

HUNGARY

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Hungary and Its People.

Hungarian Finance.

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

THIS finance board thus stands in the same connection with the political administration in which the tax inspector stood up till then. The law of 1889 drew this connection still closer, so that on one hand it conceded the right of control to the county prefect over to the finance committee, on the other hand it made a more effective guarantee than before in the direction that the official authorities of political administration and finance administra-

tion should support the official authorities in their efforts directed to the securing of the public revenues. Then the officials for fixing the rate of dues were abolished and their duties were given over to the tax offices again as before 1875, yet with the difference that they could only immediately dispose with respect to simple elementary matters, while in more complicated questions which required judicial investigation they have previously to consult an official of the finance management deputed for this purpose. An exception to these arrangements is in the case of the capital, where the old condition of things, a spe-



Photo Strelisky.

H. R. H. Archduchess AUGUSTA.

whose decisions in respect of direct taxes and the management of public dues, especially assessment, levying and collection, can be appealed from to the administration committee of the municipalities, always with the exception of the capital. The highest administrative functionary is naturally the finance minister. For the taxation of personal property there are commissions for assessing taxes summoned from the tax-payers under the legally arranged influence of the finance administration, whose decisions can be appealed from to

cial finance management for indirect taxes, a special tax inspector for direct taxes, and a special central office for the assessment of taxes and dues are permitted, with reference to the peculiar relations of the capital and the great number of objects liable to taxation.

The present organisation of financial administration in its strictest sense consists accordingly as follows:

On the lowest grade are tax offices which manage the duties of receipt and payment and the assessment of the dues: over these are the finance managers

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the commissions of appeal formed in the municipalities. The decisions of the administrative committees which they can come

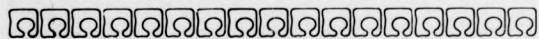
inherited power of resistance eventually overcame this sad condition and, giving promise of a better future, Parliament assembled in 1865 and framed



Statue of the Poet Vörösmarty, Budapest.

to in the second instance on the resolutions of the finance management, according to the nature of the subject can be appealed from either to the finance minister or to the finance administrative court. The decisions of the appeal commissions and the decisions of the finance management which these can come to on the assessment of dues exacted by the tax officials can be appealed from in the last instance to the financial administration courts, about whose powers we have already spoken.

(To be continued.)



BUDAPEST.

THOUGH POZSONY was the official capital of the country, and the Parliament was also held there, Pest gradually became the centre of Hungary and the home of her intellectual life. To this development Count Stephen Széchenyi contributed many institutions that owe their origin to his energy. By a law of 1848 it was expressly declared that henceforth Pest should be the seat of Parliament, and as a natural consequence the capital of the country.

In that year Pest took its part in the War of Independence, as did other towns of Hungary, and after the war was over it shared a similar fate. Stagnation prevailed everywhere. But the nation's

the Compromise (*Ausgleich*) that was ratified in 1867. The coronation of the King took place in the same year.

The year 1873 ushered in a new period in the history of the Capital. Buda and Pest were united under the title of Budapest. The effect of this step was soon apparent in the increase of the number of inhabitants. Whereas in that year the population was 302,000, today it exceeds 900,000. Still greater will be the city one day when the outlying parishes have been incorporated in the metropolis.

That part situated on the right bank of the Danube (Buda) is hilly in character, while that on the left (Pest) is flat. The highest point in Buda is János-hegy (John's Hill), which rises to a height of 600 yards above the river; Mount Gerard and the Castle Hill also are no inconsiderable eminences. The Danube (silvery, golden, or azure, according to the atmosphere) divides the city into two portions; the river is approximately 1000 yards wide at the end of Margaret Island, and at its narrowest (opposite Mount Gerard) is 400 yards.

The mineral springs of Budapest are of the richest, and may be divided into three groups: 1. the bitter-water cold springs of the Lágymányos, marketed under the name of «Buda bitter-water», the most famous of which is named after the national paladin «Hunyadi János»; 2. the hot springs that well forth on both banks of the Danube (The hottest of these are those of the Imperial Baths with a temperature of 61.2 C. and

the Artesian Well in the City Park with a temperature of 73.8 C.); and 3. the cold chalybeate springs on the left bank of the river.

