

HUNGARY

VOL. XI. No 12.

The World's Women's Congress
Budapest. 1913.



His Majesty FRANCIS JOSEPH I. King of Hungary.

The World's Women's Congress in Budapest.

THE GREAT International Woman Suffrage Congress at Budapest opens to-day, and will be attended by delegates from almost every country of any importance.

The municipal authorities of the Hungarian capital are arranging a reception to the members of the congress, which will be held out of doors in the historic Fisher bastion, which is situated at a considerable height above the city, and whence a wonderful view of Budapest and its surroundings can be obtained. From the ancient Cathedral of St. Mathias a Hungarian serenade will be given, and Hungarian dances will be performed before the statue of St. Stephen. It is interesting, by the way, to note that the Government will be represented by Dr. Béla de Jankovich the

Minister of Religion and Public Instruction, and the Lord Mayor of Budapest, Dr. Stephen de Bárczy, will attend the congress as official representative of the town.

Besides other excursions, the Government are arranging for a visit to the Institution for the State care of Children.

The executive committee state that the deep and widespread interest aroused by the congress as proved by the fact that already far more visitors from every country than have ever attended Suffrage congress before have announced their intention of being present.

Among members already enrolled are about a hundred guests from America, five from Australia, five from South Africa, one from China — member of the Chinese Assembly — three from India. And from every country in Europe hundreds of visitors are in Budapest. American States, Australia, and Iceland have



Photos by A. Székely.

T. R. H. Archduke JOSEPH and Archduchess AUGUSTA and Children.

Strelisky.

appointed official delegates to represent them at the congress. Official delegates from various other States have already arrived.

The Foreign Press and the World's Woman's Congress.

Most of the weighty foreign press organs have arranged to be represented at the opening of this Congress in June 15. Naturally the whole of Europe will be covered by these commissioners, but not only Europe. As evidencing the world-wide interest which the movement has evoked it may be mentioned that all five quarters of the world will send more or fewer reporters to be entertained by the very hospitable Committee nominated for the great occasion.

We wish all our guests a hearty welcome to Budapest and trust that they will spend a pleasant sojourn during their stay in our midst, and carry away with them lasting impressions and agreeable recollections of Hungary and of the Magyars!

Programme of the Congress.

The Programme of the Congress, which begins to-day and will extend to the 21st inclusive, is as follows:—

Sunday, June 15th.

- 11 a. m. Sermon by the Rev. Anna Shaw in the Protestant Church, Szilágyi Dezső Square.
- 4 p. m. Session in the Great Hall of the Academy of Music. Speeches of welcome by Countess Alex. Teleki, Miss Vilma Glücklich, Right. Hon. Béla Jankovics, Minister for Public Instruction, on behalf of the Government and Dr. Stephen Bárczy, on behalf of the Metropolis. Presidential Address by Mrs. Chapman-Catt.



DR. STEPHEN DE BÁRCZY, the Burgomaster of Budapest.

8 p. m. Gala performance of «The Tales of Hoffmann» at the Royal Opera.

Monday, June 16th.

10 a. m. Consideration of Agenda, Formal business.
8 p. m. Reception by the City Authorities at the Fisher's Bastion.

Tuesday, June 17th.

10 a. m. Session in the Vigadó for discussion of various motions.
4 p. m. Lloyd's Hall: Session of younger members.
8 p. m. Academy of Music: Ordinary Session.

Wednesday, June 18th.

10 a. m. Vigadó: Modification of Rules.

- 3 p. m. Under the Presidency of the Right. Hon. Geo. Lukács. Session of the International League of Men.
- 6 p. m. Ordinary Session.

Thursday, June 19th.

- 10 a. m. Ordinary Session. President: Mrs. Chapman-Catt.
- 4 p. m. Ordinary Session. President Mrs. Millicent Fawcett.
- 8:30 p. m. Session of the International League of Men.

Friday, June 20th.

- 10 a. m. Session without Agenda.
- 3 p. m. Session under the Presidency of Miss Annie Furuhjelm of Finland. Farewell Evening Function.

Saturday, June 21st.

Session of the International League of Men. Various excursions.

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

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

Hungary as a Health Resort.

The Truth ..
About Hun-
gary.....

FREQUENTLY in newspapers and magazine articles it may be noticed that Hungary is considered as a province of Austria, having no separate political existence. Very often, too, only Austria is mentioned when reference is made to matters in which both Austria and Hungary are equally concerned. This is because British and American writers generally take their ideas on this question from the Vienna Press, which on the whole, is bitterly hostile to the Hungarians.

It is no common thing even for statesmen in England to refer to Hungary as an integral part of the Austrian Empire, and newspaper correspondents in Vienna have been known to speak of Hungary as though it were a vassal or suzerain and not an independent state. This beautiful country has been called 'The Whirlpool of Europe,' but it is something more than a centre of conflicting national forces or the vortex of racial struggles in the Near East. Hungary is also a European playground, a charming holiday resort, and the Carpathians will present a series of delightful surprises to those travellers who see these mountains for the first time.

Ideal Holiday
in the High-
Cátra

It is strange that the High-Tátra of the Central Carpathians is not better known to English and American; for every fresh visitor to these 'delectable mountains' carries away such an ineffaceable picture of their grandeur and beauty that the longing to return never forsakes him. Extending from the Krivan to the Kotlina valley, about nineteen miles, these highlands with their granite peaks both in summer and winter make an ideal resort for the holiday-seeker or the sportsman. At Tátra-Lomnicz and at Tátra-Füred there are two hotels, the Grand and the Palace, both of which are equal in every respect to the finest hotels in Switzerland, while they have the additional advantage of being less crowded. The railway connections from Germany on the north *via* Oderberg, and from Budapest *via* Kassa on the south are quite good, and fast trains with dining and sleeping cars attached make the journey a comparative luxury.

The growing custom of spending a portion of the winter high up in the mountains is sufficient excuse for calling attention to the Tátra. Sheltered from severe winds, even on the coldest day in winter it is possible to take exercise without an overcoat, and the warmth of the sun in this clear atmosphere is a joy to the fog-bound citizen. Skating, tobogganing, ski-ing and bobsleighing are in full swing for several months. At Tátra-Füred may be found the longest bobsleigh run in Europe, not so carefully prepared and iced, of course, as the Cresta, but still full of interest and excitement throughout the whole length of its 4½ miles. Starting from high up the mountain at a vantage-point which gives an almost unequalled view of glittering peaks backed by an Italian blue sky, the writer made the run with four Hungarians in just under eight minutes — a brief

but glorious rush through the keen frosty air — now twixt Scylla and Charybdis, now rounding the many dangerous curves, so dear to and so fondly named by the lover of winter sports.

Throughout the year there is no lack of amusement, and for several months at least the 'mighty hunter' will find good shooting, for the bear, the lynx, the stag, the wild boar and the chamois all abound in this district. Quite recently a golf-course has been laid out at Tátra-Lomnicz.

For the ordinary sightseer, it is Nature's Eldorado, full of magnificent waterfalls, wonderful caves and grottos, while mountain streams and lakes furnish excellent fishing to the man whose tastes are in that direction. If Esculapius is invoked, hot springs and medicinal baths in great variety are at the disposal of the patient, together with every comfort and luxury. Few health resorts offer so many attractions, and it is little wonder that the fame of the Tátra is rapidly making its way into every European country.

Leaving these rocky fastnesses, the holiday-maker can, if he chooses, find himself in a few hours in Hungary's capital — a great cosmopolitan rendezvous, teeming with life and aglow with amusement and interest.

In spite of the youthfulness of this city in its dual character, its supremely beautiful situation has made it most famous. The mighty Danube divides Budapest into two parts. On one side of the river magnificent palaces, modern Hotels, noble public buildings, elegant café-restaurants and splendid shops, while on the other, in marked contrast, is Buda with its aristocratic monuments dating back as far as the Roman period, its old mansions of the Hungarian nobility, its imposing Royal Palace, its Court buildings, Ministries, and last but not least, its easy access, to the wonderful excursion places in the mountains.

The verdant near-by mountains, with their wild forests and exquisite valleys invest Budapest with a peculiar charm of which no other city of the Continental can boast. One finds here all the attractions of «mondain» life united with fascination and simple beauty of Nature. Its unique geographical situation has made Budapest a principal objective point for International tourists. As the capital of a Nation proud of its heroic past, Budapest draws to itself the finest evidences of the country's greatness. Its ever increasing traffic proves its commercial growth and its immense prosperity.

