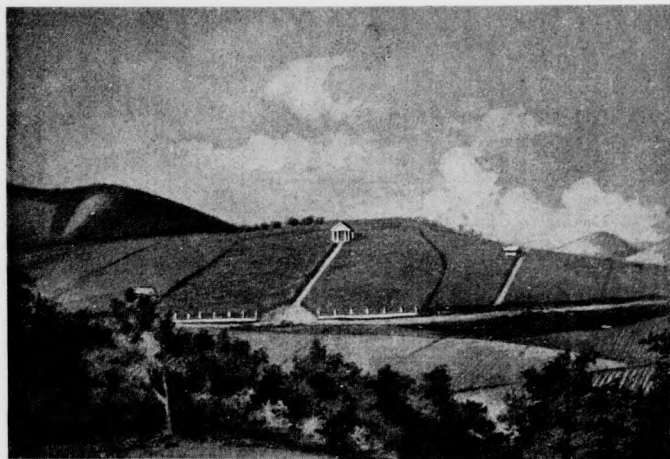
At the inauguration of the popular high schools at Pozsony Dr. Albert Berzeviczy lectured before a large audience. The chairman, Dr. Paul Oberschall, having introduced the lecturer in complimentary terms, Dr. Berzeviczy commenced his address. He pointed out that, in the history of the painting art, scenery depicting came last. In the early ages it was unknown; the only natural object the people could depict was *man*. The earliest examples of scenery painting are of the 15th century, by Leonardo da Vinci. After him came Albert Durer, a realistic scenic artist. The works of Raphael's pupils were rather decorative. Corregio was a master of light and shade. The Venetian School furnished the best painters of natural scenery. The lecture was intensely interesting and called forth constant applause.

Dr. Albert Berzeviczy continuing his course of lectures on scenery painting, delivered an address on the Italian painting of the 17th century. Rome

afforded par excellence ideal scenery, and its style was named *Romanismus*; its most famous exponents are Bassano, Caracciolo, Domenichino, Guercino, and Albano Francesco. But above all, Salvator Rosa is the greatest scenic artist of all nations. Though the Italians are celebrated for their celebrated artists, yet the Spanish are second to none, as exemplified in Velasquez and Murillo. Today the French lead the world of art, and the fame of Nicolas Poussin and Claude Gelée (better known as Le Lorrain) are world-wide.

Academy of Science.

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Other Shooting-parties.

Count Tassilo Festetics gave a shooting-party on the 10th to 12th ult. at Keszthely, at which Prince and Princess Metternich, Count and Countess Potocki, Countess Goutant-Biron, Count and Countess Alex. Eszterházy, Count and Countess Heberstein, Count Maurice Eszterházy, Marquis Pallavicini, Count Ladislav Wenckheim, Count Geo Potocki, and Count Geo. Festetics were present.

During the three days over 5000 head of game fell to the guns.

At Count Festetics' Somogyberzencze estate also the covers were shot over recently. Among the party on that occasion were Count Béla Széchenyi, Prince Godfrey Hohenlohe, Count Aloysius Károlyi, Baron Napoleon Gournand, Count Joseph Hunyady, Count Wm Festetics, Baron Nicolas Vécsey, Count Ladislas Wenckheim and Count Geo. Festetics. In the three days upwards of 7000 head fell to the guns.

