

HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.
Budapest, Tuesday, August 15, 1911.*

VOL. IX. No 16.

Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

IT WAS reserved for the absolutist regime which followed the short constitutional era to create the first finance organisation in the land, which reckoned with the formal demands of modern political economy and tried to realise the principle of the universal liability to taxation.

The system of modern finance administration and the origin of most of our arrangements connected with public imposts leads back to that epoch. The complete abolition of feudal tenure which had hindered the introduction of direct taxes and many indirect duties agreeably to the demands of modern times, the compensation for landlord's rights — these were the achievements of that time which offered a basis for future creations and at the same time made it possible that after the re-establishment of the constitution the financial administration especially could carry on its functions without any great disturbance. This has sufficed for the legitimisation of existing circumstances so that the legislature and the government could apply their creative powers



Photo by Strelisky.

A Fashionable Engagement.

Count GÉZA TELEKY and his Bride: Countess MARGARET BÉLDY.

in the first years of the constitutional era to other pressing and quite neglected tasks.

Since 1867 the form of parliamentary government has come forward in its full power into the province of conducting and administering the finances.

The establishment of public expenses and income, the assessment of taxes, the determination of the application of public money, finally the necessary official control of the finances — these belong to the duties of the legislature. With regard to the exercise of these duties of the legislature, there are certain limitations

of an enduring nature, partly conditioned by the political relations of the country, partly by needs of practical life.

Act. 12 of 1867, which settles the relation to Austria, indicates the joint army and foreign affairs and furthers the business relating to the finances of both these departments as the joint matter proceeding from the Pragmatic Sanction. For the treatment of joint business, the legislatures of both states of the monarchy delegate two com-

RESPONSIBLE PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR
EUGENE GOLONYA,

VIII., CSEPREGHY-UTCA 2. BUDAPEST.

SUBSCRIPTION: 7 crowns for 6 months; 14 crowns per annum. England and America 16 crowns.

Telephone 80-52. Single copy 60 fillér.

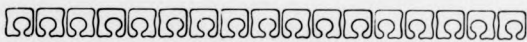
mittees, «Delegations», to discuss the joint budget, settle the joint expenses and to verify the final accounts of the Court of Accounts jointly appointed for the control administration. The

spread a false impression, which could be prevented only if the forms of such joint action and common representation clearly indicated, as they ought to do, the two sovereignties



Our American Guests.

resolutions of the committees require the sanction of the king. These resolutions are concerned only with the settling of the expenses. With regard to the defraying of that portion of the expenses which falls to each of the two states respectively, both legislatures vote the credit in the budget of the year. (To be continued.)



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

By Count *Albert Apponyi*,
Ex-Minister for Public Instruction.

It is not necessary to invest that great power with a juridical personality of its own; the fact that it represents a permanent obligation of two personalities to act jointly in matters of peace and war, answers to all requirements, theoretical and practical.

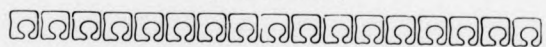
We can easily see now the chief source of the erroneous views generally prevailing about the legal status of Hungary. Our country usually appears in joint international action with Austria, she has a common representation with her; these facts are apt, by themselves, to

which, acting in conjunction, are possessed each of their own personality.

Unhappily this is not the case. In former times the unification of the domains (Hungary included) into one empire was the constant aim of the dynasty.

That aim could never be realised, owing to the firmness with which our forefathers insisted on their independence; but wherever they failed to keep a close watch, wherever prerogative could escape their control and find an opening, some fragmentary appearance of such an unified empire was called into existence.

(To be continued.)



Visit of the Boston (U S.) Chamber of Commerce to Budapest.

THE BOSTON Chamber of Commerce and Industry, comprising some 140 individuals of both sexes, under the leadership of Mr. John H. Fahey, a Boston publisher and President of the Chamber of Commerce, arrived here from Vienna on Monday afternoon, the 31st ult.

The party was met at the Western Railway station by the Burgomaster (Dr. Stephen Bárczy), accompanied by a number of Government and civic officials and representative merchants and manufacturers, who all joined in extending a hearty

welcome to our transatlantic friends. Ministerial Counsellor Francis Mentsik represented the Government, and Dr. Francis Déry, Endre Thék, and Francis Heinrich the Budapest Chamber of Commerce. The American Consul-General (Mr. Paul C. Nash) and the Vice-Consul (Mr. Frank Mallett) were also on the spot to receive their fellow-countrymen.

Mr. Fahey, replying to the Burgomaster's address of welcome (delivered in excellent English), testified to the great pleasure it gave them all to make the acquaintance of the Hungarian capital. The Mayor of Boston (Mr. John F. Fitzgerald) also spoke in support of the previous speaker.

The formalities of reception over, the party drove direct to their rooms at the Grand Hotel Hungaria. Here they were met by the Director of the Hungarian State Railways, who presented each with a set of illustrated booklets descriptive of the beauties of the Metropolis, the Alföld, the High Tára, and the Hungarian littoral.

At 2—30pm the majority of the members of the party attended a special session of the Budapest Chamber of Commerce, presided over by Court Counsellor Endre Thék. A telegram was read from Leó Lánczy, President of the Chamber, welcoming the American guests and expressing the hope that

said, there were hundreds of thousands of Hungarians — among them many eminent artists, savants, and merchants — who would be delighted to greet their fellow-countrymen from the homeland on that occasion. For ourselves, we should welcome you as cordially as you have welcomed us here in Budapest.

The gentlemen of the party afterwards made an inspection of the Houses of Parliament, the principal banks, and the museums of Agriculture and Fine Arts.

Towards evening an excursion was made on the Danube between Margaret Island and Lágymányos aboard the Hungarian River and Sea Navigation Co's steamer "*Francis Deák*", which was gaily decorated with bunting in honour of the occasion. The trip was pronounced most enjoyable.

At 8pm our American guests were entertained to a banquet provided by the Budapest Chamber of Commerce, at a restaurant amid the gloriously picturesque surroundings of the Svábhegy. Representing the Government was Ministerial Counsellor Francis Mentsik, while on behalf of the municipality, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Commercial Hall, there were present respectively Councilor Francis Déry, Endre Thék, and Eugene Kuntz with Dr. Eugene Schreyer, secretary. Delegates



Agricultural Museum at Budapest: Renaissance Wing.

their visit might be productive of good for both nations.

Mr. John F. Fitzgerald then addressed the meeting inviting his audience to the Fourth International Congress of Chambers of Commerce, to be held at Boston in September next year. In America, he

were present also from the Besztercebánya, Pozsony and Győr Chambers of Commerce.

The first toast was proposed by Ministerial Counsellor Mentsik. When Americans come to this country, he said, they bring with them a photograph of the great nation across the ocean, that

great nation which has produced a Roosevelt and a Taft. He raised his glass and drank to the health of the American people. (Cheers.)