The Magyars are noted for their chivalry and hospitality, and here in their capital the visitor finds a friendly welcome and unfailing courtesy. The English-speaking visitor especially will feel at home here, because there is no other large city on the Continent where relatively so many people are found who speak English.

The tourist season is at its height now in Budapest. It is at this time of the year that the Hungarian nobility are here in great numbers. The

Budapest ...
where Nature
and Fashion
Meet

The Tourist
Season ...



Countess Alex. Teleki, President of the Hungarian Executive Committee.
 Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw, President Nat. American Woman, Suffrage Association.
 Miss Jane Adams, 1st. Vice-President N. A. W. S. A.
 Mrs Oliver, H. P. Belmont, Mother of Duchess of Marlborough.

Mrs C. Perkins-Gilman, Editor "Woman and Economics" New-York.
 Mrs A. S. Lees, Mayor of Oldham.
 The Bishop of Lincoln, President Church League for Woman's Suffrage.
 Mrs Millicent Fawcett, President N. U. W. S. S. Eng.

Mrs Chapman-Catt, President Int. Woman Suffrage Alliance.
 Flora MacDenison, President Suffrage Association Canada.
 J. M. Ovam, President Norway.
 Mrs C. Despard, President Woman's Freedom League Pioneer of the English movement.

pest ...
 Nature
 Fashion

Courist
 n ...

National and Gentry Casinos, as well as the Park Club and Gerbeaud's Café-restaurant, are daily crowded with distinguished guests. Splendid evening parties and garden parties are arranged and «tout Budapest» meets in the Theatres, at the races, at the famous carriage-drive The Corso Stefánia-Avenue, the Hyde Park of Budapest, in the town park.



Waterfall in the High-Tátra.

Zoological ..
... Gardens

One of the newest attractions in Budapest is the Zoological Gardens, which has been created by the city municipality at a cost of over half a million crowns. Here instead of the usual cages and coops, the wire-nettings and henroosts of the ancient Zoos, there are, in the midst of a magnificent park, small exotic buildings, spacious caves and dens shadowed by gigantic rocks, fantastic towers and a large pond, with a beautiful waterfall, all of which are inhabited

by the rarest species of the animal and vegetable world with a most beautiful Palm-House. The animals behave as if they were in the open country and one can hardly perceive that the spectator is separated from them by a deep ditch only. It is a fact that the number of visitors to the Zoo has reached an unexpected total. On holidays the receipts for entrance have amounted to 50,000 crowns (£4000), although the fee is small. It seems that this Zoological Garden has gained high repute even abroad, for not a day passes that a deputation from some learned body sent here to study does not ask for admission. Thanks to the Town Council of Budapest, under the able leadership of the Mayor, Dr. Stephen Bárczy, who displays incessant energy in the pursuit of progress of this beautiful city. Very shortly a sum of about £27,000 is to be expended on the extension of the waterworks on the west side of the Danube.

Suffice to say that Budapest is perhaps the most beautifully situated inland city in the world. The mighty Danube flows between public buildings which London, Paris or Berlin might envy. On the Buda side the old citadel crowns St. Gerard's Hill, while the huge pile of the Royal castle, extending along the southern end of the fortress hill, dominates the whole country. The famous Suspension Bridge, the embankment which extends from this point to the Elizabeth Bridge, and the Houses of Parliament, these would in themselves be sufficient to make the reputation of any ordinary city, while the island of Margaret, a little paradise in the centre of the Danube, would, if situated in the Thames, be the most popular resort in London.

Budapest possesses some fine national buildings in the Royal Opera House and the Museums of Sculpture and Painting; while a unique feature of the town park is the Agricultural Museum — itself interesting and important enough to justify a journey across Europe. If amusement is sought, there are theatres, concert-halls and 300 *cafés*, the latter supplying not only music, but the possibilities of social intercourse which seem to be essential to any properly-constituted Hungarian life. These *cafés* are seldom closed before two o'clock in the morning, while a considerable number keep open all night.

A feature of the *café* is the ample supply of foreign newspapers and periodicals in all languages. The waiter, who is fluent in Hungarian, German and French, and speaks indifferently well at least six other languages, knows each visitor's nationality before a word has been uttered, and produces the newspapers which his omniscience considers ought to be required. The gipsy bands which are to be found in these *cafés* for the most part their programme

Budapest ...
... A Modern
City

A Cow
Baths
Water
at Buda

of ancient and modern Hungarian Music meets with the approbation of the *habitué* who prefers not to interrupt his conversation by any too close attention to the performance.

A Town of
Baths. The
Water Cure
at Budapest.

Every evening and nearly all day on Sunday a numerous public, clad in the gayest and brightest colours, adds to the natural beauty of a wonderful scene at *Margaret Island*. As is well known this beautiful Island, the «Pearl» of Budapest was for many years the property of the Archducal family, who rescued it from the Danube for the beautification of the town. The magnificent trees and the ruined abbey, once ruled over by Princess Margaret, daughter of King Béla IV (1251) gave opportunity

of 372 ft. by the well-borer William Zsigmondy, and now everybody drinks the waters.

Recently the town council of Budapest acquired the Island from Archduke Joseph for a very considerable sum and this year it was let to a limited Co. and great are the improvements they are carrying out. No expense is being spared. The Hotels, restaurants and cafés are first-class, music abounds both at the Upper and lower end of the Island. For sporting purposes several Pavilions are built such as for rowing regatta, football, tennis etc. and every opportunity is seized to develop the attractiveness of the delightful retreat.

The «*St. Lucas bath*» of Turkish origin, is also



The Palace Hotel at Tatra-Lomnicz.

and encouragement. Formerly two Islands, they were united by filling in the channel, embankments were raised to ward off floods, and in 1874 the Margaret Bridge was opened. A large bath was built as well as a Hotel and rooms for visitors from the plans of the famous Hungarian architect Nickolas Ybl. Two years ago a fine bust was placed in memory of John Arany one of the greatest Hungarian poets by Alajos Strobl, the prominent sculptor. The bust stands under the huge oak where the celebrated writer is said to have composed most of his works. In one of these the Margaret Island and the Archducal family of the Palatine of Hungary; the Archduke Joseph, are made immortal; and the fact that the memorial is the gift of the Royal Archduke has produced a very favourable impression in Hungary.

The famous sulphur spring was found at a depth

now thronged with visitors, the sun- and swimming-bath being in great request. The Hotel accommodates a hundred and fifty guests, and the restaurant and garden are very attractive. The well-known «*Kristály*» mineral water is produced here from one of the eleven springs.

Other baths; the «*Császárfürdő*» Imperial Baths. The property of the Order of Mercy of Hungary, which had its origin in Roman times. Summer and Winter health resort. First class Sulphuric healing bath; modern Turkish bath, electric, stone and marble-tub baths, 200 comfortable rooms. Splendid park and music. Indeed, there was an aqueduct which can still be traced and studied from the neighbourhood of Aquincum, where are also the «*Roman baths*». This bath was enlarged by the Turks. The «*Király Bath*» in the Fő-utca has also its Turkish origin, though small and primitive.

The «*Rudas Baths*» the property of the municipality. This as well as the «*Rácz Baths*» is principally

is heir to, and the various baths are sought plenteously from early morning to dewy eve. Indeed the demand



Winter Sport in the High-Tátra.