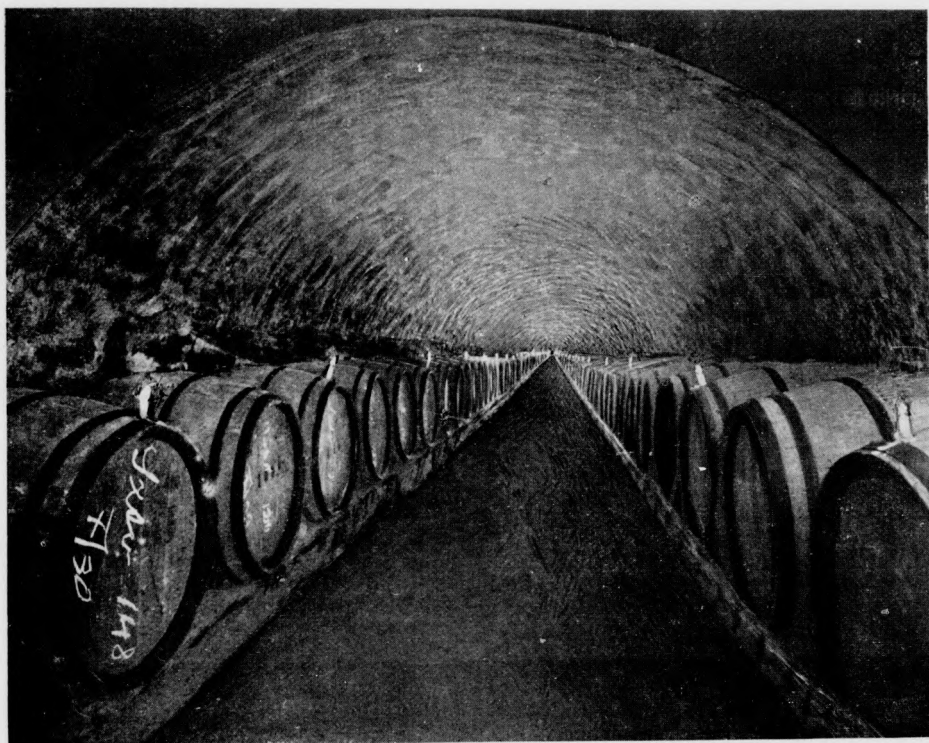
Pheasant Shooting.

Count Raphael Zichy has just concluded a pheasant shooting party on his Felső-Szentivány estate,

cis Bolgár presided. Among the more prominent of those present were Count Béla R. Zichy, Count Paul Teleki, Béla Krisztinovich, and Louis Ballay. The principal item of discussion was the question of holding a Flying Competition next year; but the matter has not yet been definitely settled.

Blériot on the Quarnero.

As a guarantee of Blériot's second ascent as Abbazia in January the hotel proprietors have collected a fund of 40,000 crowns. Abbazia wants him to fly daily for eight successive days. Blériot, however, engages to fly from Preluka to Lovrana, from Fiume to Martinchizza, possibly as far as



VI. Scene in one of the Cellars, Tolcsva.

the principal guests being Marquis Edward Pallavicini, Counts Antony and Augustus Zichy, Count Dominic Széchenyi, Prince and Princess Metternich, Countess Mary and Margaret Zichy, and Baron Nicolas Vécsey. The bag consisted of some 2000 pheasants, 1 owl, and 1 fox.

Equestrian Statue of Rákóczi.

The eminent sculptor George Vastagh has been commissioned to carve a statue of Rákóczi. The great Hungarian leader is to be represented twice life-size and on horseback, altogether about 25 feet in height. The work will be finished in time for unveiling in October next.

The Conquest of the Air.

The Hungarian Aviator Committee held a meeting a few days ago at which State Secretary Fran-

cirkvenicza, thence over the Quarnero golf to Lovrana. The organizing committee have issued invitations to the king, the nobility, and the military to be present on the occasion.

Hungarian Aviation.

The 16th ult. was a red-letter day for Hungary, when Dr. Augustus Kutassy, a Hungarian, made a successful ascent in a Hungarian aeroplane from Hungarian soil, i. e., the cavalry drill-ground at Rákosmező, a suburb of Budapest. The aviator was vociferously cheered by an enthusiastic crowd of his compatriots.

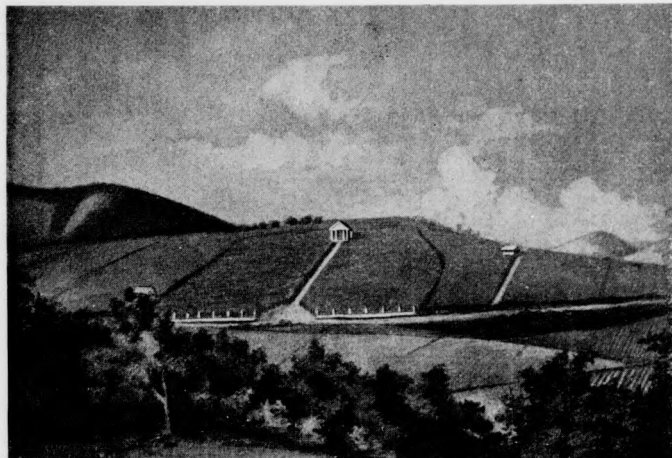
Our Turkish Guests.