During the dominion of the Turks the population of Buda decreased to such an extent that, whereas during pre-Turkish times the town numbered 56,000 inhabitants, by 1720 that number was reduced to 8,500. At the close of the XVIII century the population of both towns had again risen to 48,000; and since 1787 the population of Pest has always exceeded that of Buda.

The burgesses of Budapest were originally of foreign extraction, principally Germans. Today a change favourable to its native owners can be registered; Hungarians representing 85% of the population.

The bulk of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics — 62%; other Christians 14%; Jews 24%.

As a result of the rapid strides made by the city, the expenditure of the Municipality has increased enormously. Last year's municipal budget was as follows: Receipts sixty-one millions of crowns; Expenditure 60 millions 800,000. The aggregate wealth of the city represents a total of 220 millions. Half the expenditure is on public works; ten millions are required for the salaries of teachers and the maintenance of the schools (this quite apart from extra building expenses).

The foremost of the cultural institutions is the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Its object is to further science and literature. The permanent art galleries and temporary exhibitions serve to foster the fine arts. The most superb collection is that of the Museum of Fine Arts at the entrance to the

City Park. The ground-floor of this magnificent edifice, built in pure Greek style, is devoted to statuary, and a valuable collection of old plates. The upper storey contains a collection of the works of old and modern masters.

The musical life of the Hungarian Capital stands on a high pinnacle. Its principal adjunct is, of course, the Royal Hungarian Opera House; while the leading concerts are those arranged by the Budapest Philharmonic Society. Of musical institution the Royal Hungarian-Academy of Music — a superb building in Liszt Ferencz Square — ranks first. Its first director was the famous Abbé Liszt himself. Among the play-houses are the National Theatre, the Gaiety, the People's Theatre, the Magyar Theatre, the Theatre Royal, the new People's Opera (just opened), and many others of minor importance.

Students and amateur scientists may have recourse to those splendid collections, museums, libraries and scientific institutes abounding in Budapest. Among them mention should not be omitted of the National Museum, founded by Count Francis Széchenyi (father of «The Greatest Hungarian»), to which he bequeathed his invaluable collections of books and manuscripts (Its original scope has been extended by the addition of archaeological, zoological, mineralogical, and palaeontological sections. A botanical collection is housed in the Academy of Sciences, and an ethnological collection in the Industrial Hall, City Park); the Museum of Decorative Art, built by Edmund Lechner; the Museum of Antiquities at Aquincum; the City Museum, erected at the cost of the Corporation



The Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.



Street Flower-Vendors, Budapest.

and the Zichy Museum — the mansion of the late Count Eugene Zichy, bequeathed by that nobleman to the nation.

To enumerate the schools of Budapest would be an impossible task in the space at our disposal. We can only mention the chief: the University, founded by Cardinal Pázmány at Nagyszombat in 1635, transferred to Buda by Queen Maria Theresa in 1777, and to Pest by King Joseph II in 1784. Second in importance is the Royal Joseph University of Technical Sciences (commonly known as the Polytechnic); the Central Seminary; the Reformed Clergy Training College; and the Jewish Seminary.

Philanthropic institutions are not lacking. There is the School for the Blind (founded in 1827), Jews' Deaf and Dumb Institute (open to *Christians* too), ten Orphanages, Children's Asylum, Clothilde Children's Asylum, Alms-houses for the aged and infirm, Jewish Home, Honvéd Home (for infirm and destitute veterans of the War of Freedom), and shelters for the homeless in various parts of the city.

The chief industries of Budapest in the order of their importance are milling, distilling, brewing, machinery and metal-founding, engine and carriage-building, and the manufacture of electro-technical articles. Ship-building is also carried on in several private shipyards on the banks of the river, the principal being that of the Danube Steam-Navigation Coy. at Ó-Buda.

Commerce is advancing by rapid strides. There are banks and credit institutes innumerable, the Stock Exchange, and Chamber of Commerce.

There is a good local service of steamers, ferry-boats, and electric trams, as well as an underground electric railway. Numerous light railways connect the outlying villages and townships with the metropolis.