Photo Diwald.

used for its excellent steam baths, which have a very ancient history, being known to have existed in the

is so great that the enterprising town council has on hand just now several important improvements



Winter Sport in the High-Tátra

time of King Matthias. But in Budapest itself can be found mineral waters to cure nearly all the ills that flesh

in this direction. The fine new buildings in connection with the famous «*Artesian Spring*» in the

town park are nearing completion and will soon be opened. The second gigantic new «*Sáros Baths*»

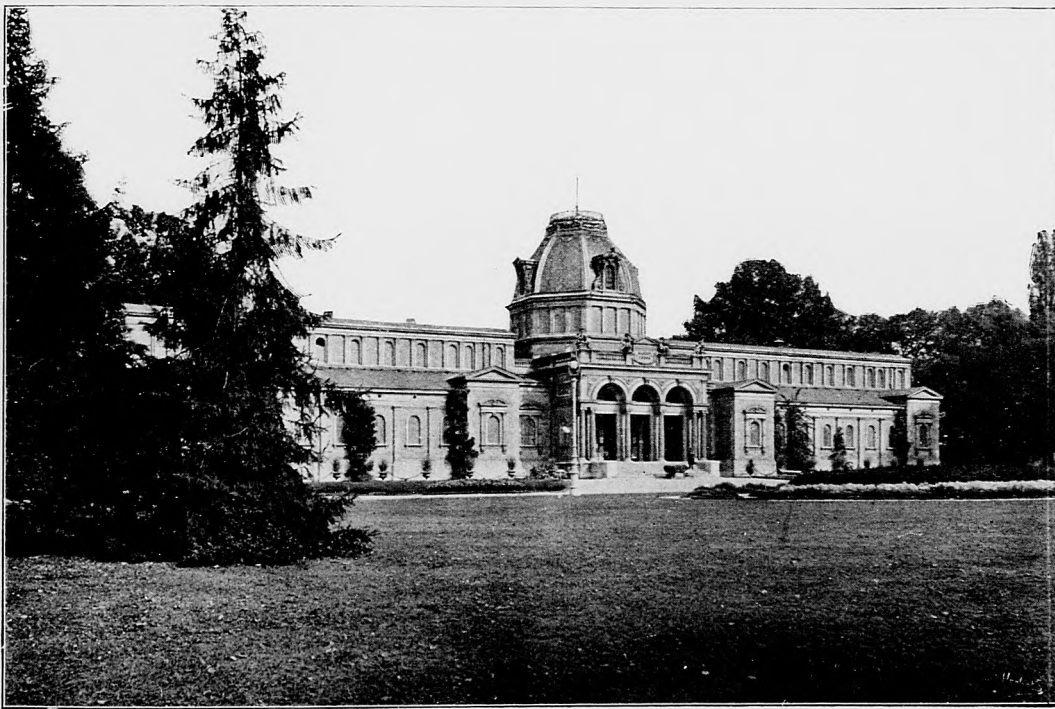
the most popular bath in Budapest, its location being so easily accessible from the centre of the town.



Going to Church, Tatra-Lomnicz.

and grand Hotel is also steadily rising on the southern skirt of the St. Gellért mountain, and before long

In addition to the cure-baths in Budapest there are great many attractive Watering places and Health Watering Places in Hungary . . .



The Cure-Baths, Margaret Island, Budapest.

Photo Erdélyi.

another large sum is to be spent by the municipality on the reconstruction of the «*Rudas Bath*», already

resorts in various parts of Hungary, a few of which deserve special attention.

A trip to the lower Danube ought to form a feature in the tour of all who visit this country. The journey from Budapest to Bázias should be made by rail, whence the steamers of the Royal Hungarian River and Sea Navigation Company convey one to the Kazán Pass, the most interesting and roman'ic point upon the Danube. It is here that the Latin inscription of the Emperor Traján can still be seen carved on the rocky wall. It dates from 103 A. D., and immortalises the Dacian campaign and the building of the Via Trajana. From this point it is



The Washington Statue. City Park, Budapest.

a comparatively short journey to the 'Iron Gate', which is just beyond the frontier, made navigable in 1887 by the Hungarian Government.

... Hercules-
Baths.

A short journey only takes us to the Thermal Baths and Health Resort of Hercules baths, 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 regime. 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.*

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

State Salt-Baths, in the country of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the sea-level, on the NagyszebenKiskapus 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 the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.*

The healing properties of the Pöstyén waters have a European reputation, and the picturesque surroundings of this resort, and the perfect and modern arrangements of its «Bad» are too well known to need more than passing notice. Of recreations, such

as concerts and theatrical performances, there has long been a plentiful supply here, but with the increase of Pöstyén's Anglo-Saxon clientèle the Bade-direktion has seen the necessity of also catering for the growing desire for sport, which nowadays enters into the routine of the stay at a fashionable watering-place.

Sportsmen come to Pöstyén to be cured of rheumatism or other ills or accidents, but even during the «cure» they are interested in the various sports and pastimes which take place here.

In the new establishment which has recently been opened new installation is introduced with carbonic-acid, sun, air and light baths; many novel attractions are introduced for the visitors during the summer season.

Fenyőháza ..
..... Baths.

Vizakna ...
..... Baths.

Pöstyén
..... Baths.

... Crecsén-
Ceplicz Baths

Lake Balaton

Another trip for the summer months is to Lake Balaton, over forty-five miles in length — the inland sea of which the whole country is proud. Here the most fashionable health resorts are: Siófok, Balatonföldvár, Keszthely-Héviz, Balatonfüred, Balatonalmádi and etc. The environs of this beautiful lake were styled by Maurice Jókai, the national poet the Hungarian vale of Tempe, and both the lake and district surrounding it afford endless entertainment and refreshment to the health-seeker.

Midway between East and West, with more than a touch of the East in its life and customs, Hun-

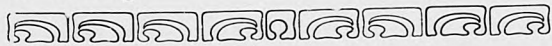
the like conditions have so often synchronised in both lands that it is really a wonder it should be necessary to draw attention to the fact.

The educational, commercial and agricultural systems of Hungary; her status vis-a-vis the States of Europe, particularly in view of the disturbed equilibrium; her potentialities, negating the prevailing opinion that the only areas remaining to be exploited in Europe must be sought in Russia — all have or should have a strong interest for the country which of all others in most deeply engaged in introspective survey, most prone to submit her



The Music Pavillon. City Park, Budapest.

gary is the very country for all who seek an entire change of scene amid picturesque and romantic surroundings.



The Truth About Hungary.

IT IS, from many points of view, desirable that the many movements making for sociological advance in Hungary, no less than the political landmarks of her history should be more familiar to the English and American. With regard to the former a certain amount of indifference exists: it is, on what grounds we are not informed, supposed that no good can come out of Nazareth: as to the latter

ancient system to the searching test of comparison. There is, even in the prosaic domain of geography, a largeness, a spaciousness which strikes the insular imagination. A country greater than Britain, Austria, Italy, whose climate is mild, whose soil is incredibly rich, the abundance of whose natural resources is epic, — above all a country undeveloped in all but political science and social institutions, calls insistently for that kind of attention which, in itself an investment, must yield a return far in excess of ordinary material computation.

Every feature of Hungary is an asset. The noble stream taking its picturesque course to the Black Sea; the sheltering chain of mountains; the great alluvial deposits which cover the land; the little

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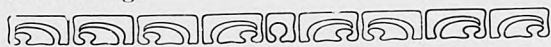
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The new Artesian Cure-Baths, Budapest.

window to the sea in the South; even the geographical situation, as regards the Balkans, which earned for her the title of the Bastion of Western Europe, «a breakwater against which the waves of Oriental barbarism dashed and were broken», — all tell of latent forces which need only the master-mind to be developed into giant levers for the national economic prosperity.

Something has been attempted, something done, but in comparison with the tale of things that might be, nothing. The Danube, once a turbulent waterway, now in flood and roaring through unnavigable canyons, now slow and insufficient has been curbed rather than chained. The Iron Gates famous in romance as the scene of wreck and death, have been subdued to the will of man. Ships that once would have been doomed before entering the passage, may now pass in the night safely as on the bosom of the Thames. The marshes of the Palatinate, going down to the old Sirmium of Marcus Aurelius, have been rescued and given again to a cultivation whose triumphs resemble those of the Canadian expanses.

But this is not enough. The Danube is now a wasteful rather than a swashbuckling lord. He spends royally what he has, but in lean times has not a penny to spare and is sometimes himself thirsty, rather in the position of a tenant who can't pay the State its dues. He should be treated like Old Nile; put under guardianship, his revenues apportioned and his amusements curtailed. He should have his barrages, his Savings' Bank at some more lovely Assouan, his Ziftas, his Esnas and his Assiuts. Then he could give cheerfully all the year round, pay his rent like a Magyar peasant, who, like himself, is one of the proudest gentlemen of the earth, and take leave of the exuberent follies of a misspent youth.

To some such end men and means are required. Men we have. The genius which built the great Elizabeth Bridge, transformed old Pest, and successfully entered into competition with the capacity of a continent, is still with us. The engineers of Hungary are almost a caste amongst the engineers of the world. They would be appalled neither by a Forth Bridge nor a London Water System, but, like Israel, they cannot make bricks without straw. Whatever the reason, whether it be the calamity of a too fruitful land, — and what *that* portends, students of Buckle know too well, — or a general economic débâcle due to the eternal question of armaments, the simple fact is money does not, as in the Heaven of the Socialist, disfigure the symmetry of Treasury vaults. Capital, Capital, Capital! If a tenth of the ingenuity of financiers who, with great labour, devise schemes for paying four or five per cent, were expended on the simple problem of the usufruct of Hungary, we and they would rank with Lydian Kings, and a Parliament whose present temptation is to misuse portable articles, would be meeting in evening dress to debate the Sumptuary Laws, and remit taxation.

