

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal.*  
*Budapest, Saturday, June 1, 1912.*

VOL. X. No 11.

## Hungary and Its People.

### Hungarian Finance.

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

A LARGE organisation developed from this. Along with the main lines of traffic the system of the local lines was also gradually made, and the government promoted in a great measure the accomplishment of them partly by immediate pecuniary support, partly by undertaking to work them on favourable conditions for the local lines, partly on both accounts.

This is the story of the development of the present state railway system in its main outline and of the railways generally, and this development has led to the result that among the expenses of the government those for railway business and for railway investment amounted two nearly a hundred million crowns in 1894; on the other hand this development had a great share in the fact that the sum applied to the public debt at present under the title of state expenses, reaches the considerable quota of more than 30 per cent, that is nearly 280 million crowns. While we shall show that the rôle of state railways is one of the most important active factors of state economy in the conditioning of state income, we shall speak of the details of the origin and increase of the national debt in the part of



Photo by Goszleth and Son.  
Dr. JOHN TELESZKY, the new Finance Minister.

in Hungary. We have mentioned in another place that the legislation of 1848 expressed the principle of the universal liability to taxation, which was unknown to us before and at the same time secured the abolition of the rights of the landlords, which prevented the practical carrying out of this principle and its redemption by means of the state. The redemption of burdens on the land and the practical carrying out of the universal liability to taxation was first carried through by the absolutist regime established after the short constitutional epoch of 1848, when this brought into Hungary the system of taxation which was in operation in Austria, carried

this work devoted to national credit.

\*

Passing over to the character of the income of Hungary in its present condition we will speak of the development of our more important public dues briefly and the present condition of our taxation, no less than of that rôle which is played by the state railway system in restoring the proper balance of finances.

The present system of our public taxes rests a great deal on those arrangements which were made by the absolutist regime

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to completion in a great measure the system necessary to indemnify the landlord's rights and in order to defray the expenses which had increased for the state treasury, introduced a tax for the abolition of the land-tax, under the form of a supplement to the direct taxes. (To be continued.)



### Delegates from San Francisco in Budapest.

ON THE 18<sup>th</sup> ult. a distinguished company of Americans, headed by the United States, Ambassador to Austria-Hungary (Richard C. Kerens), arrived here in the persons of delegates of the

Agricultural Museum. They were entertained to luncheon in the City Park by the Minister of Agriculture, Count Béla Serényi, a distinguished company gathering to do honour to the transatlantic guests. In the afternoon the Budapest races were attended, and in the evening our visitors again met for a grand banquet given in their honour by the Hungarian Government collectively. The scene of this brilliant function was the Országos Casino; and among the notabilities present on the occasion were Their Excellencies Ladislav Beöthy (Minister of Commerce), General Hazai (National Defence), Francis Székely (Justice), Dr. John Teleszky (Finance), and Géza Josipovich (Croatia-Slavonia); State Secretaries Imre Jakabffy, Joseph Kazy, Gustavus Kálmán, Iván Ottlik, Gustavus Tóry; Béla



Visit of San Francisco Delegates to Budapest.

International Panama-Pacific Exhibition which is to be inaugurated at San Francisco in 1915. The gentlemen, among whom were the President of the Exhibition Committee, John Hays Hammond (ex-Ambassador to England), the Vice-President, Reuben Brooks Hale, Rear-Admiral Staunton, Brigadier-General Clarence R. Edwards and W<sup>m</sup> Thomas Sesnon (Vice-President, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce), were met on arrival by Dr. Alex<sup>r</sup> Hollán, Dr. W<sup>m</sup> Hennyey and others representing the Ministry of Commerce, Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Burgomaster, Dr. John Vaszilevits, and Dr. Tivadar Bódy, Vice-Burgomasters, representing the municipality, and Messrs Frank Mallett and Hugh Kemény, representing the American Consulate.

At 10 a. m. on the following day the party was received by H. R. H. Archduke Joseph, after which calls were made on various ministers and visits of inspection paid to the House of Parliament and the

Jankovich (Vice-President of the House of Commons), Leo Lánczy, Alex. Matlekovits, Adolf Ullman, and Count Robert Zselénszki, members of the Upper House; Dr. Bárczy, Burgomaster, Dr. Hennyey (Post office director), Dr. Alexander Hollán, Lisznyai-Damó, Count Alexander Széchenyi, and many others.

On Monday a special conference was held at the Chamber of Commerce, where the invitation to participate in the Exhibition of 1915 was officially presented. Afterwards the visitors were in evidence at the ceremonial opening of the Zoological Gardens by the Burgomaster. The animals having been duly inspected, and the Park Club, the beautiful rendezvous of Hungarian aristocracy, duly admired, an adjournment was made for luncheon in the Gerbeaud Pavilion, which was provided by the Hungarian Exhibition Committee. Here excellent speeches were

delivered by Messrs. Matlekovits, J. H. Hammond, Richard C. Kerens, and Dr. Alois Paikert. In the afternoon an excursion was made to the Sváb-hegy and the Elizabeth Memorial tower, tea being provided at the Grand Hotel by the Minister of Commerce.

In the evening a gala dinner provided by the municipality, took place in the charming setting afforded by the Margaret Island. Here toasts were exchanged and speeches delivered in the warmest terms by the Burgomaster, the United States Ambassador (Richard C. Kerens), Count Albert Apponyi, and Rear-Admiral Staunton. At 10—30 p. m. a surprise was sprung in the form of an invitation to visit Fiume by special train, including sleeping cars, provided by the courtesy of the Minister of Commerce. At the Hungarian port the party was welcomed by the Governor, Count Stephen Wickenburg, and the principal civic authorities.

On Tuesday evening our American friends paid farewell to the soil of Hungary, and embarked on a special steamer for Venice.



### The Ruined Castles of Hungary.

THE FORTIFIED strongholds of Hungary had their origin in a different manner from those of most other lands. In Germany and France, for instance, the powerful nobles strengthened their residences with walls, bastions, and moats, thus making safe retreats whence they could issue like eagles swooping down on their prey, to plunder the defenceless dwellers in the plains and valleys. They taxed their vassals to the extremest limit of human endurance, and condescended to fight in their monarch's cause — if he promised them a suitable reward. In Italy also the same state of things obtained. The tombs of Hadrian and Metella, the Capitulum and arch of Titus were turned into fortresses, and thence issued the Crescentii, the Pierleoni, the Frangepani, and the Colonna on their predatory expeditions, even robbing the popes of their tiaras.