For long-distance passenger traffic there are three railway termini in Budapest, the Western, the Eastern, and the Southern stations; besides which there are several large goods-stations.

The Post, Telegraph, and Telephone services

have already been dealt with in our columns. From the hygienic point of view Budapest compares most favourably with other large cities. The public health has been scrupulously provided for. Whereas in 1874 the mortality was 34 per 1000, it is now only 19 per 1000, and the proportion would be still more favourable were it not for the number of pauper invalids from the country who flock to the metropolitan hospitals, which are to be found abounding in Budapest.

The oldest hospital is that known as the St. Roche (or Rókus); next in importance are St. John's and St. Margaret's. There are also the Elizabeth Hospital, belonging to the National Red Cross Society, the Stephanie, the Francis Joseph, the Bethesda, the Bródy Children's and many Jewish hospitals; besides innumerable sanatoriums enjoying an excellent reputation and doing good work.

The baths of Budapest are world-famed; some of them dating back even to Roman times, and much in vogue during the Turkish dominion. The Rudas Bath was built in 1560 by Mustapha Pasha. The King's, Emperor's, and Rácz Baths are other hygienic institutions well patronised today. Besides these there are many private baths, and during the summer the temporary bathing places erected on the Danube are much frequented.

A few words should be said of the bridges. The Elizabeth Bridge is a masterpiece of engineering skill, traversing the whole breadth of the river in a single span of 300 yards. Farther down is the Francis Joseph Bridge. Looking up stream we see the Suspension Bridge, the oldest in the Capital, erected in 1849. Farther on, is the Margaret Bridge, connecting both banks of the Danube with Margaret Island.

Strolling through the Inner Town, we reach University Square, flanked by that seat of learning whence it derives its name. In Váci Street is the New Town Hall, adorned with paintings by Lotz. In Crown Prince Street is the G. P. O., and parallel therewith is Town Hall Street, in which is the Central Town Hall, formerly used as a barracks.

To the north is the Leopold Town, the wealthiest ward of Budapest, containing many of the most magnificent private and commercial edifices. Here are also to be found the Academy of Science (in Francis Joseph Square), the Austro-Hungarian Bank and the Exchange (both in Liberty Square).

The finest edifice in the Embankment is undoubtedly the Houses of Parliament, that monumental pile designed by Imre Steindl and built in 1896. Its erection cost nearly 40 million crowns. Outside are 90 statues, in the interior are 168. Its magnificent Throne Room, grand staircase, chambers, the rich decoration of the whole, its frescoes, and its majestic proportions render it a worthy home for the legislature of the nation.

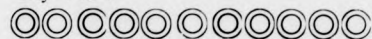
Opposite are the Ministries of Agriculture and

Justice, and the Law Courts, designed by Aloysius Hauszmann.

The Grand Boulevard (*Nagykörút*), intersecting the city, is the broadest thoroughfare of the Capital. Passing through Andrásy-ut the finest shopping street of Budapest, we reach the Váci Boulevard, whose chief ornament is the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Stephen. Its foundation stone was laid as early as 1851, but it was not ready for public worship until 1905. Its interior is remarkable for wealth of ornament, being decorated with masterpieces of Hungarian artists, and the dome inlaid with superb mosaics.

Continuing our walk through the Károly Boulevard, our attention is arrested by a stately building in Byzantine style. It is the Jewish Synagogue. We pass Rákóczy Street, and in a few minutes come to the National Museum — in Greek style — standing out prominently from its surrounding park-like Garden, a favourite resort for the children.

So we wend our way, to Calvin Square, again joining the Grand Boulevard to Andrásy-ut, where in the second circus we may view the statues of Hungarian warrior-heroes, Zrinyi, Bocskay, Pálffy, and Bethlen, to the Millennial Monument and the City Park.



Dry Farming.

THE BUDAPESTER PRESSE gives prominence to an article on the above subject by Dr. Géza Koppély of which, as it may be interesting to our agriculturist readers, we give a summary.