The Sociological work of Hungary cannot of course be placed to her sole credit. It is of western origin. The Educational System has all the faults and all the excellencies of the Central European genus. It too, has been borrowed but undoubtedly improved in the borrowing. But the Agricultural System, once curtly dismissed in a series of «Times» articles on the organisation of Agriculture, in a paragraph beginning «of Austria, Hungary... Poland», is fast becoming a model, whilst the instruction and facilities for instruction in every branch, from viticulture to afforestation, might with advantage be made the standard.

Let us see if we can justify that brave claim.



The new Sáros Cure-Baths and Grand Hotel, Budapest.

Music and the Drama in Hungary.

It seems to be a point of modern culture that the countries should vie with each other for repu-

tation in all Arts and Sciences. There are those who will not believe that the Englishman is musical, or that he is able to learn and to speak foreign languages; and we can only profoundly pity their



The Agricultural Museum, Budapest.

ignorance. But surely there is no one so demented as to deny that Hungary is *the native home of music* and no less of dramatic Art. The first thing almost that strikes the ear on coming to Budapest

of her humble part. One cannot go to any play in Budapest without feeling that all the people acting have got that spark of inspiration in them which alone makes an opera or a play alive.



Scene in the City Park, Budapest.

is the native street boy whistling the latest popular air; «the Honeysuckle and the Bee» or what not. The next thing we observe is the theatrical manner of conversation, the action of arms and hands and fingers which make the most ordinary conversation approach the tragic, or at any rate depart from the conventional.

The thoughtful observer then cannot fail to expect something worth hearing and seeing when he leaves the street to visit the temples of the Muses. Nor is he likely to be disappointed. The *Royal Opera House* in the Andrassy Boulevard is one of the *largest* in *Europe*, and in itself this work of Ybl is well worth a visit. Here at given times you shall hear all the best music of the world and all the greatest singers; for they are brought from every land to do honour to the noblest of Arts.

But you must not confine your attention to the great soloists! they are well-known of course, and have often been criticised; you can learn all about them without seeing them. But just watch those girls in the chorus! It shall be the same whether you are listening to «Faust» or «Don Giovanni» at the Opera or if you have turned in to the Royal National Theatre to take a file of Shakespeare in a foreign language. Just watch that chorus! They are all acting. They don't stand like so many sticks, like a parcel of dummies, or dress-maker's figures, contented to make eyes at the audience. Each one has an individual interest in the performance, and is trying to make something

And so you must say if you go the round of the many theatres: The Király színház, (Kings Theatre) The Magyar színház, (Hungarian Theatre) Víg-színház, (Gaiety Theatre) etc. Even the outsides of the buildings convey to the mind the idea of an interest which is vivid and complete. Yes Hungary is a true home of Song, and a true birthplace of Acting. Even the most miserable of coffee-houses entertains its «Cigány Zene» (Gipsy Music) even the little Restaurants in the venerable streets of Buda can sport one or two players, perhaps in the «Tárogató» an ancient Hungarian instrument.

Wherever you go in the country you shall hear music; even at the Railway Station, and wherever you meet the people, in their graceful gestures as they speak you shall be convinced that they are born «actors».



Hungary and Her Children.

THE NUMBER of children in the special institutions provided by the Hungarian Government for their reception has now risen to 50,000, and, in addition to this large number at present under its protection, the Government has already had the care of 50,000 other children, who have since been either given back to their parents, or having reached their fifteenth year, have been dismissed from the charge of the State. Taking this fact into considera-

tion, Hungarians can boast that their children's protection system is one of the foremost humanitarian institutions of the civilised world. At the Fourteenth International Hygienic Congress held in Berlin, and at the International Congress held in Paris, last year, various societies expressed their admiration of the manner in which children were protected in Hungary, and experts come here from all parts of the civilised world to study the details of its methods. The homes for children consist of seventeen large buildings in different parts of the country. Every child who has no supporter, or whose maintenance and education are not sufficiently ensured, either on account of poverty or bad hygienic conditions, or other adverse circumstances, has a legal right to be cared for by the State. He is not obliged to appear at the door of the home, praying for admission, but he can present himself, and claim admission on the ground of legal right. *Nowhere else in the world does a child possess such a privilege.* In Germany, for instance, the child has no such right as regards the State, and deserted children are referred to the village charity. In France, such cases have to be brought to the notice of the County Council. Another prominent feature of the Hungarian system is that no documents are necessary for proving the fact of a child's abandonment. The Hungarian homes, therefore, take in any child who appears not to be

these homes is treated by medical experts, who have at their command a large number of wet-nurses, assistants, incubators, and all necessary surgical appliances, constituting a well-equipped modern hospital. Healthy children are not brought up in the institution as 'hot-house specimens' of humanity, not knowing the trials and troubles of life. Such children are placed by the State in suitable households of the artisan or agricultural class, where they grow up as members of the family, and ultimately become useful Hungarian citizens, irrespective of their former nationality. Even though such families are carefully chosen, the State still reserves to itself the right of control. For this purpose, the services of the District Medical Officer are requisitioned, extra payment being made for this work. He is required to assure himself as regards the health of the children, their bodily and mental development, and their condition with respect to cleanliness and clothing. In the case of infants, he must supervise the feeding of the child, and take its weight from time to time. The State will shortly appoint a lady supervisor, in addition to the already existing district medical officers. Her duties will be the carrying out of the details prescribed by the medical officer, and the repeated visiting of the foster-families, wherein she will take the part, not so much of a Government official, as of an aunt to the adopted



Skating Rink and Pavillon, City Park, Budapest.

Photo Divald.

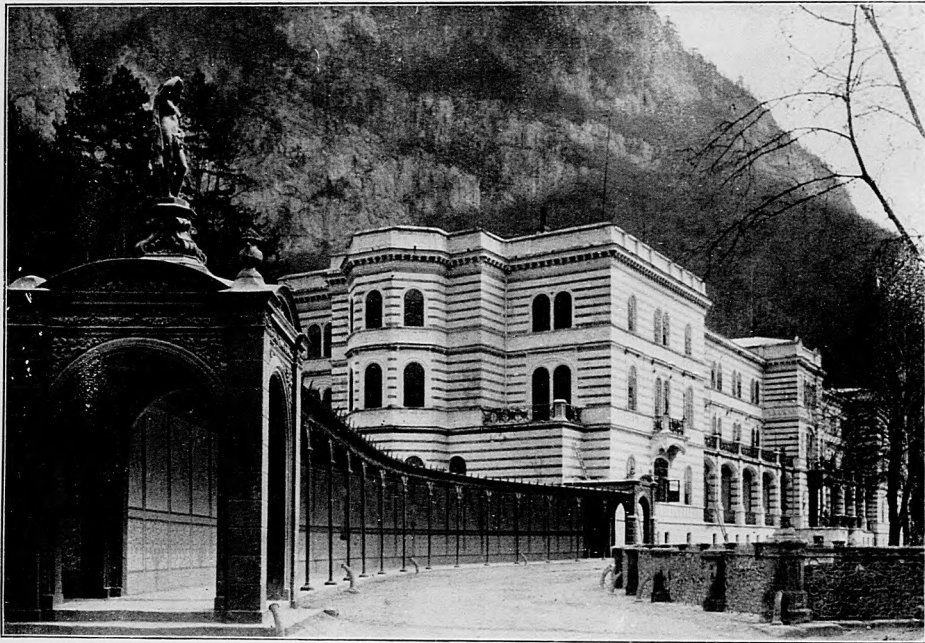
under proper guardianship, and only after the State has received him into its care will inquiries be made — through the Society for the Protection of Orphans — as to whether he is really dependent on the State's care or not. Illness among the children in

child and a relation to the family. In the event of the foster-parents proving unsuitable, she will have the child removed to more appropriate surroundings. The intercourse between the child and its blood-relations does not cease when it becomes charge-

able to the State — that is to say, when the child is adopted by the State. In other countries, however, this is not the case. In Paris, for instance, as soon as a child is taken into a foundling asylum the mother may only apply for information respecting it four times a year. In the Hungarian institutions, a very different system prevails. It often happens that, in the case of infants, the mother and child are not only not separated, but, if the mother requires it, suitable accommodation will be provided for her by the State. In the case of juveniles, the mother is requested to visit the child, and, as far as possible, to help in the up-bringing of it. Should she in any case be of opinion that her child's surroundings are unsuitable to its proper physical or mental development, she can, by reporting this

Minister of the Interior, children are admitted to the care of the State if it is found that they are being brought up in immoral surroundings, and such children, even though the parents may be in a position to provide for all physical wants, are removed from these evil influences. By protecting children in these various ways, the State is accomplishing a great work which will have a beneficial effect on the whole Hungarian people.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the *Supplement* to this issue. Messrs Joseph Kunz linen Warehouse IV., Bécsi-u. 6. Budapest have some pretty dainty Hungarian hand embroidered Childrens Tunic in all Style, shades and colours, which are obtainable from this well-known firm at moderate prices. Inspection invited.