Our visitors from the land of the Crescent have now returned home. On the homeward journey at

afforded par excellence ideal scenery, and its style was named *Romanismus*; its most famous exponents are Bassano, Caracciolo, Domenichino, Guercino, and Albano Francesco. But above all, Salvator Rosa is the greatest scenic artist of all nations. Though the Italians are celebrated for their celebrated artists, yet the Spanish are second to none, as exemplified in Velasquez and Murillo. Today the French lead the world of art, and the fame of Nicolas Poussin and Claude Gelée (better known as Le Lorrain) are world-wide.

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Fiume they were received by Count Alexander Nákó, the Governor. An inspection of the Cunard Liner *Carpathia* was made, the party being received on board by Captain Schmida, the skipper, Count Stephen Wickenburg, deputy governor, Ministerial Counsellor Zoltán Jekelfalussy, commissioner of emigration, Louis Pichler, emigration inspector, Valerius Hegedüs, government emigration reporter, and Emil Kuranda, managing director of the Adria Co. The guests were afterwards entertained to luncheon. Rıza Tewfik Bey, in the name of the party, expressed thanks for their kind reception. Later they were banquetted by the merchants of Fiume, Count Nákó, Francis Vio, the burgomaster, and the Turkish Consul being present on the occasion. The New Turk Hymn was played, followed by the Rákóczy March. We understand that our Turks are much impressed with the hearty hospitality met with throughout their tour.

South American Study-tour.

Mr. Géza Latinovich, ex-M. P., with a number of friends, has arranged to make a tour in South America for purposes of study. The various members of the party will meet at New-York on 22nd January next, and proceed by the twin-screw steamer *«Blucher»* to Brazil, Uruguay, Chili, and Argentina, returning from Monte Video, via Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Port-of-Spain, and Kingston (Jamaica).

Our Climate.

Though at present cold and frosty we are favoured with brilliant sunshine, and the warm summer weather lasted until a couple of weeks ago. Evidences of climatic mildness are not wanting. We have heard of lilacs and acacias blooming, but wonderful to relate a gentleman here has a walnut tree now bearing fruit! Raspberries and strawberries have also yielded a second (late) crop.

Fiume Shipping Traffic.

The imports of Fiume for the month of September amounted to 244 consignments of 956,506 cwts; exports 456 consignments of 1,032,140 cwts, showing an increase of 288,000 cwts on the imports and a decrease of 42,400 cwts on exports over the corresponding month last year. The imports of the first nine months of the year amounted to 12,979,596 cwts, and the exports 11,154,468 cwts, an increase of 3,292,000 cwts and a decrease of 786,000 cwts respectively as compared with last year. The chief item of increase in the imports is coal, which amounted during the period to 4,452,212 cwts, as against only 244,438 cwts for the previous year. An increase is observed also on oranges, lemons, wheat, beans, rice, hay, straw, minerals, paints, cotton, jute, cement, and sulphur phosphates.

During the month of September 804 vessels anchored in Fiume harbour — 635 steamships and 119 sailing-ships. According to their flags there

were 538 Hungarian, 98 Austrian, 9 Italian, 4 German, and 8 British steamers; and 5 Hungarian, 69 Austrian, 67 Italian, 2 Greek, and 4 Turkish sailing-vessels.

Emigration to America.

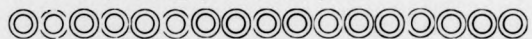
Last week the Cunard Liner *«Pannonia»* left Fiume with nearly 2000 Hungarian emigrants on board. From a fiscal report just published at Washington we learn that a total of 654,875 emigrants landed in America during the twelve months ended June 1909. Of this number 89,333 (i. e. 15 per cent) were from Hungary.

Goods Traffic between Hungary and Austria.

The Ministry of Commerce announces that the imports from Austria for the month of September amounted to 110,600,000 crowns in value; the exports to Austria, 126,200,000 crowns. For the period January to September inclusive: imports, 819,500,000 crowns; exports, 952,200,000 crowns; an aggregate increase of 132,700,000 crowns as against 98,800,000 crowns for the corresponding period last year.

The Budapest Electric Tram Co. Ltd.