Endre Thék next proposed «The President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce»; to which Mr. Fitzgerald replied in a happy vein.

Mr. Fahey renewed the invitation extended to them by Mr. Fitzgerald to attend the International Congress, and hoped as many would come as possible. They need not doubt as to the cordiality of their welcome. He drank to «The King», the venerable ruler of this beautiful land. (Applause.)

The cheers having subsided, the *Hymnus* was next sung.

The final speech of the evening was then made

Municipal Bakery, the Workmen's Colony, the People's Palace (Budapest's «Rowton House»), and the Schools were all visited and came in for their due share of appreciation.

At 2—30^{pm} the whole of the guests reassembled on the Margaret Island for luncheon in the Restaurant. There they were met by State Secretary Iván Ottlik and Burgomaster Bárczy, whose appearance was the signal for an outburst of *hip! hip! hurrahs!*

The latter expressed his sincere regret that their stay in Budapest was so brief, as they were consequently unable to see many of the natural beauties in which the outskirts of this city abound, as well as public institutions, and industrial and



The Agriculture Museum at Budapest: Gothic Wing.

by Mr. Stackpole, who observed that, when they were aboard the ship at Liverpool, Budapest seemed so far away, so foreign, yet they were now actually here and on the best of friendly terms with its citizens (*Vociferous cheering*).

The company remained together till a very late hour, the gipsy music, with its usual attracting power, weaving a spell which our transatlantic friends found hard to break.

The second day was spent in visiting the Royal Palace, the Mátyás Church, with its historical associations, and the Fisher Bastion, with its superb view over the city; winding up with an excursion to the Buda hills. The municipal portion of the party, however, (that is to say, the mayors of American towns and other American civic officials) preferred to inspect the sociological institutions of the Hungarian capital under the ciceroneship of Councillor Francis Déri. The Market Halls, the

commercial establishments, which we should have been delighted to have an opportunity of showing you. The representatives of commerce and industry here thank you for your visit, believing that its beneficial results will be seen next year on the soil of America. From my heart. I sincerely wish the forthcoming International Congress every success, which its industrial and commercial interests merit, and I hope that Hungary, and especially this city of Budapest, may be able to contribute something thereto. I raise my glass to «The Boston Chamber of Commerce», many of whose members are our present distinguished guests; may they have a pleasant continuance of their tour and a safe return home. (*Loud cheers*.)

The Mayor of Boston (Mr. Fitzgerald) replying, said he thanked the Burgomaster for his very kind expressions. We have seen, he said, this magnificent modern city, which adorns both

banks of the Danube, and we all recognise what a great and progressive town it is, rich in music and painting and literature, and especially in the building art. This encomium to our capital was greeted with deafening *hurrahs!* Dr. Iván Bossányi gave «The Ladies», which was replied to on their behalf by Mr. R. W. Speer, Mayor of Denver.

In conclusion, Mr. John H. Fahey, the President, thanked the city through its Burgomaster on behalf of all the guests for the splendidly cordial reception they had enjoyed, the memory of which they would each individually take back to their distant homes.

With this function the visit closed. The party

inferior both in the variety and scientific arrangement of its exhibits. The encouragement which it has given to the development of agriculture and its allied industries cannot be exaggerated. Designed by the Hungarian, Alpar, it represents the various styles of architecture in Hungary, from the Middle Ages down to modern times — the most interesting group being perhaps the Gothic imitation of Vajda-Hunyad Castle. This, together with the Renaissance and Roman wings, constitutes a monumental and imposing pile of buildings.

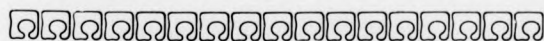
Founded in 1896, the museum was not established on Széchenyi Island until the following year, and then only in temporary buildings, which proved



Pictures «Vasárnapi Ujság».

The Agricultural Museum at Budapest: Wild Deer.

left in the evening for Paris, via Vienna; the Italian portion of the tour (to Venice, Milan, etc.) having been regrettably abandoned through fear of the cholera.



A Unique Museum

How Hungary Encourages Agriculture

THE VAROSLIGET, the famous City Park of Budapest, has two special features, both of them of great interest. The first is the Flower Rondeau — an example of artistic gardening — and the second is the Royal Hungarian Museum of Agriculture, situated on Széchenyi Island and guarded by the beautiful park lake. This unique museum is beyond doubt the finest institution of its kind in the world, and even the Lyngby Museum in Denmark is far

quite inadequate for this special purpose. A Government grant of about £105,000 was made in 1900 for a new museum, but the present magnificent edifice of marble and stone was not finally completed until 1908. In many respects the collections, got together under the supervision of Councillor Francis de Sárossy Kapeller and Dr. Paikert, are almost as perfect as they can be made, and their educative effect upon the farmers and agriculturists of the country is undoubted.

The object of the Minister of Agriculture, was to present to the agriculturists, landowners, and horticulturists of Hungary a picture of the processes, methods, and products which may be considered essential to the proper development of these industries. The result is that not only Hungarians, but farmers from all parts of the world have profited by this undertaking, and, in view of the importance that is now being attached to the

encouragement of agriculture in England and to the immense interest that has been aroused by the Small Holdings Act, it is worth while considering whether such a museum would not greatly advantage our own country. In any case, it is desirable that its existence should be known to all Englishmen willing to receive without prejudice the lessons which the Continent has to teach us.