But, generally speaking, the fortified castles of Hungary were built for the defence of the country, and date from the period of the Tartar invasion. Many were built by the kings themselves from the patriotic motive referred to, though a few were used by their noble possessors for the laudable purpose of keeping themselves out of the clutches of the law, which they had violated.

As we may suppose, our strongholds were regarded with jealousy by unfavourably disposed

foreign rulers, who lost no opportunity of effecting their destruction. Their success in this direction was however very small; and the truth is that the castles of Hungary were generally dismantled by order of our own kings. Leopold I declined to permit the restoration of those destroyed by the Turkish invaders, fearing that to do so would lead to further trouble from the followers of the Crescent; while another cause was that monarch's desire to induce the Hungarian nobility to build themselves palaces in Vienna and thus help to beautify the Austrian capital, while their castles in the country went to ruin. Thus in no other land



Ruined Castles of Hungary: Arva. Pictures: Vasárn. Ujs.

are there so few unruined castles as in Hungary; often of a once proud stronghold famous in history only the moss-covered outer walls are left standing.

Of those few that remain may be mentioned: Füle, where Imre Thököly proclaimed himself king, and whose lord was often a member of the heroic house of Koháry; Ghymes, built by Ivánka, an ancestor of the Forgács family, and afterwards presented to Wratislav, Count of Bohemia; Léva, the fastness of Menyhért Balassa, a robber-knight; Hollókő, twice taken and twice lost by the Turks; Lietava, bequeathed by Matthias Hunyady to his son, whom he forbade to pay tribute to the Habsburg monarch; and Arva, where King Matthias imprisoned Péter Várday. This also was allowed to go to ruin; but it was restored by the Thurzós, whose descendants own it today.

«Hungary» is the best medium for advertising.

### La Fin de Saison.

BY THE TIME our next issue appears Budapest will be practically empty of all but those whose occupations demand their constant presence in the capital: shop-keepers, the rank and file of official-

gentlemen — have gone round with the hat (literally in some cases, in others it took the form of the money-box) to collect for the orphaned poor children. In the *early* part of last month we had the «Children's Days», for the foundlings; in the *middle* «Flower Days», for the children's conva-



Ruined Castles of Hungary: Szklabinye.

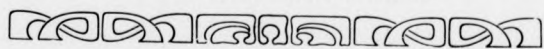
dom, those unfortunate fellow-creatures the state of whose finances does not warrant a holiday, and our legislators, who are likely to be detained for some little time owing to the disturbed state of our politics. The Premier, Count Charles Khuen-Hédervary, having recently resigned, he has been succeeded by His Excellency Ladislas Lukács, Finance Minister. The new Finance Minister is Dr. John Teleszky, formerly State Secretary; while Géza Josipovich has been appointed Minister for Croatia-Slavonia.

From the middle of June till the end of September or October the *élite* of Budapest are at the spas and bathing resorts either at home or abroad — but generally abroad. Austria, being nearer home, is largely favoured; after her come Switzerland, Italy, France, and the Sunny South of England. Others, for various reasons (such as the Olympic Games at Stockholm) will go to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and even Russia. The main desire actuating all is to get away from the sweltering suffocating heat of Hungary during the months named.

As a wind-up before the general exodus the sum of attractions and distractions has been filled up. Margaret Island, in her verdant robes, has accorded a smiling welcome to her devotés; the racecourse has drawn all lovers of horseflesh; rank and fashion have met at the Gerbeaud Pavilion for iced coffee and small talk; the picture galleries have been diligent in showing of their best to the art-lovers; while, lastly, the ladies — and also some of the

lescent homes; followed closely up by Countess Károlyi's Garden Party in aid of similar objects. No doubt therefore Society feels in its collective conscience a comfortable sense of duty done before running off to take its pleasure.

What the average wage-earner thinks — when the money-box has been aggressively shaken in his face twenty times a day for at least four days in the same month — had better perhaps go unrecorded. For ourselves, we cannot but suppose that the *time* of these hundreds of voluntary collectors has a pecuniary value, and that if — instead of the time — each would give a sum representing but *half* its value, the funds of the charities they seek to benefit would be in a much more flourishing state, while the general public would be more disposed to second their laudable efforts.



### The Jubilee of the National Industrial Society.

THIS USEFUL society celebrated its 70th anniversary on the 16th ult the occasion being marked with festive proceedings, including a special session attended by its august patron H. R. H. Archduke Joseph. Preceding the special session was an ordinary meeting at which His Excellency Stephen Matlekovits presided. Both took place in the National Museum.

The public meeting having been duly opened, the Director of the Society, Maurice Gelléri, read a letter from the Museum Director, Dr. Imre Szalay, welcoming the Society to the building; he further announced that he had received hundreds of congratulatory communications. The Treasurer's report and estimates for the current year were received without comment. Messrs Matlekovits, Gelléri, W<sup>m</sup> F. Exner and Emil Bressler were made honorary members, a number of other gentlemen being admitted to ordinary membership.

At 11 a. m. prompt the Archduke arrived, and was received by His Excellency Ladislas Beöthy, Minister of Commerce, who made the necessary introductions to His Royal Highness, including the three vice-presidents, Messrs Sigismund Falk, Andrew Thék, and Adolf Ullmann.

The Archduke congratulated the Society on its healthy old age and expressed his pleasure at being present on the auspicious occasion: remarks which elicited hearty applause.

The Director then made the interesting announcement that the Society's gold medal, awarded annually, was this year conferred on Joseph Wolfner, manufacturer. His Royal Highness, in handing over the medal, warmly congratulated the happy recipient.

Dr. Stephen Bárczy, Burgomaster, afterwards delivered a brief speech suitable to the occasion,

## Opening of the Zoo.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS of Budapest (the property of the Municipality), after undergoing considerable extension and embellishment, were ceremonially opened to the public on Monday morning last. Brilliant sunshine favoured the event, which was witnessed by a distinguished concourse.