The *Budapesti Villamos Városi Vasút R. T.* receipts for the month of October amount to 598,834 crowns. For the corresponding month last year 505,575 crowns. From January to October, 5,181,015 crowns, as against 4,641,210 crowns for the corresponding period last year.



STEP BY STEP.

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

«And thou Lawrence, take a seat beside the old dame and settle all things right.»

The ropes and grappels being no more needed, the larger part of the crowd returned home accompanied by the expression of Mr. Kiss's most heartfelt gratitude, only some curious individuals following Mr. Kiss to the Boglyás mill.

Kitty was alive, though apparently unconscious, unable to recognise her father. No matter. He considered even so much to be the Omnipotent's goodness, by no means feeling himself worthy of it. Shortly before dawn appeared Dr. Bribil and found her condition to be satisfactory. He encouraged Mr. Kiss to think that she would probably recover though inflammation of the lungs, or some other feverish disease was yet to be apprehended. «O, Almighty God, help me but once again;» prayed the unhappy bootmaker.

By Kálmán .
... Mikszáth

The whole day be remained with her at the mill. Sitting at the end of the bed watching her beautiful, pale features, listening to her breathing, and praying unceasingly. «O my Lord, my God, how wicked I am. I will not act so anymore. She shall not be Kolowolki's wife. What do I care! Only don't take her from me! She may belong to him thou hast selected for her. Only allow her to live amongst us.»

The girl recovered her former strength perceptibly. Towards evening the physician paid her a second visit and now permitted her conveyance home in a carriage provided with many cushions.

So she passed the second night at home sleeping tranquilly for some hours; Dr. Pribil having examined her lungs no Friday morning, proclaimed that were was on danger and she would certainly recover.

Mr. Kiss was happy; he longed to proclaim to the whole world that Kitty was out of danger; he even frequented the shop now each forenoon, transferring the cares of nursing to Aunt Emily.

«Kitty is out of danger!» he explained to his acquaintances with glowing physiognomy, rubbing his scanty moustaches. Her colour is better, her eyes look more animated, though she has not yet recovered consciousness.»

Somebody informed him — each of us being provided with plenty of good friends — that Kitty's adventure was very interestingly described in the local newspapers.

Till the paper was brought Mr. Kiss remonstrated sharply with the pale Kolowotki, half dead with fear.

«Look! Look! you are the cause of all — of this dreadful accident.»

«Incomprehensible!» he repeated unceasingly, flicking with his fingers.

«Where were her eyes, that she did not fall in love with me? Will she live?» he added timidly.

«She will live; but she won't be thy wife! I state it openly. There are plenty of girls in the world.»

Kolowotki laughed bitterly, then ejaculated in an exceedingly haughty manner.

«There is however but one Kolowotki and he is lost to you.»

«Don't threaten me, Matthias! nor embitter my mind today! cease to spoil this happy day! I love thy beautiful shoes, but my daughter by far better. (To be continued.)

NOTICE

This Journal has been started with the object of bringing **Hungary** before the British and American people in order that this country should be thoroughly known and understood by the English-speaking people.

After kind perusal, you will greatly oblige by drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

Back numbers may always be obtained from the publisher of «Hungary».

*

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2. Agricultural Hungary.
3. The Economical Report service in Hungary.
4. Guide of the Party of English Agriculturists Visiting Hungary in May-June 1902.
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8. Organisation du personnel employé dans le service des forêts dominicales.
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Érvényes 1909 október 1-től.

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				334	8 50		"								
				1006	9 00	gy. v.	"								
				1806	9 20	sz. v.	"								
				608	9 30	"	"								
				1506	10 00	"	"								
				910	10 10	"	"								
				406	10 15	"	"								
				12	10 30	"	"								
				1010	10 45	"	"								
				338	11 10	v. v.	"								
				422	11 35	"	"								

1) Csak vasár- és ünnepnap előtti hét-köznapokon közlekedik.

1) Csak minden kedden és pénteken, valamint vasár- és ünnepnapot megelőző köznapon közlekedik.

A vonatok indulása Buda-Császár-fürdőről.

Érvényes 1909 október 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Buda-Császár-fürdőre.