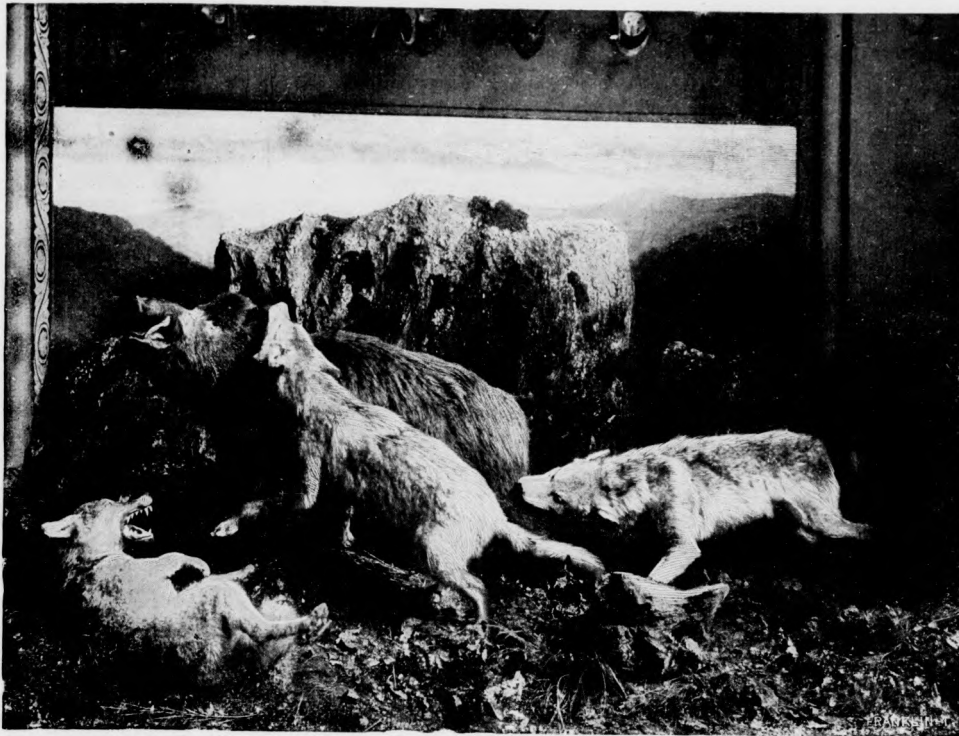
The first thing that strikes the average visitor is the extraordinary use that has been made of the windows. Diapositive photographs of farms, cottages, orchards, vineyards, and animals, illustrating agriculture in every part of Hungary, occupy the lower divisions of each window. In a few moments it is possible to get an idea from these photographs which it would be difficult to obtain by many days of sightseeing, and the scientific arrangement adds greatly to their value from the point of view of the student. The aim has been to show the Hungarian farmer how to obtain the best results, not only in the breeding of horses and cattle, but also in every department of agriculture and viticulture. Beginning with the collection of maps, graphicons, and models which were exhibited at the Hungarian Millennium Exhibition of 1896, they have gradually added to it, until now it is comprehensive of everything that Hungary produces from the soil and of many industries which are subsidiary. These models and maps are actually made in the workrooms of the museum, and are exact representations of the cattle and horses, of the

flowers and fruit, vegetables and cereals, of the country. In addition to these, everything likely to retard or to quicken the growth of fruit, flowers, and cereals is illustrated both in pictures and models. All the injurious insects and destructive birds and animals are represented in each department, and practical instruction is given to the farmer or horticulturer to enable him to deal with these unwelcome visitors. The agricultural sections are housed in the beautiful halls of the Renaissance building; the forestry, fishing, and game in the Gothic Castle of Vajda-Hunyad; while in the Roman building are the library, laboratories, and auditorium.

Hungary's chief agricultural products are wheat and wheat-flour, horses and wine, though she also exports cattle, hogs, eggs, wool, timber, and a large quantity of fruit of the first quality. Still it is to wheat that Hungary owes her supremacy in agriculture. All the so-called Austrian flour and wheat is Hungarian, and it is from her we obtain the fine-quality breads which are now consumed in every capital of Europe. The flour-mills upon the Buda side of the river Danube are the largest in Europe, and will compare in size with the mammoth mills of the United States. Naturally, therefore, the Wheat Hall is of great importance, and in it we find a display of samples collected by the Minister of Agriculture from fifty-three different parts of Hungary for ten successive years. Both wheat and soil have been carefully analysed, and the results are presented with every sample exhibited. Not only so, but specimens of wheat



The Agricultural Museum at Budapest: Moufflons.



The Agricultural Museum at Budapest: Combat between Wild Boar and a Wolf.

from other countries are shown side by side, so that a rapid comparison may be made. No less than 59.93 per cent of the whole arable area in Hungary is wheat, and the possibilities for the future are shown by the fact that the product is at present, on the average, 40 per cent. less per acre than in England.

To many, no doubt, the most interesting part of the whole exhibition would be the section devoted to the display of horses and cattle. Here we can find pictures illustrative of the most famous animals painted by Adam and Blaas; also beautiful and artistic models of horses made by the sculptors Vastagh and Zala; and a great variety of coloured photographs dealing with other domestic animals. Not far from the Royal Hall, in which these exhibits are placed, is a large court reserved for an exhibition of the State farm of Gödöllő, the home of the Hungarian State studs. These stud farms send out year by year an increasing number of animals to different parts of the country, with a view to improve the breed and to assist the poorer districts. The Minister of Agriculture also uses the Crownlands at Gödöllő for various other purposes; thus, he has organised a poultry farm, a State bee farm and a State tree nursery. To those who are unable to visit these farms and study the methods that are being employed, the museum affords an excellent opportunity of seeing in miniature the various enterprises to which the State has set its hand and the conditions which prevail in the respective districts.