Among the spectators were Count Béla Serényi (Minister of Agriculture), representing the Government, Count Béla Széchenyi, Count Ladislas Szapáry, State secretaries Joseph Kazy and Chas. Némethy, R. C. Kehrens (American Ambassador), and our American guests, John Marx (President, Hungarian State Rlys.), Garibaldi Pulszky (Managing Director, Kassa-Oderberg Rly.), Count Julius Széchenyi, Alex<sup>r</sup> Matlekovits, General Fekete (Commandant of the Citadel), General Balázs, General Zigler, Brigadier-Surgeon Kepes, Surgeon-Major Ábrahám, Dezső Boda (Chief of Police), and the civic officials, including Dr. Stephen Bárczy (Burgomaster), John Vaszilevits and Dr. Tivadar Bódy (Vice-Burgomasters), Count Géza Festetich, Dr. Eugene Márkus, the principal aldermen and numerous fashionably attired ladies.

In a neat speech Dr. Bárczy declared the Gardens open; upon which the numerous official guests entered on a round of inspection. These were soon joined by the young Archduke Joseph Francis,



Ruined Castles of Hungary: Appony.

being seconded by His Excellency Francis Kossuth and Court Councillor Leo Lánzy. The Archduke then shook hands with the principal persons present and took his departure.

In the evening a banquet at the Hotel Hungaria concluded the jubilee celebrations.

eldest son of H. R. H. Archduke Joseph. The general public were admitted at 3 p. m. from which hour till closing time some 40,000 paying visitors availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them.

A complete transformation has taken place during the three years the gardens have been closed,

Hills, brooks, lakes, waterfalls have appeared, as if by virtue of the enchanter's magic wand; while the zoological collection now numbers upwards of 2000 animals of every description from every clime and country.



### ~ Sixty Years Ago ~

#### IV.

Philadelphia, February, 1912.

By Eugene .  
... Pivány

WHAT insignificant trifles were the grievances of the American colonies compared with the violations of laws, with the breaches of oaths and the attacks made on our very existence as a nation, which roused us, unsuspecting ones, from our dreams of peace to a fight for life or death!

They were separated from their enemies by a vast ocean, the time of traversing its three thousand miles being then not yet reduced by the employment of steam power to a week. We were so surrounded by land on every side that no guns, no ammunition, not even the words of encouragement from sympathizing people, could be brought in from any foreign country.

To the colonies, in their protected position, the winter meant rest, and afforded them an opportunity for augmenting their forces. Our *honvéds*, in an unusually severe winter, then still poorly clad, found no shelter for weeks, and had literally to dig themselves through drifts of snow in order to accomplish the centralization of our forces, whereby our haughty enemy was compelled to beg for help at the footstool of the Russian Tsar.

The claim of the American colonies to independence was only the claim of the embryo of a yet unborn nation; ours was that of a nation a thousand

years old, whose ancient right to independence had been consecrated by a succession of bilateral contracts and royal oaths. They wanted to secure something they had never possessed; we merely wished to keep what had been our lawful possession.

Yet — such are the whims of fate — Fortune blessed the struggle of the American colonies for independence with foreign aid, just at the time of their direst need; on us was thrown the curse of foreign intervention to rob us of the just fruits of our victories dearly bought on the battlefield.

The King of France, who was not even a constitutional king, sent the sorely pressed American Republic a navy, an army, guns, ammunition and money; the French Republic would not do even so much for victorious Hungary as to remind Russia of the unlawfulness of her intervention. And England, which a century before had voluntarily offered to mediate between our Rákóczi and the Roman Emperor, told our representative that, if he had anything to communicate, he should do so through the Austrian ambassador.

When the memory of these contrasts flashed through his mind, a bitter complaint came to his lips against the fates which rule the moral order of the world; the storm of emotion overpowered him, tears streamed down his face, and his head sank with a sob to the railing of the grave. But he remembered at once that — as everywhere in America — he was followed by a crowd, and he did not wish to bare his emotions to its idle curiosity. He wiped away his tears, and looked around, feeling almost ashamed of his weakness. But everything was quiet; the crowd, with tender thoughtfulness, had withdrawn. Only one human being was near him — a negro slave, who, with a broad grin, offered him a stick cut from a bush growing near the grave of Washington.

«What bitter irony of fate was in that scene, at that place! The blot of slavery has since been washed off from the proud escutcheon of the great Republic beyond the seas — it cost an ocean of blood to accomplish it — ..... but at that time the only inheritance of the race of that grinning negro from the glorious American war for liberty was still the stick.»

Then it came to his mind that to the Hungarian nation slavery had been unknown for many centuries; even villainage had been non-existent in it for a long time. During the age of class privileges, such privileges were not restricted to any race; and to the conscience of his own generation even that mild form of serfdom which had survived from a former age, was so intolerable that the millions of serfs, without distinction of race, language or religion, were made



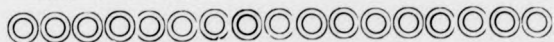
Ruined Castles of Hungary: Lietava.

free landed proprietors and citizens with equal rights.

As this record unfolded before him, his heart throbbed with renewed confidence; and he left the grave of America's foremost citizen, the virtuous leader of her war for independence, the example of honor and moral greatness, with head raised.

We, Kossuth's own people, when we glance back upon the thousand-year-old history of our native land and of our race — can also look with heads raised into the face of any nation or any people. We are here in a privileged position. Louis Kossuth died in exile, expatriated; to us Providence has given two countries, — the country of our birth and the country of our adoption, — and, through them, the two greatest men of modern times.

May their memories ever be blessed! (The end.)



### Shrubsoliana.

THE FOLLOWING extracts from the publications of Mr. W. H. Shrubssole will doubtless be found interesting to all and instructive to many of our readers:

#### The Political Status of Hungary.

The 10<sup>th</sup> Article of an Act of the Hungarian Parliament of 1790 proclaims: «Hungary is a free and independent Kingdom, in no way subordinate to any other people or Kingdom, and is to be governed by its lawfully crowned King, not according to the custom of the other hereditary dominions, but according to its own rights and customs».

\*

It is not generally known that Austria owes many of its political privileges to Hungarian magnanimity. The fact is that when, in 1867, it was proposed to make a compact between Hungary and Austria, the Hungarians objected that they could not be thus associated with a nation less free than themselves, and, therefore, a Constitution was granted to Austria in order to bring it up to the Hungarian level.