Commencing by a reference to the fact that he was, after the Dry Farming Congress at Colorado Springs (U. S.), invited to lecture on his experiences thereat before the German Agricultural Society at Berlin, Dr. Koppély proceeds to inform us that eminent men of science like the late Professor Cserháty of Magyaróvár, Professor Kerpely, Director of the Agricultural Academy of Debreczen, and Professor Gyárfás have laboured indefatigably throughout the whole country to gather and compare notes on the new method of preserving moisture in land. The movement has gained many friends and adherents since 1908, and Hungary was officially represented at the Dry Farming Congress at Billings, Montana, as well as at the one held in the previous year at Spokane, Wash-

ington. The Hungarian National Agricultural Union has sent a representative to America to study Dry Farming in the arid and semi-arid States of the Union. He will remain there for two years in order to complete his investigations on the spot and be in a position to give definite data on his return. Moreover, the farm-bailiff John Safáry having travelled over the whole Dry Farming area, the Agricultural Ministry has now entrusted him with the work of instituting similar personal investigations on the State domains of Kisbér and Bábolna. This gentleman has also been appointed to the direction of the model farm belonging to the Hungarian National Agricultural Union.

One of the most important achievements is that of State Secretary Miklós, who has recently laid an exhaustive account of the Dry Farming movement before the International Agricultural Institute at Rome.

The waves of the American Dry Farming Congresses have beaten upon the shores of other and far-distant lands and left their mark in scientific research which has fully demonstrated the utility of the principles of the Dry Farming system.



The Academy of Music, Budapest.

The Dry Farming Congress at Colorado Springs was the sixth of its kind; twelve foreign nations were represented thereat, including Hungary. The next will be held this year in Canada, which will thus unite the two great halves of the North American continent on the basis of Dry Farming. Canada — and especially the experimenting station at Lethbridge — has already conducted a series of investigations with invaluable results with regard to Canadian produce. According to reports of the trials at Lethbridge, upon a single hectare of land 48 hectolitres of wheat, 76.6 hectolitres of oats, 50.9 of barley, and 124 hectolitres of potatoes have been raised.

It is to be hoped that Budapest may be chosen for one of the next Dry Farming Congresses. This was proposed at Colorado Springs by the Hungarian delegate, Mr. Charles Leidenfrost; it was

one side of the Danube; why not on the other side also — at Gödöllő and Mezőhegyes? The Minister has indeed given an impetus to the Dry Farming movement; but it now remains to Parliament to vote funds to carry on the necessary investigations.

The triumphant march of Dry Farming has closed the mouths of the sceptical, and its beneficent results have convinced all who have given the system a fair trial. Its possibilities open up an unprobed perspective. The conquest of unwatered wastes is an achievement as glorious as the discovery of a New World or the foundation of an Empire. We stand, as it were, at the gate of an unknown territory; visions appear and disappear in the burning sands of the desert. The discerning eye descries flowers in the waste. Churches, dwellings, schools rise up before us, and the joyous laughter of



The Bathing Establishment on Margaret Island, Budapest.

supported by all the foreign delegates and received with cordiality by the Congress itself. We may then reasonably expect that the first *European* Congress on Dry Farming will take place in the Hungarian Capital — probably in 1913.

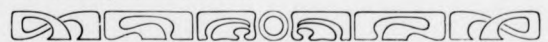
It will be an important step in the annals of the Congresses and in the development of Dry Farming when it is resolved to hold a Congress in the Old World, and in Budapest, the Metropolis of Hungary and the half-way house between London and the Near East. For this we must prepare the way. Already 120 members have been enrolled.

Under the aegis of the Hungarian Agricultural Union the preliminaries to the study of the new methods have already been commenced in this country.

Prominent and energetic experts are at the head of the national movement; a Dry Farming Committee has been formed; and the Minister of Agriculture has issued instructions for the system to be tried at Kiszér and Bábolna. It is a pity, however, that experiments should be limited to

children rings in our ears. The wilderness will yet be conquered.

Dry Farming is truly a peaceful revolution, which forms the boundary-stone of a new era in the history of mankind.