The Department of Architecture furnishes models

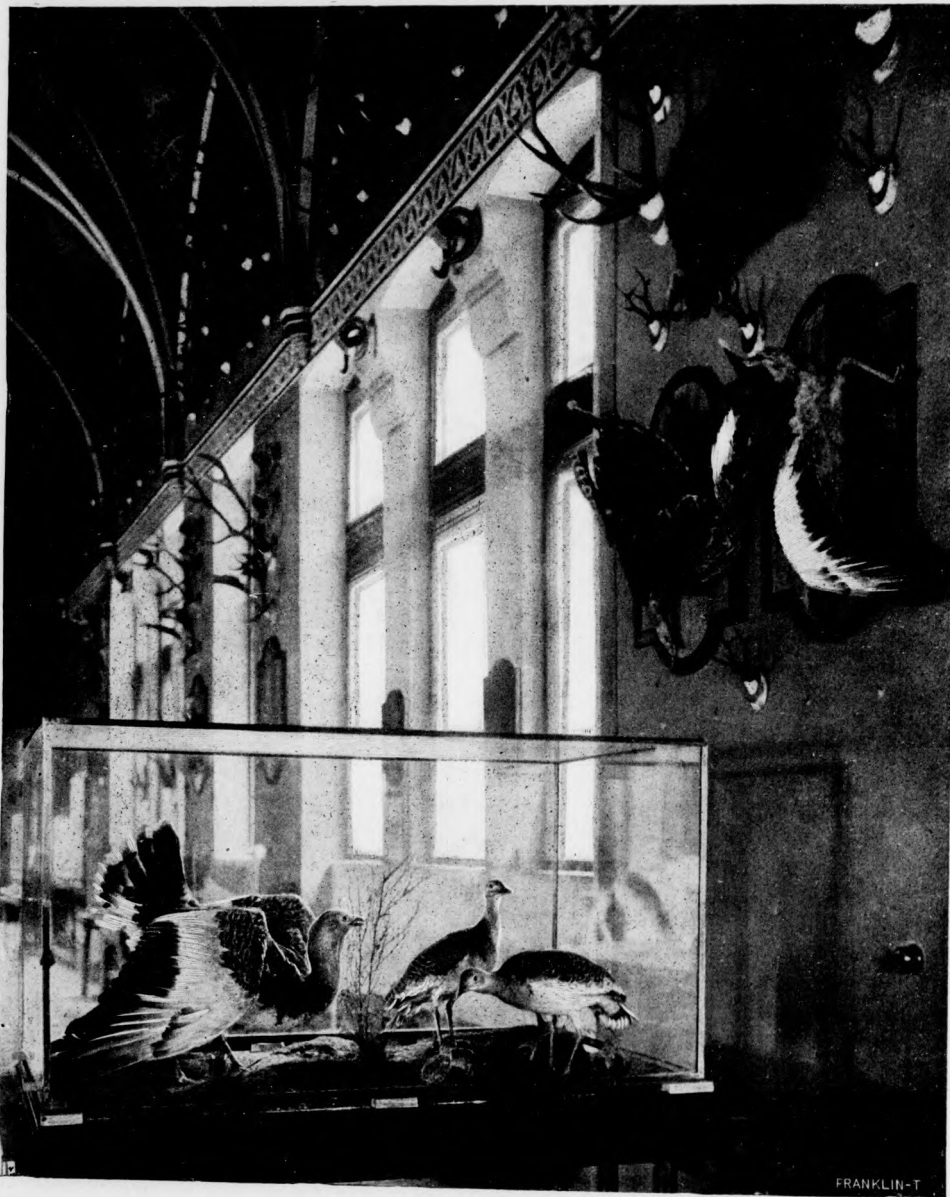
of cottages for small holders, agricultural labourers, &c., and one of the most interesting exhibits of the whole collection is a model of a small holder's homestead, with cottage and garden attached, based upon the Hungarian law of last year. The working of this new law would, however, require an article in itself, and it must suffice to say that, though modelled upon peasant-proprietorship lines rather than the system adopted by our own Act, this legislation will certainly bring a very large quantity of land under more intensive cultivation. It also affords hope to a considerable number of agricultural labourers either of independence on the soil or of a better wage resulting from the greater competition for labour. Wherever we turn, we find valuable aids to some branch of agriculture or an allied industry; dairying, wine-culture, agricultural schools and experiment farms, bee-culture, silkworm breeding, forestry, and fishing — all these are displayed before our eyes in such admirable and scientific fashion that even the tourist, though a fool, cannot err therein. He is bound to learn something that is of value; while the serious student, whether Magyar or foreigner, must greatly benefit by the many advantages offered to him. The two great industries of most importance to the country — agriculture and forestry — are given their rightful places and the Minister of Agriculture deserves not only the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen but the sincere thanks of every visitor to this model and unique institution. What Government will be enterprising enough to do the same for England?

The Great Heat.

IN AMERICA, in England, and over the Continent generally the heat-wave has passed, with disastrous results in a number of cases.

At present it is sweeping over Hungary and

Exertion, whether of body or brain, has been most unwelcome in the sweltering heat; and all, except those unfortunate individuals for whom there is no respite, have taken a long siesta. The bathing establishments and places where cooling drinks are sold are the most popular resorts at



The Agricultural Museum at Budapest : Bustards.

somewhat too slowly in the opinion of most of us. Budapest has not been immune. On several days last week the thermometer registered over 110° (Fahrenheit) in the shade. Explosions in factories, fires in various places, workmen's strikes and prostration of individuals, are some of the unpleasant results of the sultry atmosphere. On the 1st inst. 115° was recorded in Budapest; at Szolnok 121° ; while the record was beaten by Nagysalló with a temperature of 125° .

present. Needless to say that the wealthier classes who have no business or other ties at home, have betaken themselves to cooler and therefore more agreeable climes.

A conducted excursion to either the North or the South Pole would find particular favour with us Hungarians just now.

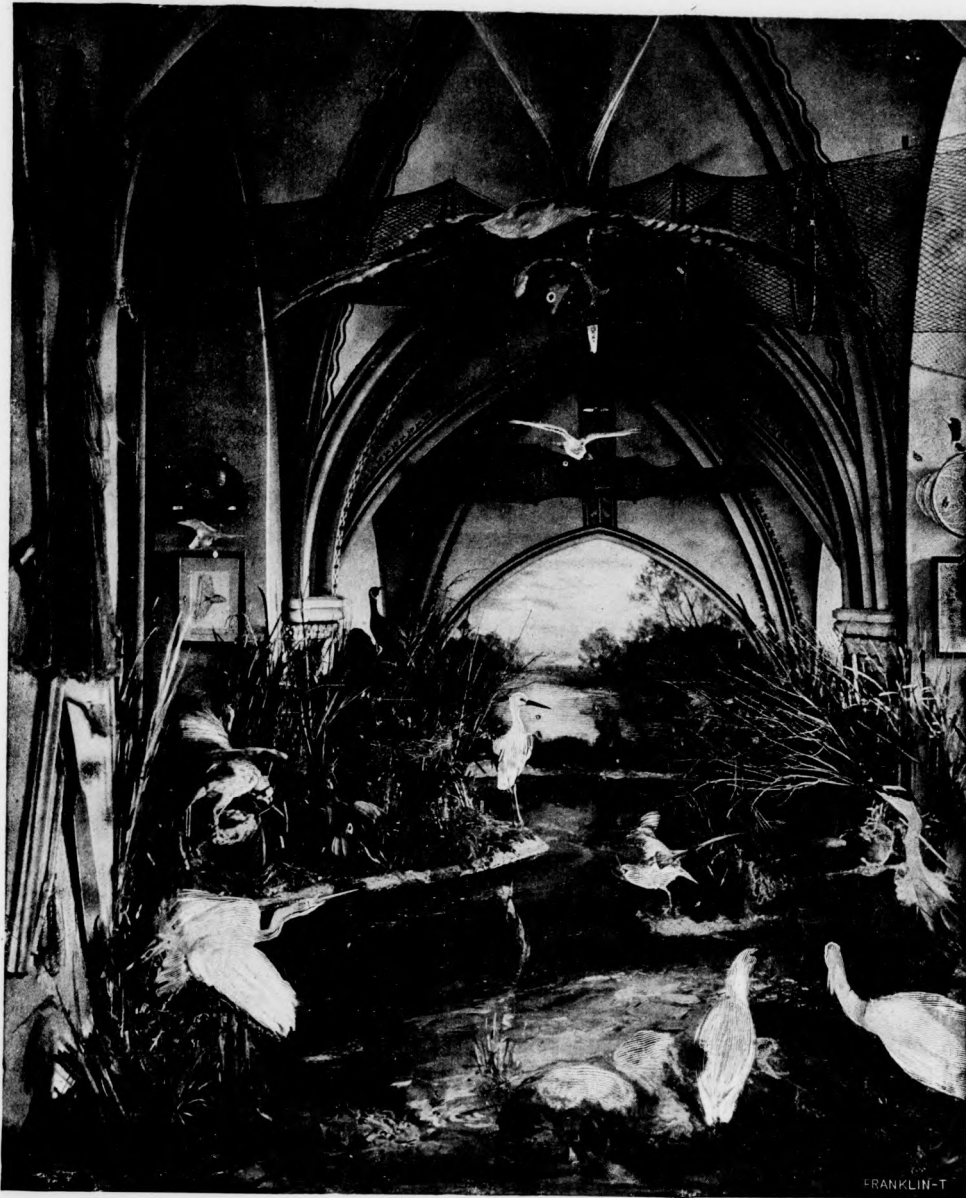
«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

The Baths Of Hungary.