Hungary and Austria are really co-equal States, which have agreed to have an Army and Navy and a Diplomatic Service in common; and, for a short definite period, a Customs Tariff also. In all other matters, each country is quite independent of the other.

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There is no homogeneous Austro-Hungarian Empire. Even if there were, the arrangement of the names in the foregoing combination is merely alphabetical, and does not imply the superiority of



Ruined Castles of Hungary: Zay-Ugrócz.

Austria. It would be just as correct to speak or write of the Hungarian-Austrian Monarchy; and, as Hungary is by far the older State, it seems, on that ground, to be entitled to precedence.

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All who travel in that direction quickly perceive the individuality of the two countries. For instance, on going by rail from Vienna, when the Hungarian frontier is reached, the Austrian train officials collect the German placards from the carriages, and retire; Hungarians take charge of the engine; Hungarian guards enter and hang up Hungarian notices, and as we go on we feel that we are entering another foreign land. On the return journey from Budapest, there is similar procedure, only in inverse order.

#### The «Common Affairs» of Austria and Hungary.

In the first place, it should be clearly understood that there is no Imperial Parliament, Council, nor unified Government of any form by which the necessary business is done, either at Vienna or elsewhere.

What happens is that the Hungarian Parliament and the Austrian Parliament each appoints from its own body for each session, a Committee of sixty members, generally called a Delegation, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon (1) Naval and Military affairs for mutual defence; (2) Joint foreign representation; and (3) Finance relative thereto. The Emperor-King appoints three Ministers, who may be Austrians or Hungarians, to attend to these matters.

\*

Budapest, being the capital of Hungary, and Vienna the capital of Austria, the two Committees meet for the consideration of business in the two cities alternately, at the same time, but not in the same building. The Austrians meet in one palace and the Hungarians in another. To each of these, separately, the Common Ministers have to go personally and submit their proposals. This having been done, the Ministers retire, and each Committee proceeds to consider the proposals and to prepare a report. Should the two delegated bodies arrive at different conclusions, letters are exchanged with a



New Schools in Budapest : In Lehel-utca.

view to reconcile differences. If this be done thrice without success, there is legal provision that the two Committees may meet together and then, without a word of discussion, vote on the question at issue.

#### Common Errors Regarding Hungary.

Frequently in newspaper and magazine articles it may be noticed that Hungary is considered as a Province of Austria, having no separate political existence. Oftimes, too, Austria only is mentioned when reference is made to matters in which both Austria and Hungary are equally concerned. This is because British writers generally take their ideas on these questions from the Vienna Press, which, on the whole, is bitterly hostile to the Hungarians.

The fact that the German language is much more widely known than the Magyar, also helps to account for the state of things referred to. Moreover, the greater part of the statements about Hungary that appear in our papers come from Vienna, and are tinged with Austrian sentiments.

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Vienna is often referred to as the capital of Austria-Hungary. Quite recently, the Professor of Geography in the University of Vienna was asked by letter what, if any, was the authority for considering Vienna as the capital of the two States, and his reply included the statement that he knew of no legal enactment to that effect.

Vienna and Budapest are the capitals of Austria and Hungary respectively, neither having any just claim to precedence, or superiority of position.

#### Hungarian Names for Hungarian Places.

The good rule is laid down by the Royal Geographical Society to the effect that names of places in foreign countries (where Roman letters are used)

shall be spelt as by the respective people.

This at once rules out German names for Hungarian places in school-books and maps used in the British Islands.

Apart from this consideration, it is evident that to load students' memories with place-names which are not found in the Hungarian Railway Time books, nor exhibited at the Railway Stations, nor heard in conversation, is a laborious process which, because it is misleading, is worse than useless. Instances can be quoted, if necessary, to show that travellers often suffer inconvenience from their ignorance of the names used in Hungary,

which, in most cases, bear no resemblance to those found in our books and on our maps. And, surely, it will be admitted by all that the Hungarians in their own country have the right to use names derived from a language which is now spoken by over eighteen millions of the population, as shown by the last census.

#### Hungary a Progressive Nation.

The people of Hungary, through the present Government, are giving much evidence of enlightenment and social advancement. As instances, the following activities may be mentioned:

- 1.—The reformation of young criminals by means of kindness, blended with wholesome discipline and good all-round education. The method employed has been attended with remarkably good results, and is now being partly adopted in England.
- 2.—The tender care by the State of all destitute or neglected children, as well as poor widows.
- 3.—Compulsory insurance of workers to provide help in case of sickness, accident and death.
- 4.—State advocacy and effective aid of all branches of productive and distributive co-operation.
- 5.—The provision of land for the people by cutting up large estates.
- 6.—The provision by State aid on a large scale of comfortable dwellings for agricultural labourers. In one year more than 11,000 such dwellings were provided. Complete exemption from taxation is granted for the term of twenty years, during which period no alcoholic beverages are allowed to be sold on the property.
- 7.—Nationalisation of the railways, which has secured very cheap travelling and transit of goods.
- 8.—The protection and care of birds useful to mankind. This is carried out most effectively and

extensively by a Government Office, which is the only one of its kind in existence.

9.—The establishment of Co-operative Credit Banks throughout the rural district of the country.

The working of these Banks tends to the moral and material improvement of the people.

10.—The establishment of Municipal Bakeries for the production and supply of pure bread of high quality at a reasonable price.

The foregoing are only some of the good works for the benefit of the people now in operation in Hungary.

#### Road-side Fruit Trees in Hungary.

In those parts of Hungary which are least favoured in respect of soil and climate, there has been a great lack of fruit trees; and in other parts there were not enough mulberry trees to supply food for the silk-worms reared by 100,000 families. To supply the deficiency, at least to some extent, the Hungarian Government, in 1897, began to plant fruit trees on both sides of the State roads, until now more than 800,000 trees have been planted along 6,000 miles of road. Of these, 98,000 were mulberry trees.

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In addition to this, it has been determined that all suitable county and parish roads also shall be planted, and to this end an Act of Parliament orders that a public orchard shall be established in every parish. To lessen the difficulty of stocking these parish orchards, the State has provided twenty-five large nurseries, from which the wants of the different districts can be supplied at a low rate.

From these, for the purpose indicated, young trees are distributed every year to the communities, and to clergymen and schoolmasters, either quite free or at a small cost. In the ten years from 1892 to 1902, more than sixty-nine millions of fruit trees were thus distributed. Grafting stems are supplied at one-tenth of a penny each.