The Francis Joseph Hotel, Hercules Baths.

Photo Erdélyi.

to the State authorities, have the child removed elsewhere, even though her complaints should merely be the result of a mother's natural anxiety. Should the mother's, or the relation's, or even the child's, circumstances so alter that the child could be brought up at home, the mother may at once reclaim the child without being put to the expense of any reimbursements for its past maintenance. The relationship between child and State is controlled by an independent body called the Orphans' Protection Society, which is chosen from among the citizens of the community, and is invested with magisterial authority. The result is expected to be a decrease in infant mortality, and also in the number of juvenile criminals, because it has been found that the majority of such criminals were those who had been abandoned to chance in their early years. The Hungarian Government also takes measures to prevent the corruption of children's morals. By order of Count Julius Andrassy, ex-

The Industrial Development of Hungary.

Inducements to Foreign Capital.

THE RAPID industrial development of Hungary has of recent years attracted a good deal of capital from other countries. So far British capital has not been much invested in Hungarian enterprises, though the existence of «Anglo-Hungarian Industries, Ltd.», at present erecting a textile factory at Kassa, would indicate the awakening of British financiers to the possibilities in Hungarian commerce. Special attention is drawn to the nature of the encouragement offered by the Hungarian Government to capital from England and elsewhere:

Hungary offers every advantage for the employment of British and American capital in industrial concerns. The textile industries, in which England has the most experience and which

Hungary desires chiefly to see established, would be the right opening for British and American enterprise. The time is now most propitious, because

all sorts, but the factories which it is proposed to establish in Hungary will receive every encouragement and assistance.



In the Lake Balaton at Siófok.

Hungary is preparing for an entire economic separation from Austria. A time will very soon come

Relying simply upon her agricultural products, Hungary can never become great. For this reason



The «Sió», Lake Balaton.

when Hungary will have a tariff of her own, when we sincerely hope there will not only be a first-rate market for British and American products of

it is our earnest endeavour for Hungary to become better known to the outside world, especially to Great Britain and the United States, in order that

more strangers should visit our country to awaken the interest of foreign countries in us, both for the beauties with which this country is so bounteously blessed by Nature and for the vast field it affords for investments in various branches of industry, mining, etc.

The Hungarian peasant is very intelligent, and will, in a remarkably short time, under proper training, become a competent skilled workman.

In 1899 a bill was passed by the Hungarian Parliament «for granting State favours to encourage home industries». We quote the following important passages :

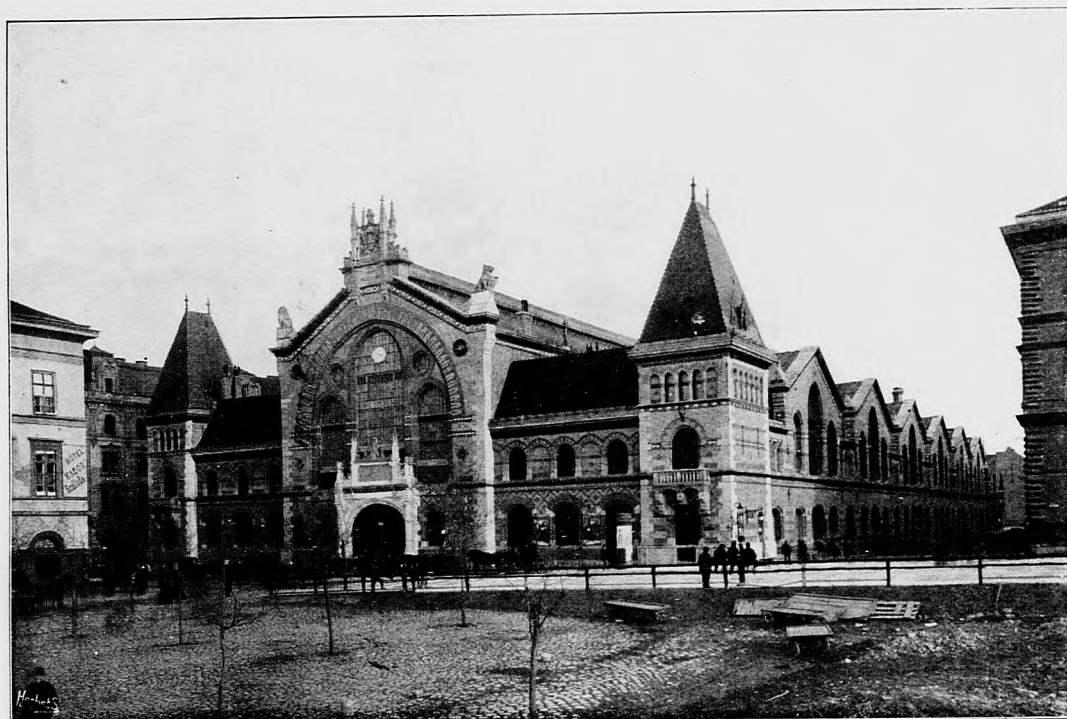
d) Factories for paper, paper materials, wall-paper, and cellulose.

e) Factories for india-rubber and wax-lights.

f) Factories for carding, spinning, and weaving of silk; spinners, weavers, dyers, and bleachers of wool, and woollen goods, of cotton wool and goods made thereof; knitting factories, binding braid and lace factories.

g) Mining undertakings where electro and acid process is employed.

h) Producers of artificial manure, malt, dextrin, dyes, vegetable and mineral oils, glue, chocolate; salted, cured, and smoked meats, and kindred products, provided the latter be for export.



Central Market Hall, Budapest.

(1.) Enterprises Eligible for the Receipt of State Favours.

The following factories, hereafter established, equipped with modern appliance, viz.

a) Factories for porcelain or stone ware, fire-proof bricks, glass plates, plate glass, and bottles, as well as industrial settlements with equipment for marble quarrying and cutting.

b) Rolling-mills for metal plates (except iron plates); factories for metal pipes (except cast iron pipes), metal wires, wire nails, zinc ware, needles, pins, tools, doors, windows, machinery for tool-making, and engines for the manufacture of new material; factories for producing lamps, fancy metal ware, and hard iron castings.

c) Factories for tools, educational instruments, pianos and harmoniums.

(2.) Nature of the State Favours.

a) Exemption from income-tax, from mining tax, and from all taxes otherwise payable by firms bound to keep accounts, and from all supplementary communal rates, dues payable to Chambers of Commerce or Industry in respect of such taxes, and, finally, from the general supplementary income-tax.

b) Exemption from payment of any duties and fees in respect of any purchase or acquisition of, transfer and registration of title to, any freehold land or buildings; and where public companies are or have been formed (exemption from) stamp duties on contracts or other documents, and on the issue of shares and stocks, whether at their formation and registration or upon an increase of capital.

The Minister of Commerce, the Ministers of

Agriculture and of Finance concurring, is authorised to grant these State favours, and to fix the period for which they are granted, the limit being fifteen years.



Agriculture in Hungary.

The Breeding of live-stock.

UNTIL economic experts have agreed amongst themselves as to whether it is better to reserve large areas for the propagation of live-stock and re-afforestation or whether it were wiser to convert

the economic sense. Pending the settlement of that point it is still undertaken in Hungary much upon lines originally laid down.

The demands of the British Government during the Transvaal war seriously depleted our stocks and it was necessary to replace the wastage by the import of brood-mares. As a fair revenge these were taken from England.

The State maintains four stud-farms where Arabs, English thoroughbreds and half-blood sires are at the service of the community and stand for the production of colts which are trained as Army Remounts, racers, private-carriage, or riding hacks. The State, further, buys many yearlings from private



The Royal Exchange, Budapest.

those areas into vast industrial fields we may safely proceed in our present course, perfectly satisfied that where opposing forces are approximately equal, the *status quo* is the only safe argument.