ANYONE who has an adventurous spirit and just sufficient rheumatic gout to give colour to his vagaries will do well to try the watering places of Hungary when Strathpeffer, Wiesbaden, and Carlsbad

outlandish places whose names they can scarcely pronounce.

Everything has been carefully prepared for the advent of the British patient. Excellent hotels, English-speaking doctors and chemists, reading-rooms, casinos, restaurants at moderate prices, the sweetest



The Agricultural Museum at Budapest: Waterfowl.

have ceased to charm him. It is rather a long journey to Budapest as a starting point, but who minds that in the Ostend express with such pleasant stopping places as Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Vienna by the way? Hungary is specially rich in natural mineral waters, and is doing its utmost to develop its health resorts. English visitors who want to see the country and sample its many «cures» will be astonished to find how really comfortable and civilised are some of the seeming'y

music in the world — all these await him, and the «cures» for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, nerves, and a score of other ailments are as genuine as Nature and the most advanced medical knowledge can make them.

To begin with, besides the numerous ancient Turkish baths on the Buda side, there is Margitsziget-fürdő, or, more pronouncably, Margaret Island Baths, within a short steamer or electric car journey on the Danube from Budapest. Here are

the famous sulphur baths and springs which H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, in the interests of health and morality, refused to sell to a gaming establishment company. Among the lovely rose gardens and shrubberies stand the Trink Halle and the bath houses, while hidden among the chestnut woods are hotels, villas, and bungalows, where rooms may be had to suit all classes of visitors. The system of singly-hired rooms and restaurant meals which prevails here, as in all parts of Austria, does away with that bugbear at the end of the week, an unexpectedly long bill in incomprehensible money.

It is true that Hungary, compared with Germany or Switzerland, is not a cheap country to travel in, but tourists, especially those who come to try the baths, can regulate their expenses by taking a bedroom at about four crowns ($\frac{3}{4}$) a day, and choosing their meals at such restaurants as suit their pockets.

Nearly everywhere 10s. a day will amply cover all expenses of board and lodging. Little rose-garlanded Margitsziget-fürdő (Margaret Island Baths) is almost a suburb of Budapest, but while its sulphur cure deals very successfully with bronchitis, rheumatism, old wounds, and stiff joints, it does not pretend to the importance of the health of Hercules-fürdő. Fenyőháza, Vizakna, Tatra-Lomnicz and Lake-Csorba baths belonging to the State serve the most fastidious visitor all requirements of an up-to-date health resort.

The beautiful Lake Balaton, the biggest inland lake in Europe, situated south of the capital, is only about two hours by fast train.

Both at Siófok, on the south shore of the lake, and at Balatonfüred, on the north, extensive and splendidly arranged «cure» establishments have been opened by the Balaton Baths and Hotel Company. Here are magnificently appointed hotels, reading-rooms supplied with all the newspapers of Europe, music and card saloons, lawn tennis courts, and exquisite gardens, as well as the baths, clustering on the lake sides. Siófok is specially beneficial for ladies and children, and has a great renown in cases of anaemia, nerves, scrofula, and all complaints where soothing and blood-making is required. Balatonfüred has stronger qualities for grown-

up and sturdier patients; it is efficacious for gout, rheumatism, and all digestive troubles. Its air is more bracing, and mud baths, with hot and cold mineral springs of different qualities, vary the treatment. The cure here is chiefly for men patients, but they need not fear being bored to death, as they so often are at German baths. The Stefania Yacht Club has its headquarters at Balatonfüred, good race meetings are held in the vicinity, the wildfowl shooting is celebrated, and good rough shooting can be obtained inland through the hotel-keepers. The season on the lakeside lasts from May till October, and, though the heat in July and August is considerable, there is always a fresh

breeze across the immense stretch of water, and a special «snap» in the air which belongs to Balaton alone.

For the convenience of tourists who expect it, the pension system has been adopted by the chief hotels, and 10s. a day will about cover the ordinary visitor's requirements; but the restaurant plan gives more variety to the life, admits of more excursions being made, and in the long run is cheaper. Steamers ply upon the lake all day, and it is pleasant for Siófok to pay its respects to Balatonfüred, or *vice versa*, and compare notes as to the comparative excellence of their *cafés*, their doctors their gypsy orchestras. For the gypsy band brings a new joy into life, even into the life

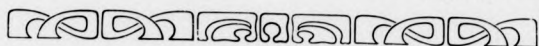


The Agricultural Museum at Budapest : Bellowing Stag.

of the gouty! London people who can afford to hire variously coloured Hungarian bands for their «At homes» and dances cannot boast of music like this. The imported musicians are to the gypsy orchestra in its own country what the musical-box is to the lark in the sky. Every night in the long summer gloaming the strange, wild melodies steal out, as old as the eternal hills, as young as love and hope and tears. An oily, mahogany-faced gypsy comes softly behind you, as you sit over your coffee or your wine. If he thinks you appreciate his music he will play for you alone, whispering all the secrets of life on his fiddle at your ear, and, whether you give him a gold piece or merely a scrap of silver and a shake of the hand, he will be equally courteous and gratified.

Finally, among the satisfactions of Hungarian inland travel must be mentioned the fact that

English people are very popular and very welcome among the Magyars. Sympathy is strong, and understanding follows between the two races; a kindred love of liberty, a kindred love of sport cement the bond. Ever since the emotional times of '48 Hungarians have felt and shown an unswerving affection for the land that gave them refuge and the people that gave them encouragement and support. To the traveller this sympathy is unmistakably evident; it stood the test even of the strained Continental relations which obtained far and wide during the Boer War. «We do not forget '48» is a phrase still spoken by Magyar hosts to English guests, and is genuine evidence of a tie not quickly broken. Travellers will find a most warm welcome throughout Hungary. *An Englishman.*



The High Tatra

(Lake Csorba and District.)

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to exhaust the beauties of the district surrounding Lake Csorba. Those who content themselves with leisurely strolling round the picturesque lake at Csorba see but a small part of the beauty nature waits to disclose. The High Tatra is full of delights, and Csorba a veritable centre. It is impossible to convey by the medium of the pen an adequate picture of the natural fairyland which surrounds one there. Step out on to the balcony of the hotel after supper one evening, and there gaze at the prospect disclosed. Below you murmurs a Slovak lover. It is the ever old yet new love message, and you recognise the modulations of voice if not the actual words thereof. From a distance comes the haunting strains of gipsy music, whilst around you buzz a multitude of strange voices. The voice of night calls out to the voice of man, but no answer comes. There you are hemmed in by lofty mountains on the Northern side, with a stretch of valley on the South which provides the artist with marvellous study in distances.