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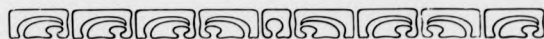
In order that better kinds of fruit trees may be multiplied, the Hungarian Government, in 1900, bought in France 600,000 one-year-old plum seedlings, and distributed them among the State orchards, from whence, when older, they will be still further distributed, and many will be given to small farmers.

In one year, owing to severe distress in some moun-

tain districts, no less than 15,138 farmers received 91,762 young fruit trees, quite free.

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In connection with the foregoing, we have to announce that Mr. Shrubsole has recently been appointed Literary Agent to the Hungarian State Railways. He will therefore be in a position to furnish information free of charge with regard to travel in Hungary, as well as to deliver free lectures on the subject from time to time. Mr. Shrubsole's address is 22, Halons Road, Eltham, Kent.



### Topical Notes

#### The Agricultural Minister at Brassó.

On the 16th ult. His Excellency Count Béla Serényi arrived at Brassó for the inauguration of the agricultural implement and cattle show, which has been arranged under the auspices of the Transylvanian Saxon Agricultural Society. The Minister was received at the railway station by the prefect, Count Sigismund Mikes, and escorted by a guard of honour of Saxon yeomanry to the Crown Hotel. At the opening of the exhibition there were some 3000 spectators, many of whom had come across the frontier from Roumania and Servia. The town was decorated, and in the evening a banquet was given in honour of the distinguished visitor.



New Schools in Budapest: In Hernád-utca.

#### The Hungarian Academy.

On the 1st ult. the Hungarian Academy of Science held an ordinary meeting, H. E. Dr. Albert Berzeviczy in the chair. The Chairman, opening the proceedings, announced that a compatriot, Tivadar Duka, residing in London, had offered 2000 crowns towards founding a fund for a triennial festival in honour of the Hungarian traveller, Alexander Kőrösi Csoma. It was resolved that the celebrations should take the form of an Orientalist lecture on the anniversaries of the famous explorer's birth and death. Dr. Goldzieher afterwards lectured on

the Pest Foundling Union. At the buffet and the stalls the general public had the unusual experience of being waited on by ladies of the bluest blood of Hungary. After dark the grounds were gaily illuminated by Chinese lanterns, and merry music caused the hours to slip rapidly away.

#### Spring Exhibition at the Art Gallery.

Among the numerous works of art now on view at the Art Gallery we note with pleasure the excellent still-life pieces of Pentelei-Molnár, the portraits of Dezső Cigány, and the compositions of



Statue of Semmelweiss (a Hungarian Physician who discovered the remedy against puerperal fever).

the *Development of Islam*, with copious quotations from the *Koran*. At the conclusion the learned professor was heartily applauded. The chief secretary, Gustavus Heinrich, reported that Ladislav Keckeméthy and Stephen Máthé, directors respectively of the Mezőtúr and Marosvásárhely State schools and winners of the Wodianer prize, had been officially invited to take part in that session.

#### The Károlyi's Garden Party.

We are pleased to be able to announce that, in spite of a heavy shower of rain on the opening day, the Garden Party at the Károlyi mansion was an immense success; the proceeds, amounting to the respectable sum of 30.183 crowns, going to

Alfred and Eugene Feiks. Lily Somló and Agnes Kalmár are among the distinguished lady contributors to this interesting collection.

#### Flowery Budapest.

Dr. Joseph Bartóky, State Secretary, presided a few evenings ago over a meeting of the «Flowery Budapest» Committee. Valuable money prizes and medals will be awarded for floral window and balcony decoration. Entries, will be received before the 6<sup>th</sup> inst. at the Committee's headquarters (IX., Üllői-út 33—37.) and the judging will commence on the 20<sup>th</sup>.

#### The Hungarian Adria Society.

The above-named society, founded last year, and which has now a thousand members, opened its

rooms on the 5<sup>th</sup> ult. at Muzeum körút 10. A valuable library is at the disposal of the Society's members, as well as an interesting collection of cartographs and photographs, donated by Béla Gonda, a vice-president. A course of lectures has been arranged for, and also instructive magic-lantern entertainments in the Lecture Hall of the National Museum. The committee have authorised the purchase of a motor-boat, to be engaged in the scientific investigation

Palace, Houses of Parliament, and other public buildings places, including the churches, bridges, baths, model dwellings, bakeries, railway stations, parks, and pleasure resorts, etc. In the country special care is taken of the bird life, and Government farming is carried on, whilst along the great majority of the roads are planted fruit-trees, from some of which the public are invited to partake freely, the rest of the fruit being sold and the pro-



Statue of Count Julius Andrássy, Budapest.

of the bed of the Quarnero. Lectures in the provinces also form part of the Society's programme, the first by Dr. Ladislas Szabó at Pozsony, followed by one at Nagyvárád by Dr. Julius Prinz.

#### «Hungary Revealed.»

This was the title of an interesting lecture delivered to a Sunderland audience a few weeks ago by Mr. W. H. Shrubsole, F. G. S. In outlining the activities of the State and the municipality at the beautiful capital city of Budapest, Mr. Shrubsole gave some splendid views of the magnificent Royal

ceeds applied to the maintenance of the roads. Mr. T. W. Backhouse presided, and Mr. A. Corder expressed the hearty thanks of the large audience to Mr. Shrubsole for his entertaining and instructive lecture.

#### Honour for an Artist.

Mr. Paul Szinnyei-Merse, the well known Hungarian painter, has been awarded the minor cross of the Order of St. Stephen. So far as representatives of the brush are concerned, Mr. Szinnyei-Merse shares this distinction only with Mr. Julius Benczur, whose paintings of historical subjects

adorn many of our public buildings. To celebrate the auspicious occasion the artist's numerous friends have arranged a grand banquet at the Grand Hôtel Hungaria, to which all the local art world has been invited.

#### Unveiling of a Statue of Damjanich.

On the 19<sup>th</sup> inst. at Szolnok an equestrian statue of General John Damjanich was unveiled before an immense concourse of patriotic Hungarians. Though Szolnok was not the birthplace of the martyr-hero, it is the scene of one of his famous victories during the War of Freedom, and on that account his memory is kept green by its inhabitants.