Animal-breeding, in the sense in which that somewhat passive art was understood by all nomadic and primitive peoples, has flourished in Hungary from time immemorial, but animal-breeding as a fine art is of recent growth, not only with us but in every civilised country. It has been acclimatised here both by individual enterprise and the fatherly care of the State as represented by an Agricultural Department which, were mottoes required to distinguish, would blazon upon its portals the significant word «*Ubique*».

It is doubtful whether, in these new days of motor-traction, steam-ploughs, cycles and dynamo power, horse-breeding has any particular future in

owners, and places them upon special Colt Farm. There they are reared until, as three year olds, they are classified. Those unfit for service as stallions are disposed of at once to the Army Remount Department, or placed elsewhere to the best advantage.

In addition to these there are about 500 private breeding establishments where are reared all manner of horseflesh from English half-bloods to American trotters. The aggregate number of mares in these private studs comes to close upon 14,000.

Perhaps next in importance comes the rearing of horned cattle. Half a century ago there was a special Hungarian breed which accounted for the greater percentage of the total. But constant importation particularly from Switzerland has changed that completely and now we have a constantly increasing number of Swiss red-mottled variety or of a new kind shewing Swiss characteristics but developed

here as a result of judicious crossing. The North-Eastern Counties favour the mouse-coloured variety.

The reason of this wholesale importation was that the home-bred animal, though forming an excellent breed under the yoke, so excellent, indeed, as to defy comparison, developed so slowly, was fattened with such difficulty and yielded proportionately to its volume so little first-class meat that it was considered necessary to discard it for an animal

and plays the game. The more domestic variety, the ordinary pig is also cultivated to a far greater degree than in any of the greater European States.

The greater part of the running stock is composed of the Mangalica breed, but of late years the Yorkshire variety has come into high favour and the Government has, for some time, imported upon a great scale from England. In place of the wholly fat meat of ten years ago one may now find great stocks of the streaky bacon to which the English are accustomed.

Sheep are also thick upon the ground, and are put to economic uses which would surprise the progressive — but conservative — West. In many districts in Hungary the shepherds are accompanied to pasture by several men whose only business it is to milk the sheep and manufacture, on the spot, sheep-cheese, for the winter consumption of village Communities. How many Englishmen have tried sheep-cheese? How many have ever drunk ewe's milk? Yet these are not the last refuge of a hungry folk, but delicacies.

One species of sheep, produced in great numbers by the small proprietors, is the Cigája. This is a very fine fellow, often black-faced, and covered with a fair coat.

«Ba, Ba, Black Sheep! Have you any wool?» — would be rather a delicate question for him. He has, but it is not so valuable as that of his elder brother, Merino.

We wonder what an Australian farmer would say, on reading, from the official handbook of the Department, that:

«The breeding of rabbits has been taken in hand systematically, in the agricultural interest, only during the last few years».

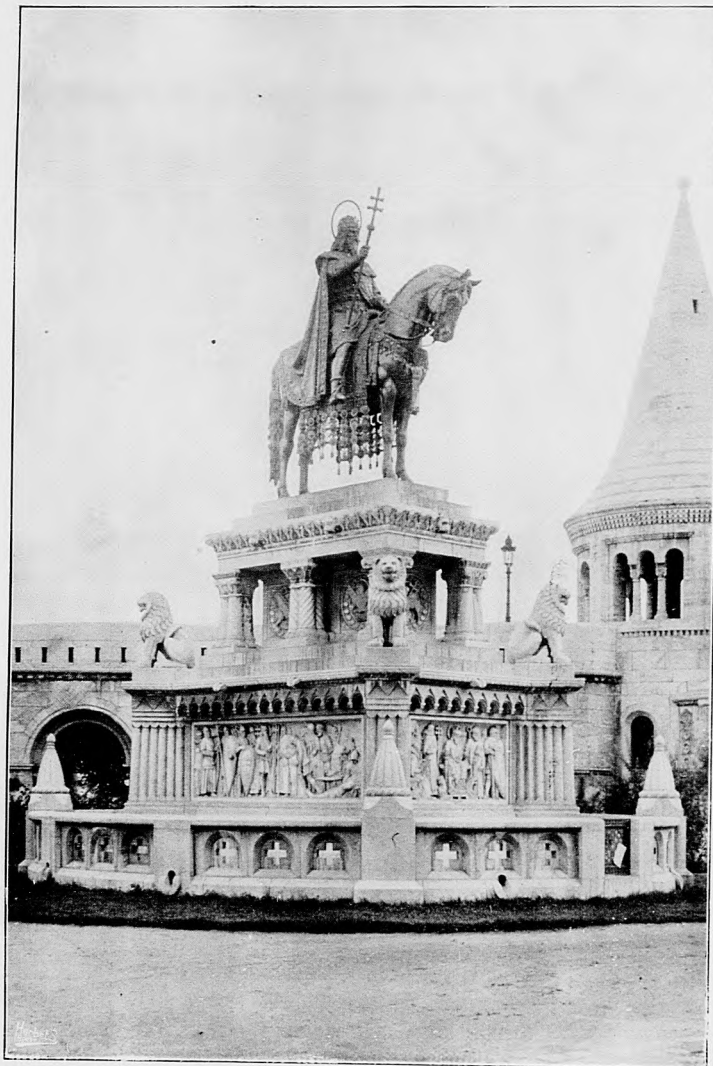
This is perhaps the only State which dares to do this. Unless rabbit-breeding be kept strictly in hand the country will be in danger

of being overrun by this pest in much the same way that many British Colonies are. It is a mercy that, so far, no complaints have arisen.



Education in Hungary.

IT MIGHT BE as well if that totally irresponsible writer who communicated some facts and much romance to the *London Teacher* last month, on the subject of Education in Hungary would take the trouble to verify what he hears and not rush blindly



Statue of St. Stephen, Budapest.

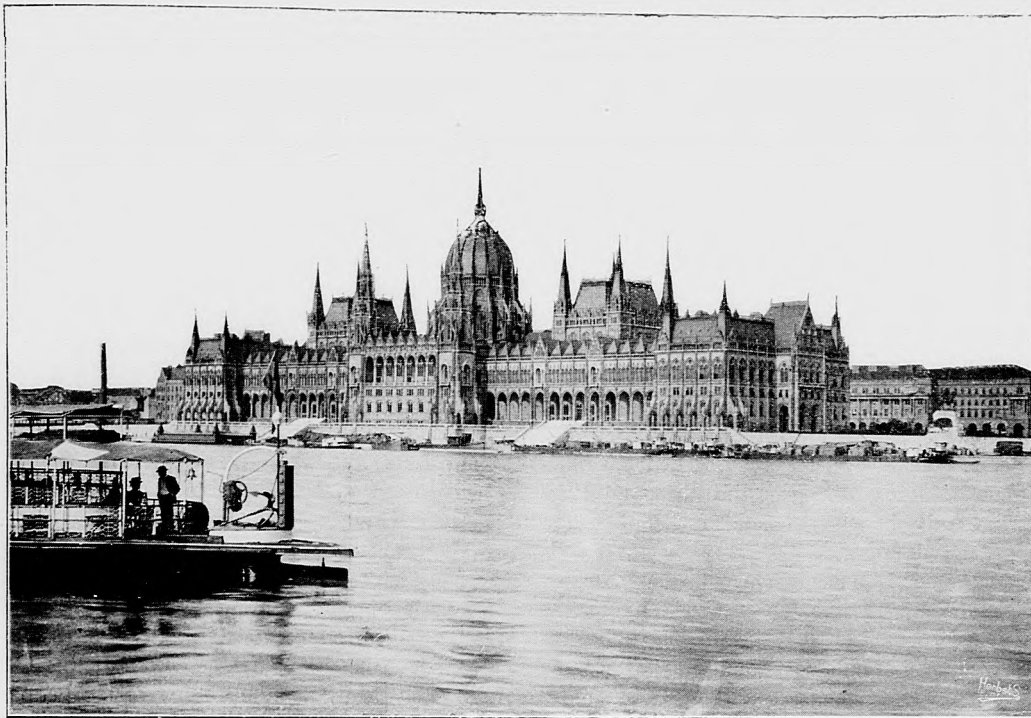
Photo Divald.

of better economic possibilities. The number of horned cattle of all kinds, including buffaloes is now about 6,500,000. The improvement in pasturage and meadow land, State assistance, the organisation of Co-operative Societies for the evaluation of milk and dairy-produce, have each contributed to make the cattle-farming industry a more remunerative business. Consequently the numbers always tend to increase and it is naturally the better classes which are permitted to survive.

In Hungary the boar is a gentleman. He is hunted according to well-known and well-observed rules,

into print on the faith of some casual, and utterly worthless, notes picked up Heaven knows when or how.