Lake Csorba has been called the eye of the High Tatra, and there is much truth in the simile. It lies some 1387 meters above the level of the Adriatic, is 21 meters at its deepest and covers an area of 31 acres. Boating and fishing are excellent here. But the entire district is fascinating. Take a trip to the Tatra-füreds one day, or better still right through to Tatra Lomnitz. It is an ideal drive. Another day go to Barlangliget. Here you will soon find yourself in the thicknesses of a primeval forest, encompassed by luxurious vegetation. Step out of this picture a moment and you may see the Béla brook and miniature waterfalls, together with the stalactite cavern. Even here the excursions are not exhausted, for one must drive out to Dobsina and visit the Ice Cave. Then again one must not forget the

famous Tarpatak Valley with its entrancing cascades.

Such are but a tithe of the sights nature has provided in the High Tatra.



Topical Notes

Flute-Playing for Consumptives.

It is cheering to know that one instrument at least can be counted on to bring health and longevity to those who practise it. This is the flute. Doctors recommend it for incipient consumptives — as the operation of playing the instrument involves the precise motion of the lungs of most benefit to the consumptive; that is, full inspiration, not too full or strained; followed by slow and gentle delivery of the breath.

Shakespeare and the American Student.

A note was taken the other day among the students of the University of Illinois on their preferences for theatrical amusement. Out of 948 votes only 6 were cast for Shakespeare. — Canadian Courier.

Missing Archduke.

July 21, 1890, is the date to be officially considered as that of the death of the missing Archduke Johann Salvator — or «Johann Orth» — according to an edict issued by the Lord Marshal of the Imperial Court in Vienna. Thus officialdom finally bars the gates of belief in the survival of the archduke, and the romantic adventures in which he was from time to time reported to be figuring.

The archduke, who was a distant cousin of King Francis Joseph, was a man of eccentric and daring character. After long friction with his relatives he married in London a dancer of the Viennese Opera House, and then sailed for South America, bent on a life of adventure under the name of «Johann Orth».

He bought a steamer, the Santa Margherita, and took a cargo of cement from London to Buenos Aires. Thence he sailed south, and has never since been seen.

The Weak Spot in Japan.

The corrupt condition of Japanese commercial circles is, as a matter of course, a serious matter; but the corrupt condition of the political circles is worse, the latter undoubtedly doing more harm to the country in general. — Kobe Herald.

Money-making for Women.

A Chicago lady makes a regular income by driving ladies to and from theatres, at homes and dances, so it would not be infra dig., perhaps on the part of ladies owning cars here to make a little money out of them on the paying guest principle.

Without love.

He was an Irish priest, and one Sunday he mounted the pulpit, and instead of the usual sermon he proceeded as follows:

«Brethren, I'm laving ye; but this will probably not grieve ye, for ye do not luv me; if you did my stipend would not be three years in arrear. Ye do not luv one another, for if ye did ye'd marry, and I should get the marriage fees. God does not luv ye, for if he did he'd take ye to His bosom, and I should get the burial fees. Ye are a congregation entirely without luv».

The Imitative Englishwoman.

The fault of the Englishwoman is that she is a copyist and not an originator. She lacks faith in her own judgment, and she is afraid of appearing eccentric or odd. Rather than risk this she will adopt the style that has received the sanction of public approval (even though it may be entirely unsuitable for herself) in preference to any other. Gentlewoman.

Educating the Modern Girl.

An appreciation of the difference in type of the average boy and girl mind is leading to a remodeling of the schedules of work in girls' schools, and this is most marked, perhaps, in mathematics and science. Every high-school mistress knows the «non-mathematical girl»; and the uselessness of attempting to interest her in geometrical riders or in algebraic refinements. — School World.

Where Time Does Not Count.

In the East the value of time is in inverse ratio to that of money, but the relative cheapness of the motor fares over carriage hire should popularise the cars, even though the saving of time might not be regarded as of importance.

How to Get on in Life.

A New York philosopher has come to the conclusion that there are two ways to get up in the world. You can build your own ladder and climb it, or you can find some fellow who has left his to chase butterflies and climb that.

The Beautiful Woman of To-day.

It is a satisfying reflection that the fame of the noted beauties of the day will go down to posterity not as the artificially bedecked and painted heroines of old, but conspicuous and celebrated by reason of their splendid manifestation of health, of youth, of comeliness.

English and Foreign Etiquette.

«Good Society», Max O'Rell was always reminding us, is Good Society everywhere, but there are none the less certain little differences of etiquette which we must all have noticed during our

summer holidays on the Continent. It will be useful to collate the discoveries we have made. The knowledge will be convenient for the next trip to foreign parts.

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

Visitors to London. — Hungarians visiting London may have select board-residence at 12, Woburn Place, W. C. Very central for Parks and Amusements. — Comfortable, well-appointed house. Terms moderate. Apply, Mrs. B. F. Francis.

Joseph Ede Rigler & Co. Ld. Paper Manufacturers, Budapest. Central Establishment: VI., Rózsa-u. 55. Branches: V., Erzsébet-tér 19.; IV., Egyetem-tér 5. and 6. Warehouses at Nagyvárad and Rustschuk (Bulgaria).

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

A Most Delicious Table-water.

**MARGIT GYÓGY-
FORRÁS**

a gyomor, belek, húgyhólyag, s különösen a légzőszervek hurutos bántalmainál igen jó hatású még akkor is, ha vérzések esete forog fenn.

Megrendelhető: Édeskúty L.-nél Budapesten és a forrás kezelőszéknél Munkácsen.

WIKUS TÁTRA

MILK CHOCOLATE

IS THE MOST DELICIOUS.

Budapest, IV., Deák Ferencz-utca 17.



BRACHFELD F.

Purveyor to the Imperial
and Royal Court, 202

**Budapest, V. ker.,
Dorotya-utca 1.**

(corner Gizella Tér).

Pegs to announce that he has opened a **First-class Tailoring Department** with all the latest London patterns. A **First-class Gentlemen's Outfitter.**

■ ■ Speciality in all kinds of Sporting Garments. ■ ■



STANDARD

ÉLETBIZTOSÍTÓ - TÁRSASÁG EDINBURGHBAN, ANGOLHON

Magyarországi fiók : Bpest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-u. 4.

(Standard-palota.)

Alapítattott 1825.

Alapítattott 1825

Évi bevétel...	36.000,000 korona.
Kiutalt nyereségrészek...	170.000,000 korona.
Vagyon	285.000,000 korona.
Halálesetek folytán kifizetve...	600.000,000 korona.