New-York Notes

New-York, 28th. Dec., 1911

YOUR CORRESPONDENT has had a rather infernal fortnight of it. First, the *Dante Symphony* of Liszt, most realistically rendered by the Philharmonic, transported him through the hopeless gates of Erebus down to the abode of horror and grief; then under the tutelage of a motion-picture Virgil — arrayed in a sinuous toga and surmounted by laurel fillet — he descended to all the ten circles of Dante's *Inferno*; and lastly, the same evening he charmed the hostile fiends of the World Below with the magic strains of *Orfeo*. And now that he looks back upon them in reminiscent vein, the joy of

Alexander

Greer

having heard that most exquisite opera of Gluck made doubly delightful by the delicate *Orfeo* of Mme Matzenauer; hay, even the sublime picturesqueness of Liszt's symphonic poem seems for a moment to fade into insignificance at the stupendous possibilities that the mere motion-views hold out for the future development of the drama. Here were five reels of about 5000 feet each, depicting vividly, often painfully, the darkling horrors of Hell and Purgatory, the Elysian Fields of the blessed, and the eternal sufferings of the lost — a hundred rapidly moving scenes, rich with suggestiveness, leading through the portal with lofty arch and bearing the legend «*Lasciate*», across the Styx with its grim ferryman, down to the Stygian darkness of

ate, goes without saying; the expression thereof was the most vociferous ever heard. Mme Tetrzini, whose fame is well known and firmly established since the days of Hammerstein's Opera-House, is a most welcome arrival among the Metropolitan's galaxy of brilliant stars.

The Russian dancers are again with us and, despite our fierce denunciations of their government in the matter of passports, are very such in favor with operagoers. They furnish the evening's divertissement after the opera has run its course. The company is, in the main, made up of last year's contingent, save that the former prima-donna, Mlle Pawlowa is supplanted by Mlle Geltzer, who is a remarkably talented pirouettist. The graceful M



Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest.

the City of Dis, back again to the welcome sight of the stars of heaven and the light of day.

After such an exhibition one is well enough stupefied to sit back and wait credulously for noon-day miracles. Already the kinemacolor has solved the momentous question of tinting at the very moment the photograph is taken. And now that the Wizard of Menlo Park is about to synchronise the spoken word with the picture, we may confidently await the voice of the greatest singers to accompany the action depicted.

But all this does not mean that the cause of real histrionics is to be materially injured. And Tetrzini's appearance last night in *Lucia* is not calculated to diminish our regard for the un-phonographic variety of vocal exhibition. The Metropolitan Opera-House had an audience that was record-breaking; it could not contain any more. That enthusiasm for the favourite coloratura of New-York was commensur-

Mordkin is, of course, again the piece de résistance. The rest are a number of very estimable gentlemen and charming young ladies whose names, however, out of sheer sympathy with your compositor, I will forbear to mention. But their advent is just about timely. Ever since last year, New York has been having a veritable flood of dancers, from the cheapest imaginable vaudeville contortionists to the supposedly ethereal manifestators of High Art, not to speak of a superfluity of «*Oriental*» ballets full of passion and abandon verging almost on Bacchanalian frenzy. We have had them to nausea, and now it is a real relief to set our eyes again on the Russians, with their inimitable suppleness and splendor and their entrancing Ariel-like grace. Mlle Geltzer, especially, is bewitching as well as astounding. The others assist her more than effectively, but often they dance in an artless, elemental fashion; with vim, vigor, dash and

will, tis true, but without any indication of precise terpsichorean training. The ensemble they form, however, is truly wonderful.

The Symphony Society of N. Y. will fall in line with the other holiday programs of the week, and produce on New Year's matinée Rimsky-Korsakoff's brilliant «Scheherazade» as well as Mr. Damrosch's own compositions from his comic opera, «The Dove of Peace». With the Philharmonic, the injunction of their late benefactor, Mr. Pulitzer, as to the perpetuation of the works of his favorite composers, seems to be followed out with especial application to Liszt. Their centenary celebration of the Master, who was the society's honorary member, occurred last week, with the contribution of the famous Liszt propagandist, Friedheim. The «Idéal» and the «Dante Symphony» — the latter revived after twenty-seven years' of neglect — brilliantly rendered, were both received with the greatest enthusiasm. To the numberless manifestations of admiration conveyed to Mr. Stransky] I should here like to add that in my estimation his characteristic interpretation of Liszt, especially his masterly manner of lashing up the