Education in Hungary, like social science, economics, autonomy, industry, what-not, suffered very



The Houses of Parliament, Budapest.

Photo Divald.

More harm is done by what Lord Morley has called blind assertion than would have been done if the Hun-

much in the past from arbitrary interference, ecclesiasticism and the inevitable stagnation which



Monument of Count Julius Andrassy, Budapest.

garian Government had really been guilty of the atrocities which Magyarphobes so lightly lay to its charge.

accompanies despotism. But all that *is* past. Nowadays, save for the fact that there is too much system

too much uniformity and little scope for originality, Education is about upon the same plane as it is in the best of those lands to which the world looks for inspiration. Certainly it is in better case than in England, where, admittedly, chaos reigns.

The one fault is, as hinted, the dead level of uniformity to which everybody and everything is reduced. Every boy of six knows nothing; every boy of twelve knows as much or as little as every other boy of twelve; every boy of eighteen knows everything.

That admitted, the corollary follows that the real scope for originality must be sought in one or other of the many technical schools whose mere recital of title and function would fill this number. To shew exactly what is meant let us take the case of two subjects, say History and Forestry, one ordinary, the other technical. Neither can be called an exact science, but whereas the one depends upon 'how one looks at it' much as did the Latin tags of Mark Twain, the other depends for amplification upon purely empiric aid.

You may falsify History as did the monkish chroniclers of the Middle Ages; you cannot very well falsify Forestry. It may be predicted beforehand exactly how much of the one an average fourth-form school-boy fails to digest, but those who study as a science what Richard Jeffries treated as an Art see to the full limit of their own intellectual fashioning.

John Sans-terre, Adam Smith, Newton constitute, to the Hungarian school boy, English History. Perhaps the University youth adds to these a Byron and some inkling of Cromwellian methods well illustrated in present-day political conditions here. But he draws no particular lessons for himself. In Forestry he who makes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, who has experimented, and proved' that one herb is medicinal and another

harmful, that the bee is a better friend than the Phylloxera, is in the way of turning to the public service his own personal equation in the direction which best suits both.

It is here, in this matter of technical education, that Hungary refuses precedence to America or Germany. A College of Mining which is endowed with twenty *cathedrae*; a School for Midwives where fees are not demanded; a University which provides an Observatory; a School for Actors; a School of Decorative Art which includes such branches as goldsmith's work, enamelling, plastic art, copper-engraving; Dairy Schools: Oenological institutes; the thirteen Experimental Departments of Agriculture, ranging from Entomological to Plant-physiological, from Drainage purification to Tobacco-growing: these merely suggest a faint idea of that general system and syllabus which take in everybody from Her Grace of Pumpernickel to Merely Mary Ann and provide scope for individual genius to an extent never yet exceeded by any people.

One grave warning is necessary.

The system is truly magnificent but the basis of the system is wholly, radically, but not irremediably rotten. *All this is State work.* It is useless to point out that the continued intervention of this Octopus results in paralysing the energy of the people; that is a necessary consequence taken for granted. But what many people overlook is a fact very patent and very disquieting — that the inevitable result must be the forcing upon the people of a form of State-Socialism which will never blend with Monarchical Institutions. One or other must eventually go. The conceptions are anti-pathetic.

With the general principle we have here nothing to do, but so far as it applies to Education, everything. The obvious duty of the State is to establish certain standards, to see that these are efficiently maintained, to aid, where necessary. Nothing more.



Liberty Square, Buda

This Bureaucratic method is as bad as the Oligarchic system it displaced. It neither is nor can be compatible with the genius of a people famous for sturdy independence. This is mere method, not politics.

How much or how little a change of method may mean could never be better illustrated than in the consideration of the bed-rock principles upon which Education in Hungary is now based.



Wonderful Museum.

INDEED, who would not be converted by the magnificent palace of stone and marble which the Hungarian Government has erected in Városliget—the town park of Budapest, in itself a matter of pride to the whole people? The Royal Hungarian Museum of Agriculture is situated on Széchenyi Island, and one part at least of its buildings—the Gothic imitation of Vajda-Hunyad castle—stands like some mediaeval fortress upon the edge of a charming lake. The other two sections of the museum—the Renaissance and Roman wings—form with it a complete representation of Hungarian architecture from the middle ages to modern times. The whole cost of the building itself is about £105,000, and the money has been well spent, for the success of the architect, Alpár, has got together an exhibition of agricultural and horticultural products and implements which are almost as perfect as they can be made.

It is, however, to the Ministry of Agriculture, that the idea is due which has thus taken such substantial shape and form. It saw the need for educating the farmers of Hungary if her main industry of agriculture was to maintain its supremacy. It saw also what England is beginning to discover, that the agriculturist, largely by reason

of the fact that his opportunities for intercourse with men of wider horizon are somewhat limited, tends to become conservative in ideas and methods, and accordingly it has provided a picture both of products and of processes which enables even the least observant mind to profit by the lessons here set forth in the concrete. Take, for example, the case of the photographic display. Throughout all the windows of the building can be seen diapositive photographs arranged with scientific precision to illustrate every aspect of agriculture, viticulture, and horticulture. A comparatively brief study of these photographs is worth many lectures, for here the farmer sees the actual farm, the cattle, the horses, the buildings, the orchards, and the vineyards which the ministry desires him to provide for himself.

Each department, housed in its own court, not only gives exact representations in models, pictures, and graphics, but the fullest possible instructions are supplied for the cultivation of corn, fruit, or flowers in every district. The qualities of the soil are described and analysed; the manures most likely to be effective are pointed out; the seed to be sown is recommended; the fruit that is most likely to give the best result is there before his own eyes. Then again, examples of injurious insects and destructive birds and animals to be guarded against are exhibited, and practical instructions to enable him to deal with them are at the disposal of every visitor. The whole of the agricultural sections are housed in the Renaissance building; forestry, fishing, and game find a home in the castle of Vajda-Hunyad, while in the Roman building are to be found the library, laboratories, and auditorium.

When we remember how important the wheat industry is to Hungary; that all the Austrian flour is really Hungarian, and that she sends her pro-



Liberty Square, Budapest.

ducts to all parts of the world, we can easily see the importance of the great Wheat Hall, in which are

vation of the soil increase the product per acre, which is at present 40 per cent. less than in England.



Budapest (from the Fortress).

Photo Divald

displayed samples from 53 parts of Hungary collected during the last ten years. There is a great future be-

Of late years there has been a great increase in the exports of fruit, and in the section devoted to



The Royal Palace, Budapest.

Photo Divald.

fore this country if only she takes advantage of her natural opportunities, and by a more thorough culti-

Pomology there are not only maps showing the distribution and varieties of fruit, but the different

methods of preservation both in tin and glass, and even the boxes for transportation by ship and

architects, painters, sculptors, and men of science.



The Elizabeth Bridge, Budapest.

rail, are illustrated. Large quantities of excellent fruit are being transported to European countries,

The models of the houses upon the State farm of Gödöllő are not only interesting in themselves, but



The Andrassy Boulevard, Budapest.

Photo Divald.

and fruit culture is rapidly becoming a lucrative industry.

perfect from an artistic point of view, and the same may be said of almost every exhibit. Here is a

microcosm of the larger world of agriculture and its allied industries which everyone may study without money and without price. Even the peasant proprietor may see for himself a model small holder's homestead, with cottage and garden attached, all built in accordance with the provisions of the law of 1907. The latest and most scientific machinery for dairying, wine culture, and forestry can be examined and tested and full instructions as to the cost can be obtained upon the spot.

Josef Jetleb (Late of London) *Ladies hairdresser* Budapest, IV., *Párisi-utca 2.* Specialist in marcel waving. Art and ornamental hairworks.

The one solitary benefit accruing to us out of all this waste prospect was contained in the circumstance that this great national asset was nursed first to convalescence and then to rude and boisterous health by the only organism capable of co-ordinating all the various interests involved — the State. From the date of the disease began the cure.

Viticulture is now an organic part of national instruction. Not only so. This, together with the prevention of flood, forms one of the few cases where the Compulsory Protection Society is at work as a legally constituted body.

The activity of the State penetrates into every department, from planting the shoots to evaluating



The Rákóczi Street, Budapest.

The Development of the Hungarian Wine Industry.

IT MAY not be out of place, at a time when the viticulture of the world generally is being placed upon a high scientific level, above all when new competitors are beginning to invade markets once the property of Continental peoples, to advert to the state of the home market and to trace briefly the development of that industry which, once threatened with complete extinction, was saved only by the care and foresight of the authorities.