A Standard kötvényeinek nevezetesebb előnyei :

Kétségtelen biztonság. — Alacsony díjak. — Szabad világkötvények. — Kötvények érvénybentartása díjfizetések elmulasztásánál. — Tőkésítés és előre megállapított visszaváltási érték. — Megtámadhatatlanság. — Föltétlen fizetés öngyilkosság esetében, egyévi fennállás után. — Szabad háború-biztosítás népfölkelők részére.

Díjtáblázatok kívánatra küldetnek.

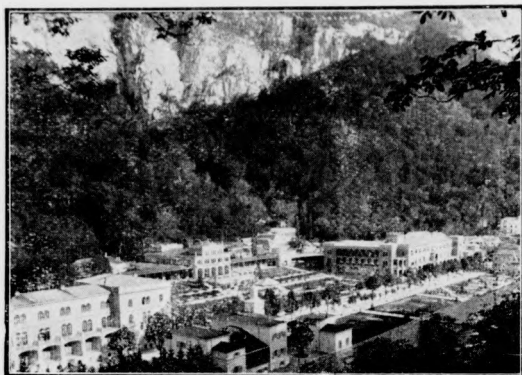
TÖRLEY PEZSGŐ



GÖTTMANN AND MERŐ

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors and Outfitters
IV., BÉCSI-UTCZA 1. BUDAPEST.

All kinds of *Sporting Costumes, Walking Suits, Tailor-made Costumes* in most elegant style for both Ladies and Gentlemen. — *Perfect Style. — Artistic Taste.* — The business is under the sole personal direction of *Mr. John Mérő.*



Hercules Baths . . .

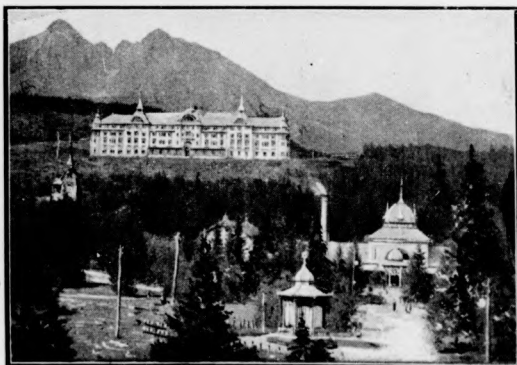
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassoszőrény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous springs at 56° Celsius. The saline baths are an excellent remedy for general debility, anaemia, neurasthenia, kidney disease, scrofula, and swollen glands. The saline and sulphurous baths are most efficacious in cases of gout, rheumatism, and ichoria, Excellent table-water. Hydropathic treatment. Eau de régime. First-class Kur-salon. Most agreeable climate, magnificent vegetation. The Season commences in May, but the Establishment is in part open all the year round. Moderate charges. For further information apply to the **Manager, Royal Hungarian Baths, Herkulesfürdő, Hungary.**

Railway Time-Table :

9-40	2-40	11-30	Dép.	Budapest Ouest	Arr.	12-50	1-30	6-35
6-53	12-34	8-29	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	3-45	3-24	8-35
10-15	—	—	Dép.	Budapest-Ouest	Arr.	7-15	—	—
9-25	—	—	Arr.	Báziás	Dép.	4-15	—	—
10-—	—	—	Dép.	Báziás Bateau	Arr.	2-10	—	—
3-10	—	—	Arr.	Orsova Bateau	Dép.	6-—	—	—
3-5	6-05	8-16	Dép.	Orsova	Arr.	1-00	1-42	—
3-45	6-44	8-55	Arr.	Herkulesfürdő	Dép.	12-30	1-45	—

**Cátra- . . .
Lomnicz**

Winter and Summer Resort for the Air-cure, in the midst of immense pine-forests, situated at 848 to 1030 metres above sea-level. The mountain air is most strengthening and invigorating. Modern hydropathic treatment. The Palace Hotel is a model of comfort, lift, magnificent hall, luxurious dining-room, reading-room, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Splendid view of the Poprád Valley and the glaciers. Music, concert, dramatic performances, balls, excursions in the mountains, horse races, hunting, tennis, winter sport. Summer Season, 15th. May till 15th. September; Winter Season, 15th. December till the end of February. Sun-baths without burning. Apply to the **Manager, Tátra-Lomnicz, Hungary.**



Railway Time-Table :

10-45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6-30
4-04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránküred)	Dép.	1-10
4-10	Dép.	—	—	Kassa	Arr.	1-00
6-30	Arr.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Dép.	10-35
6-47	Dép.	—	—	Poprádfelka	Arr.	9-27
7-35	Arr.	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8-45

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fátka, 450 metres above the sea-level, in the midst of mountains covered with pine-forests. Six modern hotels belonging to the State, numerous private villas, and land at moderate prices. Excellent table-water. Water conduit, irrigation, and electric light. Season, 15th. May till the end of October. Modern hydrotherapeutic treatment, pine baths, saline baths, and carbonic acid baths. Railway Station. Post-office, Telegraph-office, and Telephone Call-office. — Recommended for disorders of the alimentary tract, anaemia, chlorosis, gout, affections of the respiratory organs and nervous diseases. All particulars on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Fenyőháza, Hungary.**

**Fenyő-
háza**

Railway Time-Table :

7-05	5-15	Dép.	—	Budapest-Est	Arr.	7-10	9-50	9-15
1-47	4-25	Arr.	—	Ruttka	Dép.	8-30	11-24	2-43
2-30	4-42	Dép.	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7-50	7-57	2-28
3-04	5-27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7-01	7-14	1-56

State Salt-Baths, in the country of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the sea-level, on the Nagyszeben-Kiskapus railway-line. Surpassing in curative results the baths of Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall, and Nauheim. Six large lakes containing 30% of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private houses, and inns. Post and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**

Vizakna

Railway Time-Table :

7-20	2-00	12-30	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7-40	6-40
6-20	12-59	9-44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6-56	1-00
7-10	2-28	11-20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6-15	12-33
8-42	3-34	12-33	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5-44	11-37



**FIUME FIRST HUNGARIAN RICE MILL
AND RICE STARCH MANUFACTURING
COMPANY LIMITED**

Address for letters & telegrams : «REISMUEHLE, FIUME».

**Rice Millers & Starch
Manufacturers.**

Established 1882. Established 1882.

**Cleaned Rice, Broken Rice,
Ground Rice, Granulated
Rice, Rice Flour, Rice Feed-
ing Meal, Rice Starch, etc.**

**10 Highest awards and Gold Medals at
World's & National Exhibitions.**

Grand Prix Paris World's Exhibition 1900

**Hungarian Croatian Steam Navigation
Company Limited Fiume—Abbazia**

Sea Trips for pleasure and recreation on the
Adriatic.