forgive the bringing upon the program of the Good Friday Spell of «Parsifal» without its impressive atmosphere, or the Fire-charm of the «Walküre» without the ever-expected fire and smoke back of the stage, — we do forgive, because the charm of the music itself is sufficient to work our illusion; but what possible excuse can be made for a tenor awkwardly droning through the endless melody of a narrative from «Lohengrin», or a gifted soprano — unsurpassable in simple folk-songs — being inveigled into a vocal exhibition from «Tristan», detached from all acting and scenery, circumscribed in her very movements by the space allotted to her, — such things are beyond my comprehension. Wagner belongs to the stage and its setting. He is and should be inseparable from its elaborate machinery.

Petrol Neruda is the best lotion for the hair. Sold by *Neruda Nándor*, Druggery and Perfumery, Budapest, IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 7. szám.

Go to **the Kunz Warehouse, IV., Bécsi-utca 6. Budapest**, for the best Table-linen, Bed-linen, Under-



The Grand Opera, Budapest.

composer's splendid crescendos and climaxes, is worthy of the most extravagant terms of eulogy.

In fact, there is but one grave criticism to be made against the Philharmonic, and that is the choice of vocal selections from Wagnerian operas. We may

clothing, Embroidery, and Home Industry articles of all Kinds.

Messrs. *Kunz*, who have a large clientele in England and the United States of America, are especially recommended for genuine goods at moderate prices.

Topical Notes

H. M. The King.

We hear from Vienna that His Majesty intends to come to Budapest for two or three weeks in the

Banquet in Honour of the Commercial Minister.

On the 4th inst. a deputation from Nagyvárad gave a banquet at the Grand Hotel Hungaria in honour of His Excellency Ladislas Beöthy, Minister of Commerce. The members of the deputa-



The Art Gallery, Budapest.

spring, afterwards going to Gödöllő for the remainder of the season.

Princess Zita learns Magyar.

The young wife of Archduke Charles Francis Joseph, H. R. H. Princess Zita of Parma, whose mother-tongue is Italian, is now by the King's desire learning the Hungarian and Bohemian languages. Her Royal Highness's Hungarian instructor is Countess Raphael Zichy.

The Prime Minister.

H. E. Count Charles Khuen-Héderváry has recently been operated on for cataract of the eye. The operation, conducted by Dr. Emil Grosz, Director of the Ophthalmological Clinic, assisted by Dr. Joseph Lumnitzer, was eminently successful and the illustrious patient is now only in need of rest. Much respectful interest has been manifested in the Premier's condition, among the telegraphic enquiries received being messages from His Majesty the King, the Crown-Prince Francis Ferdinand, Archduke Joseph, Archduchess Augusta, Archduchess Izabella, Archduchess Maria Theresa, Prince and Princess Schönburg, and Prince Festetics, while personal calls were paid by the Minister of Finance and Commerce, Prince Louis Windischgraetz, Count Albert Apponyi, Vicomte de Fontenay, Count Denis Almássy, the Bishop of Nagyvárad, Prince Montenuovo and many others.

tion included Francis Miskolczy, Prefect of Nagyvárad, and Barnabás Fráter, Vice-Prefect, while Count Charles Khuen-Héderváry, Prime Minister, Ladislas Lukács, Minister of Finance, Count Serényi, Minister of Agriculture, Francis Székely, Minister of Justice, General Hazai, Honvéd Minister, Louis Náway, Speaker of Parliament, State Secretaries Paul Beöthy, Béla Jankovich, Joseph Stetina, and Gustavus Kálmán, Ministerial Councillor Alexander Hollán and other ministerial officials were also among the invited guests.

Dr. Berzeviczy's Speeches.

His Excellency Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, who as politician, State Secretary, Minister, and Speaker of the House of Commons, has been before the public eye for the past thirty years, has consented to the publication of his speeches, which have done so much to form the public opinion of the present generation. The work is in the hands of Messrs. Wodianer and Sons, who will issue the volume as a detail of their «Magyar Könyvtár» (*Hungarian Library*).

National Monument to the late Count Ferdinand Zichy.