#### Hungarian Painting Art abroad.

The Parisian publishing firm of H. Fleury has just issued a work from the pen of Dr. Béla Lázár entitled *Courbet and his Impressions abroad*. This author is now occupied with the youth of Munkácsy, Leibl, and Szinyei. In this later work it is stated that Munkácsy never was a pupil of Leibl, while Leibl was certainly a pupil of Courbet in 1870.

It is to be hoped that the French critics will favour this work with the same attention as they have given to German publications on the subject.

#### Journalists' Pension Fund.

The Hungarian Journalists' Pension Fund has received the following further contributions on the occasion of its thirty years' jubilee: Countess Ladislas Károlyi (from flower sales), 500 crowns; Dr. Tivadar Helvey, 300; Dr. Árpád Falcione, M. P., 200; National Theatre, per Louis Lenkei, 100; collected by Count John Haller (fourth instalment) 37 (making to date 1036 crowns); and various other smaller sums.

#### Opening of an Ethnographical Museum.

The Ethnographical Museum in the City Park has been inaugurated recently by H. E. Count John Zichy, Minister for Public Instruction.

#### The National Salon.

The spring Exhibition of paintings at the National Salon is as bright as ever and promises well for the future of Hungarian art. We see many new names among the signatories of the pictures, though some of them would have done better to work and study a little more before courting the public notice. Among the veteran exhibitors may be mentioned Edmund Kacziány, Zemplényi Tivadar, Mdme Feszty, and Ernest Vörös.

#### Opening of a New Museum.

The Ernst Museum of Pictures was inaugurated on the 15<sup>th</sup> ult by the Minister for Public Instruction, Count John Zichy, who was accompanied by Ministerial Councillor Elek Lippich. Dr. Béla Lázár conducted the official representatives over

the building and explained the exhibits. The Minister greeted the famous artist Mr. Paul Szinyei-Merse and delivered the minor Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, conferred upon him by the King. Other notabilites present were Count Julius Andrassy, Dr. Albert Berzeviczy, Baron Julius Forster, Imre Szalay (Director of the National Museum) and Ernest Kammerer (of the Fine Art Museum).

#### English Tourists at Fiume.

Last week an English yacht, the *Vectis*, put in at Fiume. She carries some 140 wealthy tourists, whose object is to visit the more important of the Mediterranean and Adriatic coast-towns. After spending the better part of a day at Abbazia the vessel left for Venice.

Laptulajdonos és felelős szerkesztő: GOLONYA JENŐ. o o o o o  
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A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1912. május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.

A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.				A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.								
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan			
<b>Délelőtt</b>				<b>Délelőtt</b>				<b>Délelőtt</b>				
1110	5 40		sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	512	2 40	sz. v.	Szolnok	325	2 15	sz. v.	Hatvan
810	5 50		*	Hatvan	1202	2 45	gy. v.	Szabadka, Sarajevo	1501	2 30	gy. v.	Poprád Felka, Kassa
802	6 25		gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	1902	2 55	e	Tapolca, Eszék	919	2 40	sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass
22	6 30		sz. v.	Bicske	904	3 20	e	Belgrád, Konstantin.	283	3 00	e	Torbágy
8	6 40		e	Wien, Graz, Sopron	512/II <sup>1)</sup>	3 25	e	Nagykátá	519	3 10	e	Nagykátá
1502	6 45		gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	1016	3 30	sz. v.	Paks	327	4 20	e	Gödöllő
1512	6 55		sz. v.	Kassa Csorba	18	4 25	e	Komárom	329	5 25	e	Brassó, Debrecen
1902	7 00		gy. v.	(Fiume, Torino, Róma)	606	5 00	gy. v.	Gödöllő	507	6 15	e	Győr
602	7 05		e	Arad, Brassó	410	5 10	sz. v.	Arad, Bukarest	15	6 20	e	Poprád-Felka, Kassa
906	7 10		e	Belgrád, Sofia, Sarajevo	6	5 15	gy. v.	Miskolc	3	6 35	e	Wien, Graz
402	7 20		e	(Stryj, Lemberg, Maramarossziget)	324	5 20	sz. v.	Győr, Sopron, Szombathely, Gödöllő	1707	6 15	e	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget
1302	7 25		e	Fehring, Graz, Triest	514 <sup>2)</sup>	5 40	e	Nagykátá, Szolnok	1705	7 00	sz. v.	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget
312	7 30		sz. v.	Gödöllő	308	5 55	e	Ruttká, Berlin	907	7 20	e	Sofia, Belgrád, Bród
908	7 45		e	Belgrád, Sofia, Vinkovce	920	6 05	e	Kunszentmiklós, Tass	607	7 25	e	Bukarest, Arad
608	7 50		e	Arad, Brassó	1004	6 15	gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume, Róma, Napoly	421	7 35	v. v.	Szerencs
1102 <sup>3)</sup>	8 05		gy. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	510	6 15	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Brassó	305	7 45	v. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
406	8 10		sz. v.	Munkács, Lawocne	326	6 25	e	Pécel	25	7 50	e	Bicske
508	8 20		e	Kolozsvár, Brassó	328	6 40	e	Hatvan	1109	8 05	e	Tapolca, Balatonfüred
1906	8 25		e	Tapolca, Eszék, Bród	920a	6 45	e	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	377/II <sup>2)</sup>	8 10	e	Nagykátá
306	8 35		e	Ruttká, Berlin	28	7 00	e	Bicske	1009	8 15	e	Fiume, Bród
1706	8 55		e	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	516	7 15	e	Szolnok	405	8 20	e	Lawocne, Maramarossziget
2	9 20		gy. v.	Wien, Sopron	16	7 20	e	Győr, Triest	329a <sup>3)</sup>	8 35	e	Gödöllő
22a	9 30		sz. v.	Torbágy	332	7 35	e	Hatvan	9	8 45	e	Wien, Graz
1508 <sup>4)</sup>	9 35		gy. v.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka	1006	7 40	gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume	1511	8 50	sz. v.	Csorba, Kassa
918	10 00		sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	1708	7 45	sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	27	9 00	e	Bicske
520	10 05		e	Nagykátá	1514	8 00	e	Kassa, Csorba	331	9 10	e	Pécel
24	11 55		e	Bicske	910	8 00	e	India, Sarajevo	1907	9 15	e	Vinkovce, Pécs
314a <sup>5)</sup>	12 00		e	Gödöllő	1908	8 25	e	Pécs, Bród	603	9 20	gy. v.	Brassó, Arad
<b>Délután.</b>				<b>Délután.</b>				<b>Délután</b>				
612	12 20		e	Arad, Tóvis, M.-Sziget	1506	10 00	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba	29 <sup>4)</sup>	9 28	sz. v.	Triest, Torbágy
1008	12 20		e	Fiume, Róma, Eszék	336	10 05	sz. v.	Pécel	303	9 35	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká
314	12 30		e	Hatvan	912	10 10	e	Bród, Belgrád, Sofia	1001	9 35	e	Róma, Fiume, Pécs
914	12 45		e	Szombathely, Wien	1010	10 25	e	Fiume, Tapolca	915	9 45	sz. v.	Sofia, Belgrád
24a <sup>6)</sup>	1 00		e	Ujvidék, Sarajevo	408	10 25	e	Kassa, Csorba, Lemberg	403	9 55	gy. v.	Lemberg, M.-Sziget
1504	1 20		gy. v.	Bicske	12	10 55	e	Szombathely, Wien	905	10 00	e	Sofia, Helgrád
316	1 30		sz. v.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka	338	11 10	v. v.	Ruttká, Poprád-Felka	1303	10 10	e	Graz, Triest
1304	1 40		gy. v.	Gödöllő	614	11 25	sz. v.	Arad, Debrecen	333	10 25	sz. v.	Gödöllő
604	2 00		e	Fehring, Graz	422	11 35	v. v.	Kassa	515	10 40	e	Szegvár, Kolozsvár
4	2 05		e	Arad, Bukarest	<b>A vonatok indulása Budapest-Józsefvárosról. Délután.</b>				1503	10 50	gy. v.	Csorba, Kassa
404	2 10		e	Wien, Páris	330	7 05	sz. v.	Gödöllő	1101 <sup>7)</sup>	11 00	e	Tapolca, Balatonfüred
916	2 15		sz. v.	S.-aljaúj, Lemberg, Kassa	<b>A vonatok érkezése Budapest-Józsefvárosra. Délelőtt.</b>				25a <sup>8)</sup>	11 10	sz. v.	Bicske
304	2 20		gy. v.	Kiskörös	517 <sup>9)</sup>	4 40	sz. v.	Nagykátá	511	5 40	e	Szolnok
318	2 25		sz. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	511	5 40	e	Szolnok	311	5 50	e	Gödöllő
320	2 30		e	Hatvan	1901	1 55	e	Eszék, Pécs	917	6 17	e	Kunszentmiklós-Tass
26	2 30		e	Pécel	1301	2 10	e	Graz, Fehring				
26	2 30		e	Bicske								