Délrelelőtt				Délután				Délrelelőtt				Délután			
hová				hová				honnán				honnán			
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme
102	1 00		k. ost. ex. v.	714	12 05		sz. v.	701 ¹⁾	12 50		k. o. e.	157	12 05		sz. v.
148	5 35		sz. v.	4106	12 10		"	145	5 25	sz. v.	"	159	12 55		"
122	5 45		"	160	12 15		"	723	5 30	"	"	183	1 20		"
718	5 50		"	128	12 25		"	725	5 45	"	"	703	1 25		gy. v.
152	6 00		"	114	12 45		"	4101	5 50	"	"	103	1 40		"
4102	6 10		"	162	1 10		"	139	6 00	"	"	503	1 50		"
6502	6 35		"	4114 ¹⁾	1 50		gy. v.	6505	6 10	"	"	161	2 25		"
150	6 45		"	504	2 00		gy. v.	147	6 15	"	"	4107	2 05	sz. v.	"
512	6 55		gy. v.	126	2 10		sz. v.	731	6 20	"	"	163	3 00		"
1404	7 05		"	164	2 15		"	1407	6 35	"	"	167	3 00		"
104	7 55		"	4108	2 20		"	217	7 05	tszsz.	"	713	4 05		"
154	8 00		sz. v.	106	2 30		gy. v.	709	7 15	sz. v.	"	127	4 10		"
712	8 30		"	120	2 35		sz. v.	727	7 25	"	"	4109	5 00		"
4104	9 05		"	704	2 40		gy. v.	149	7 35	sz. v.	"	165	5 30	tszsz.	"
116	9 20		"	722	2 45		sz. v.	117	7 40	"	"	115	5 55	"	"
156	9 35		"	6504	2 50		"	4103	7 45	"	"	107	6 35	gy. v.	"
708	9 40		gy. v.	168	4 10		"	6501	7 50	"	"	167	7 00	sz. v.	"
6508	11 15		sz. v.	130	4 20		"	151	7 55	"	"	105	7 10	gy. v.	"
158	11 25		"	108	5 15		gy. v.	131	8 10	"	"	711	7 40	sz. v.	"
				168	5 55		sz. v.	719	8 25	"	"	4113 ²⁾	8 10	"	"
				124	6 05		"	705	9 10	"	"	137	8 20	"	"
				724	6 30		"	1403	9 30	"	"	169	8 35	"	"
				4110	6 40		"	4105	9 55	sz. v.	"	125	8 50	"	"
				1406	6 50		gy. v.	155	10 20	"	"	107	9 05	gy. v.	"
				726	6 55		sz. v.	715	10 40	"	"	4111	9 25	sz. v.	"
				170	7 15		"	119	11 00	"	"	6503	9 35	"	"
				728	7 35		"					1405	9 45	gy. v.	"
				6506	7 40		"								
				710	8 05		"								
				132 ³⁾	8 15		"								
				4112	8 30		"								
				172 ⁴⁾	8 45		"								
				502	9 10		gy. v.								
				1408	9 20		sz. v.								
				118	10 00		"								
				706	10 15		gy. v.								
				720	10 35		sz. v.								
				140	11 10		"								
				902 ⁴⁾	11 20		k. o. exp. v.								
				702 ⁵⁾	11 30		"								

1) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon, bezárólag november 14-ig közlekedik.
 2) Október és április 1 napokban Vácig, november 1-től március 3-ig Dunakeszi-Alagig közlekedik.
 3) Csak október és április hónapokban közlekedik.
 4) Minden kedden, csütörtökön és vasárnapon közlekedik.
 5) Minden szerdán és szombaton közl.

1) Erkezik minden hétfőn és csütörtökön.
 2) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon bezárólag november 14-ig közlekedik.
 3) Csak október és április hónapokban közl.
 4) Erkezik minden kedden, csütörtökön és szombaton.

A vonatok indulása Buda-Császár-fürdőről.

4002	6 00	sz. v.	Esztergom	délelőtt
4004	8 54	"	Esztergom	"
4006	12 03	"	Esztergom	délután
4014	12 57	"	Piliscsaba	"
4008	2 11	"	Esztergom	"
4010	6 30	"	Esztergom	"
4012	8 22	"	Esztergom	"

A vonatok érkezése Buda-Császár-fürdőre.

4001	5 53	sz. v.	Esztergom	délelőtt
4003	7 48	"	Esztergom	"
4005	10 04	"	Esztergom	"
4007	2 10			



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