At a special session of the St. Stephen's Society last week it was unanimously resolved to appeal to the country to raise a national monument to

the late Count Ferdinand Zichy, president of the Company and lay leader of the Catholic party in the politics of Hungary. Count Géza Wenckheim has headed the fund with 1000 crowns.

English Horses at Alag.

A number of race-horses recently purchased by Count Charles Eszterházy in England, have just arrived at Alag, the Hungarian turf headquarters

Fund (5000). Evidently Mr. Krausz is a man of convictions with regard to the value of journalists in the commercial world.

Anglo-Hungarian Potteries.

The Anglo-Hungarian Potteries Company has been formed with a capital of £125,000 to acquire and carry on as a going concern the pottery business carried on by Mr. Ignác Pallos, at Tab, Hungary. The capital is divided into 100,000 seven per cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares of £1 each and 25,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each. The subscription list opens today and will close on or before Wednesday next. The prospectus includes detailed statements of the progress of the company and a report from Mr. Charles S. Churton, F. A. A., who expresses the view that with the additional capital now sought a dividend of from 10 to 12½ per cent. might be expected.

Miss Cicely Corbett.

Miss Cicely Corbett, a prominent English Suffragette, arrives in Budapest in a few days to lecture under the auspices of the Feminist Union. A reception and 5 o'clock tea will precede the address. Besides her public appearance, Miss

Corbett has been invited by several of the best families in town to private gatherings where opportunity will be afforded her to spread the Cause.

Hungary's Record Train.

The spirit of American hustle has suddenly invaded Hungary, it seems, for a real fast train will shortly start running between Budapest and Pozsony. The locomotive will have a normal power of 1600 horse-power, and will haul the new train of 300 tons at a speed of 84½ miles an hour, doing the journey in 1 hour 35 minutes, including a stop of five minutes at Érsekújvár. The fastest train now running takes 3 hours 2 minutes.



National Museum and «Danubius» Fountain, Budapest.

a short distance from Budapest. Among them are 3 three-year olds and 2 somewhat older which will make their début in the forthcoming Spring Meeting.

25,000 crowns for Charitable Purposes.

Mr. Simon Krausz, of the firm of Krausz and Bettelheim, Commission Agents, has distributed the sum of 25,000 crowns in New Year's gifts among the following institutions: The First Aid Society (4000), the *Charité* Polyclinic (4000), the Jewish Teachers' Training Home (4000), the Journalists' Pension Fund (4000), the Journalists' Widows' and Orphans' Fund (4000), and the Journalists' Sick

Jewish Priest as Vocalist.

An opportunity will shortly be afforded Londoners of hearing a wellknown Hungarian singer in the person of Dr. Israel Takáts, who is administrator of the Budapest Synagogue, the headquarters of the Jewish community in this city. Dr. Takáts, who is well known in his native country as a tenor, has frequently sung in opera at the Budapest Opera House, and has also appeared in public in Odessa and Kieff. Dr. Takáts, who is to pay a three months' visit to the United States, will spend a few days in London on his way there, and has promised to sing at several concerts which are to be arranged among the Jewish community for charitable purposes. He is only about 35 years of age, and has held the post of administrator of the Budapest synagogue for about nine years.

Our Flour Trade in 1911.

The Statistics Bureau in its monthly report for November gives interesting data with regard to our flour export for the eleven months of the expired year. During the period January—November 6,073,160 cwt. sacks left the country 5,053,781 going to Austria. These figures are the lowest on record, and it remains to be seen whether the export during the month of December last will be sufficient to make up the deficiency shown.

In 1907 the figures were 6,418,315 cwts.

The Ferenczváros Torna Club in London.

After a successful time in Berlin this famous athletic club left the Prussian capital on the 1st and arrived in London on the 3rd inst. Travelling via Flushing the party had a good crossing, and were met at Charing Cross by A. H. Bell, the well known English sportsman and captain of the *Wanderers* Football team.

Taxi-calls were engaged to convey the Hungarian visitors to their hotel — the Imperial. During their week's sojourn in the home of football they met in friendly contest the Woking team on the Chelsea grounds, under the captaincy of Bell.

A telling Retort.