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1) Június 15-től bez. szept. 15-ig. 2) Csak vasár- és ünnepnapokon közl. május 16-tól bez. szept. 15-ig. 3) Torbágytól Kelenföldig csak vasár- és ünnepnap előtti köznapon. 4) Június 1-től. 5) Csak netlon, ha hétfő ünnep a következő közn.

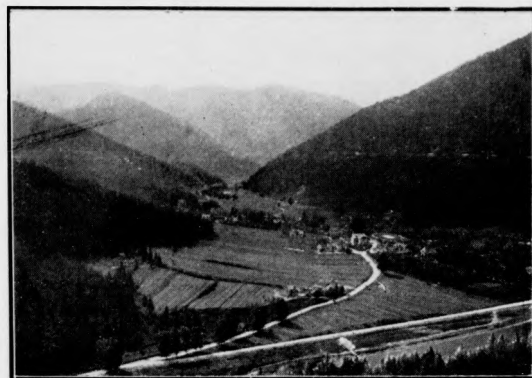
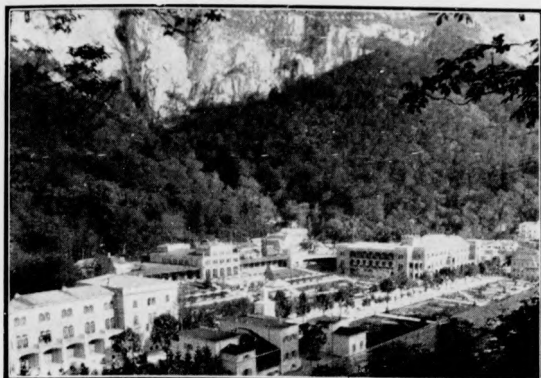
A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.

Érvényes 1912. május hó 1-től.

A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.