TO DALMATIA: ■■■■

by the ocean-going Express-steamers

«**Gödöllő**» and «**Pannonia**»,
running four times a week. The voyage is
entirely safe, always along the coast and
between the isles on a fine sea.

Fiume—Venice and Fiume—Ancona:

in connection with the express trains. This is
the shortest and most suitable way for
travelling from Italy to Hungary, Roumania,
Bulgaria, Servia and Turkey, besides through
Budapest to East Prussia, Silesia, Russia
and back.

Regular Steamer Service on the Quarnero:

Fiume—Abbazia, Cirkvenica, Arbe, Lussin-
piccolo, Pola, Brioni etc.

For information apply to: **Thos. Cook & Son
Venice and Central ticket office at Buda-
pest (V., Vigadó-tér 1.)**

A „HUNGARY“

1903—1910. évi összes számai **album-
alakban** diszesen kiállítva, a következő
könyvkereskedőknél kaphatók: Ráth Mór,
Gizella-tér, Killián Frigyes, Váci-u. 1.,
Toldy Lajos, II., Fő-út 4. vagy a «**Hungary**»
kiadóhivatalában: VIII., Csepreghy-u. 2. sz.

Ára 14 korona. ♦♦♦♦ Telefon 89-52.

**Books given away gratis and post free
by the Agricultural Ministry.**

**Livres donnés gratuits et port payé de la
part du Ministère d'Agriculture.**

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

1. Agricultural Hungary.
2. Law XLV of 1907. (Juridical Relations between
Employer and Farm Servant.)
3. Law XLVI of 1907: State-aided Erection of Agri-
cultural Labourers' Dwellings.
4. Education in Hungary: Elementary Education,
Training of Teachers, etc. Secondary Education, etc.
Commercial Education, etc. Higher Education. Museums
Art-Instruction, etc.



**BENCZE és T. R.S. BUDAPEST
VÁCZI UTCA 2.**



Herbst Samu
Budapest, Bezerédi-utca 19. sz.

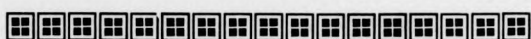
The leading house of Photo-Engraving in Hungary

== Dental and ==
Orthodontical In-
stitute ==

Budapest, Vigadó-tér 3, II. 18.

Thonet-udvar.

Hours of Consultation: 9 a. m.
till 1 p. m. 2-30 p. m. till
6 p. m. — English spoken.
On Parle Francais.



Budapest elragadóan szép hegyvidékére (Budapest—Visegrád—Nagyymaros—dömösi vonal) és a természeti szépségekben gazdag *Aldunára*, a világhírű *Kazánszoros*, *Vaskapu* (Ada-Kaleh sziget) és *Herkulesfürdő* gyönyörű tájkára kellemes kirándulások tehetők a *Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság* gőzösein.

A *Kisduna-ágban* (Budapest—Dömös között) közlekedő gőzösök Budapest balpart Eötvös-térről (d. e. 8 óra 30 perc, d. u. 12 óra 30 perc) utóbbi vegyesjárat (V/16-tól csak Dunabogdányig II. és III. osztálylyal), továbbá d. u. 2 óra 20 perc és 5 órakor, utóbbi csak július 1., augusztus 31. között, indulnak (Budapest jobbspárt Pálffy-térről 10 perccel később) Szentendre, Leányfalu, Tahitótfalu, Tahi, Dunabogdány, Kisoroszi, Visegrád és Nagyymaros érintésével Dömösig közlekednek.

Visszafelé Dömösről reggel 5 óra, d. u. 12 óra 45 perc (utóbbi csak július 1. augusztus 31. között) és este 6 óra 30 perc (Nagymarosról és Visegrádról mindenkor 20, illetve 25 perccel később) indulnak a hajók és érintik a már fentebb felsorolt állomásokat. Ezenkívül Dunabogdányból este 9 órakor egy vegyesjáratú gőzös (V/16-tól kizárólag II. és III. osztálylyal) is közlekedik.

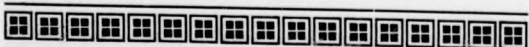
A menetdíjak a helyi járatú gőzöskön való utazásra *rendkívül mérsékeltnek*.

A főváros közelében, nyaralók előnyére, igen mérsékelt árú jegyfüzetek is adatnak ki. Az államhivatalnokok részére szolgáló jegyfüzetek ára különösen mérsékelt. Csoportos iskolai kirándulók *köznapokon* 50%-os menetdíjkedvezményben részesülnek.

Az *Aldunai vonalon* a világhírű *Kazánszoroson* át a modern kényelemmel berendezett szalongozós Zimonyból Orsova felé minden vasárnap, kedd és pénteken, Orsováról Zimony felé pedig minden hétfő, csütörtök és szombaton közlekedik. (A Zimonyon át történő utazásnál Zimonyban már este hajóra lehet szállani s az éjszakát ott tölteni.)

Ez útra — esetleges herculesfürdői időzéssel egybekapcsolva Budapestről kiindulól — *rendkívüli mérsékelt, 30 nap* érvényességgel bír, a vasuti és hajóútra szóló kombinált menettérti jegyek adatnak ki Budapest keleti és nyugati pályaudvarokon.

Különféle nyelvű képes ismertető füzetek a Magyar Királyi Folyam- és Tengerhajózási Részvénytársaság Igazgatóságánál, továbbá a társasági személyhajókon és hajóállomásokon díjmentesen kaphatók.




BÉLA SZÉNÁSY

By Appointment to the Imperial and Royal Court

IV., Ferenczietere 9. Budapest.

Stationary. Pictorial Cards and views of Hungarian scenery.

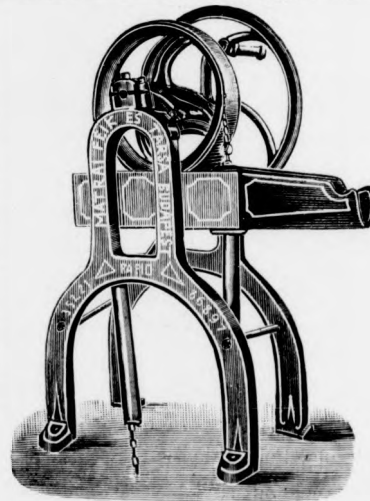
Fa-szíjkorong- és létra-gyár

MÁTRAI, FEIK ÉS TÁRSA

== Budapest, VI., Teréz-körút 33. ==

Különlegesség! Uj! Czélszerű!

„Rapid“ Uj javított láncos KUTSZIVATTYUK szabadalmazott ruggyanta-golyókkal



Hívány utáztatoktól óvakodjunk!

Árjegyzék kívánatra ingyen és bérmentve.

Dupla-szivattyú

Oly eredmények, melyeket semmiféle más láncoskútszivattyú fel nem mutathat.