It happened on the Underground Railway the other day in a third-class carriage, and, as an example of a ready retort, requires some beating. One corner of the carriage was occupied by a spick-and-span youth of apparently 20 odd years, and the opposite corner by a young lady who was evidently engaged in some capacity in the City, for she had a typewriter case on the seat beside her. The youth, after the manner of his kind ogled his fellow-passenger with considerable boldness, and at last presumed to address her. «Excuse me», he said, leaning forward, «but your face seems very



New-York Life Insurance Society's Head Offices, Budapest.

familiar to me». «Pardon me, sir», answered the other, «but your manner seems equally so to me». The youth retired behind his paper in a silence that remained unbroken for the rest of the journey.

It had to last.

The cricket season of a town club recently started with a grand two days' match. Great preparations were made, and the services of a local publican, who boasted of being an ex-groundsman from Lord's, were enlisted as umpire. Unfortunately, owing to the wet wicket, the match seemed likely to finish on the first day, as by lunch time each of the teams had completed a single innings. On

resumption one of the bowlers made several appeals for «leg before», but the decision was always given in the batsman's favour. «How's that, then?» he asked, triumphantly, as he at last scattered the stumps. «No ball», roared the umpire in the same breath, «and it ain't no use for you to keep on bothering, young fellow. This here match has got to last the two days out. That's my refreshment tent over yonder!»

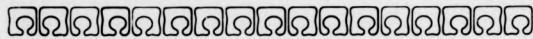
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*

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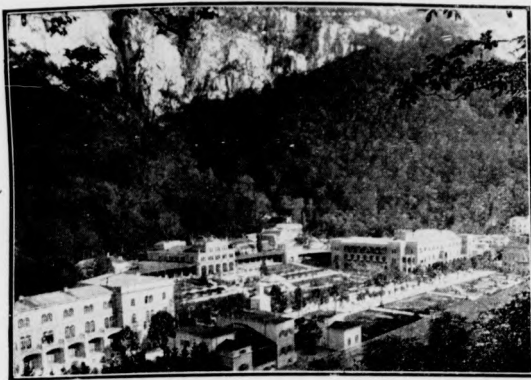


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Hercules - Baths ...

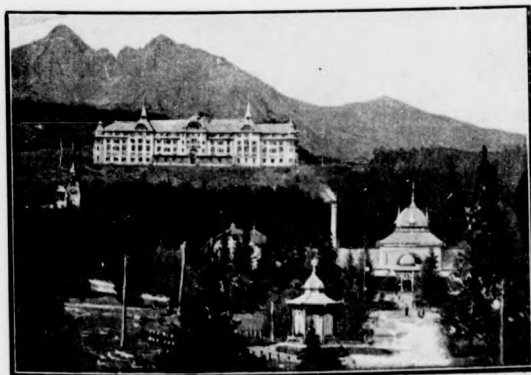
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Railway Time-Table :

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	8:55
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	—

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Railway Time-Table :

10:45	Dép.	—	—	Budapest Est	Arr.	6:50
4:04	Arr.	—	—	Kassa (Ránkfűred)	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

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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	2:48
2:00	4:42	Dép.	—	Ruttka	Arr.	7:50	7:57	2:28
3:04	5:27	Arr.	—	Fenyőháza	Dép.	7:01	7:14	1:56

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Vizakna .

Railway Time-Table :

7:20	2:00	12:20	Dép.	—	Budapest	Arr.	7:40	6:40
6:20	12:50	9:44	Arr.	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6:50	1:00
7:10	2:28	11:30	Dép.	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6:15	12:33
8:42	3:34	12:08	Arr.	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5:14	11:37





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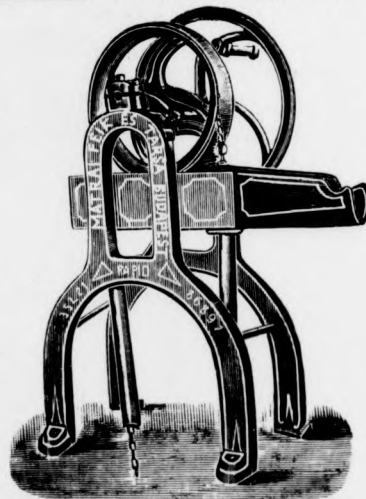
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