A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.				A vonatok érkezése Budapest ny. p.-udvarra.								
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat neve	honnan			
<b>Délelőtt</b>				<b>Délelőtt</b>				<b>Délelőtt</b>				
154	5 05		sz. v.	Vác	110	5 15	gy. v.	Wien	1733 <sup>1)</sup>	4 00	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
132	5 15		e	Rákospalota-Ujpest	142	5 20	sz. v.	Szob	713	4 05	e	Temesvár-J., Szeged
122	5 25		e	Ersekújvár	724 <sup>2)</sup>	5 40	e	Cegléd	139	4 10	e	Nagymaros
718	5 40		e	Szeged, Szolnok	176	5 50	e	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4113	5 05	e	Esztergom
4102	6 00		e	Szombathely, Wien	128	6 00	e	Párkány-Nána	175	5 15	e	Rákospalota-Ujpest
156	6 20		e	Rákospalota-Ujpest	724a	6 10	e	Cegléd	121	5 45	e	Ersekújvár
6502	6 35		e	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	144	6 15	e	Nagymaros	115	5 55	e	Wien, Berlin
102	6 50		k. ost. ex. v.	Wien, Páris, Ostende	724	6 35	e	Cegléd, Ócsa	1403	6 20	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
506	7 00		gy. v.	Segesvár, Stanislaw	4114	6 40	e	Esztergom	177	6 30	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
1402	7 05		e	Zsolna, Berlin	726	6 45	e	Cegléd, Szolnok	707	6 35	gy. v.	Orsova, Bázias
104	7 55		e	Nagyszombat, Wien	1406	6 50	gy. v.	Fozsony, Zsolna, Berlin	105	6 40	e	Wien
158	8 00		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	130	6 55	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	107	7 10	e	Bázias
708	8 10		gy. v.	Orsova, Bázias	178	7 10	e	Rákospalota-Ujpest	711	7 45	sz. v.	Bázias, Temesvár
712	8 40		sz. v.	Temesvár, Karánseb.	180 <sup>4)</sup>	7 20	e	Vác	179	8 00	e	Rákospalota-Ujpest
134	8 45		e	Nagymaros	728	7 35	e	Cegléd	141 <sup>3)</sup>	8 10	e	Nagymaros
4104	9 05		e	Esztergom	6508	7 40	e	Lajosmizse	4117 <sup>4)</sup>	8 15	e	Piliscsaba
114	9 15		e	Wien, Berlin	710	8 05	e	Bukarest, Bázias	143	8 20	e	Nagymaros
160	9 40		e	Rákospalota-Ujpest	132	8 10	e	Párkány-Nána	131	8 55	e	Párkány-Nána
162	11 00		e	Rákospalota-Ujpest	182	8 20	e	Dunakeszi-Alag	109	9 05	gy. v.	Wien
6504	11 10		e	Lajosmizse, Kecskemét	1408	8 40	e	Zsolna, Berlin	729 <sup>5)</sup>	9 20	sz. v.	Cegléd
136 <sup>6)</sup>	11 35		e	Nagymaros	118	9 30	e	Wien, Páris	4119 <sup>6)</sup>	9 25	e	Piliscsaba
730 <sup>7)</sup>	11 55		e	Cegléd	502	9 35	gy. v.	Bukarest, Stanislaw	6505	9 30	e	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
116	12 00		e	Wien	184	10 00	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	181	9 35	e	Dunakeszi-Alag
<b>Délután</b>				<b>Délután</b>				<b>Délután</b>				
164	12 05		e	Rákospalota-Ujpest	706	10 15	gy. v.	Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest	1405	9 45	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
714	12 10		e	Szeged	720	10 50	sz. v.	Kiskunfélegyháza	505	9 55	e	Segesvár,
1404	12 20		gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	4116	11 10	e	Esztergom	1403	9 55	gy. v.	Kolozsvár, Stanislaw
138	12 25		sz. v.	Nagymaros	902 <sup>8)</sup>	11 20	k. o.	Belgrád, Konstantinopol	4115	10 00	sz. v.	Esztergom
4106	12 30		e	Esztergom	702 <sup>9)</sup>	11 30	exp. v.	Bukarest, Konstantinopol	183 <sup>10)</sup>	10 15	e	Vác
166	1 00		e	Rákospalota-Ujpest	146	11 35	sz. v.	Nagymaros	145	10 25	e	Nagymaros
4140 <sup>11)</sup>	1 05		tv. sz.	Piliscsaba	<b>A vonatok indulása Buda-Császárfürdőről.</b>				6513	10 30	e	Ócsa
168	1 30		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4002	5 55	sz. v.	Esztergom délelőtt	117	10 35	e	Wien
4108	1 50		e	Esztergom	4004	8 54	e	Esztergom	717	11 00	e	Temesvár, Bázias
106	2 00		gy. v.	Wien, Páris	4006	12 15	e	Esztergom délután	101	11 05	k. ost.	London, Ostende
504	2 05		e	Szatmár-Nemeti, Brassó	4040 <sup>12)</sup>	12 57	e	Piliscsaba	185	11 25	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
126	2 10		sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	4010	2 11	e	Szob	123	11 50	e	Ersekújvár
170	2 15		e	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4012	6 13	e	Dorog	<b>A vonatok érkezése Buda-Császárfürdőbe.</b>			
4110	2 20		e	Esztergom	4016	11 03	e	Esztergom	4001	5 30	sz. v.	Dorog
108	2 30		gy. v.	Wien					4005	7 16	e	Esztergom
120	2 35		sz. v.	Galánta					4007	8 20	e	Esztergom
704	2 40		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias					4009	10 04	e	Esztergom
722	2 45		sz. v.	Cegléd					4011	2 10	e	Esztergom délután
6506	2 50		e	Lajosmizse, Kecskemét					4013	5 20	e	Esztergom
172 <sup>13)</sup>	3 10		e	Rákospalota-Ujpest					4017 <sup>14)</sup>	8 21	e	Piliscsaba
140	3 55		e	Szob					4019 <sup>15)</sup>	9 31	e	Piliscsaba
174	4 10		e	Rákospalota-Ujpest					4015	10 07	e	Esztergom
716	4 30		e	Szeged								

1) Vasár- és ünnepnapokon május 16-ig. 2) Csak vasár- és ünnepnapokon. 3) Vasár-



**Herkules = Baths ...**

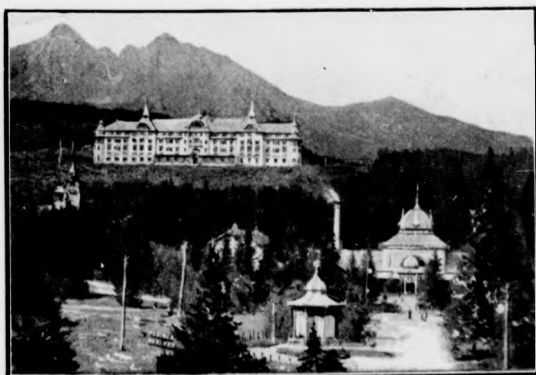
Thermal Baths and Health Resort, the property of the State, situated in the country of Krassószörény, at an altitude of 168 metres, in the picturesque valley of the Cserna, amidst wooded hills rising to a height of 1200 metres. Twenty minutes from the State Railway-Station. Natural saline and sulphurous 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
6:55	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	—

**Tátra = 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.	6:50
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
7:05	Arr.	—	—	—	Tátralomnicz	Dép.	8:45

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fátka, 40 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.**

**Fenyőháza**

**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	9:45
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	12:20	Dép.	—	—	Budapest	Arr.	7:40	6:40
6:20	12:22	9:44	Arr.	—	—	Kiskapus	Dép.	6:56	1:00
7:10	2:28	11:20	Dép.	—	—	Kiskapus	Arr.	6:15	12:33
8:42	3:24	12:38	Arr.	—	—	Vizakna	Dép.	5:44	11:37



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