The cultivation of the vine, before the terrible ravages of the Phylloxera, was to Hungary as its sheep-raising to the Queenslander, or rice-growing to the Hindu, the traditional rural industry. Before, however, this industry could win back its lost ground much water was to flow under Margaret Bridge and many sacrifices were to be made.

the final product. It has established nurseries for the hardy American shoots, distributed millions of vines, conducts the eternal campaign against disease and parasites, distributes popular manuals, arranges courses of instruction, provides stations and laboratories for observation and experiment — all properly equipped, satisfies the need for technical instruction not only by founding schools and setting apart various areas but also by the establishment of the magnificent Ampelological Institute which is properly looked upon as the most completely equipped institution of its kind in the world.

In the result, although cultivation falls short in volume as compared with the Pre-Phylloxera era, the quality has continued year by year to improve. In the old days the vineyards covered approximately 827,000 acres. The division now is somewhat as follows: —

	acre
Immune sand soil --- --- ---	182,000
Not immune. Firm Soil. (European)	145,000
" " " " (American)	135,000

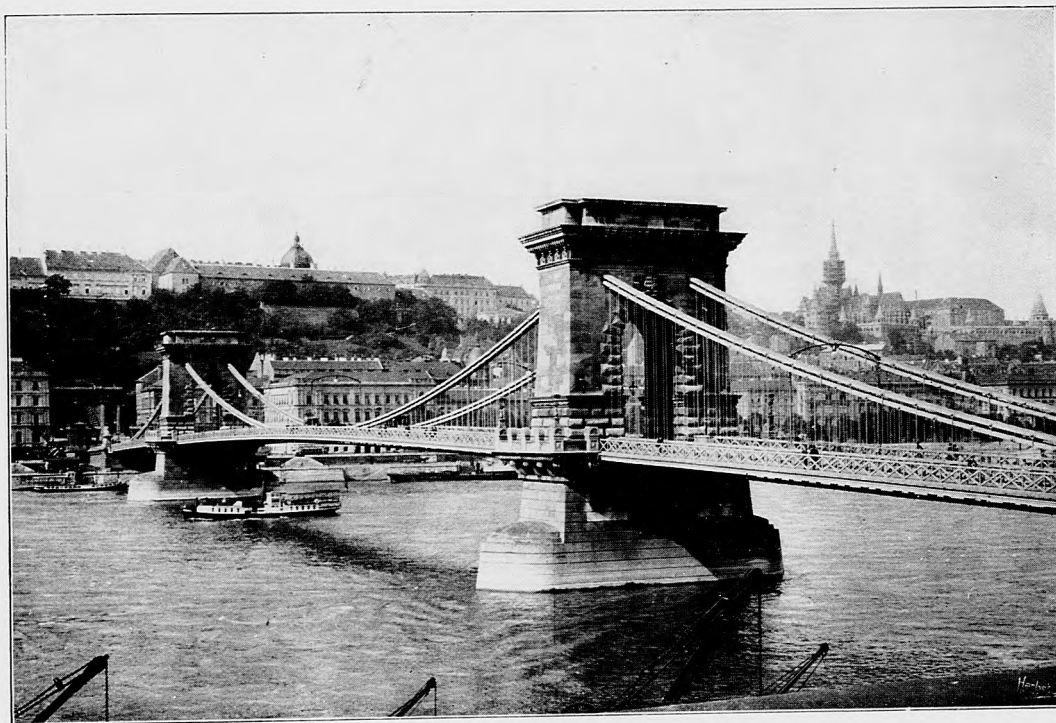
But in value we have reached our own again, for, disregarding the economic incidence of prices, the quality of the wines has so much improved that, perhaps, after all, the forced labour of renewal may have been a blessing in disguise.

A glance at the division of the area under cultivation will show how we have overcome our difficulties in regard to infected areas. Vines in full

range from the ordinary commercial wines to «the King of Wines and Wine of Kings» — Tokaj.

We make no mention here of the syllabus of instruction, in all the details of the industry, optional or obligatory, as the case may be, which the authorities have devised, since this number contains also a short resumé of educational progress in Hungary and to that subject all such reference naturally belongs.

But there is one pertinent observation in regard to wine evaluation, which should, by no means, be omitted from any sketch of this industry, and that is concerned with the undoubted prevalence of



Suspension Bridge, Budapest.

bearing were planted as follows. The figures are for 1903.

	acre
In the mountains --- --- ---	155,221
In the plains --- --- ---	50,337
In the sand --- --- ---	142,242
Add to these an area of --- --- ---	83,320
then planted but not in full bearing	Total 431,120

The proportion of yield to the area under cultivation is, all things considered — particularly the great cost of production — somewhat disappointing, but it should be remembered that of that cost, much is initial, non-recurring, and the annual outlay is not very prohibitive.

The division of the country for purposes of classification and administrative control, follows fairly well-known lines. There are 21 districts, the sub-divisions of 6 main groups, whose products

adulteration. True this cuts both ways. True that English cloth comes from Prague and Jamaica Rum is manufactured in Kőbánya. This does not do away with the fact that many unscrupulous growers place on the European and American markets a concoction labelled «Tokaj» which bears as much resemblance to Tokaj proper as a Chinaman does to a Maori. People who have once tasted Tokaj are not likely to be deceived, but in introducing wines to a new market the difficulty is that consumers have no standard by which to judge. «This the famous wine of Hungary!» they will say. «We don't think much of it». For this evil there is only one cure — international action.

About two thirds of the annual production is consumed or remains on hand in the country, the remainder being exported. Of course the vast volume representing interior consumption is subject to discount. Pending the discovery of new markets the

finer wines remain in the vaults of the growers. They mellow and get better, but yet our growers would prefer that they should mellow and get better in some one else's cellar. In this case accumulation of stocks has no reference whatever to eventual corners.

Taking a general and not too optimistic view of the whole situation one may safely say that the corner is turned and that, all things being equal, the wine industry of Hungary, though robbed of some of its old-time importance by new industrial development, is still one of our main pillars and is being steadily nursed back to a condition of vigour and economic utility to which, owing to causes mentioned, it has long been a stranger.

is such another twin as Buda to her more prosperous brother Pest! she is to the rest, the busy, extending city beyond us a beautiful tiara.

As a whole the city is unique, enterprising, picturesque. But the old-time spirit which must have been the charm of Buda, is compromising with modern villas and mansions in all the latest styles of architecture. Those grand hills and gradients were not to remain unenvied by new sentimentalists or plutocrats. But the latter have the best of it. They are revelling in the actual enjoyment. The former cannot complain. The result has partly shattered any mediaeval recollections and idealism that hung for centuries around it. Yet it cannot be other than



The Fisher Bastion, Budapest.

A Wanderer's impressions.

A FEW general impressions of a newcomer may interest. Novelty appears to be the one prevailing desire in these days. Some people spend half their fortunes on it. Improvements and all the audacity of inventive genius impress the wondering student in every direction. Speed does much of the rest. Those who cannot invent nor find novelty in their own country, go far afield for new scenery. For these, to travel the earth in search of new horizons and landscapes is a trifle to being comparatively content at home as in the days of their forefathers.

The hearts' desire of such travellers may be satisfied when they reach Budapest. Their impressions must resemble the writer's when he first arrived there some years ago; and again, after a long interval, recently. The old and the new are still harmoniously blended in this improved city. Where

respected. It is but the outcome and accompaniment of that opulence and ambition essential to industrial progress nowadays.

Many of the cities of the world would appear to be competing on a building basis. It may be a necessity created of new conditions of enterprise. There are some exceptions. These prosper also. But, however that may be, here it is again in old Buda! Long was it a resort of *rus in orbe* folk with faded nerves; old-time sentimentalists who loved its quietude, its great Christian reminiscences as well as its good old Pagan associations: its natural mineral springs and Turkish baths. Here it is again! The renaissance of a new age, that not only of ornamental architecture in nearly all its previous evolutions, but of sweeping building enterprise!

Walking away to the south-west recently over undulating slopes, after an absence of some years one looks from the Aranka-út upon hundreds of

new and wealthy domains, villas and palatial residences, such as would surprise even one who had

great structures including colleges, residences and the *kávéház* in its best style. During ten years the addi-



The R. H. Ampelological Institute, Budapest.

recently revisited the suburb of the Octopus-like metropolis on the Thames. The views on a fine day must be

tions to Buda alone would make famous a new city. Budapest appears on the whole an embodiment



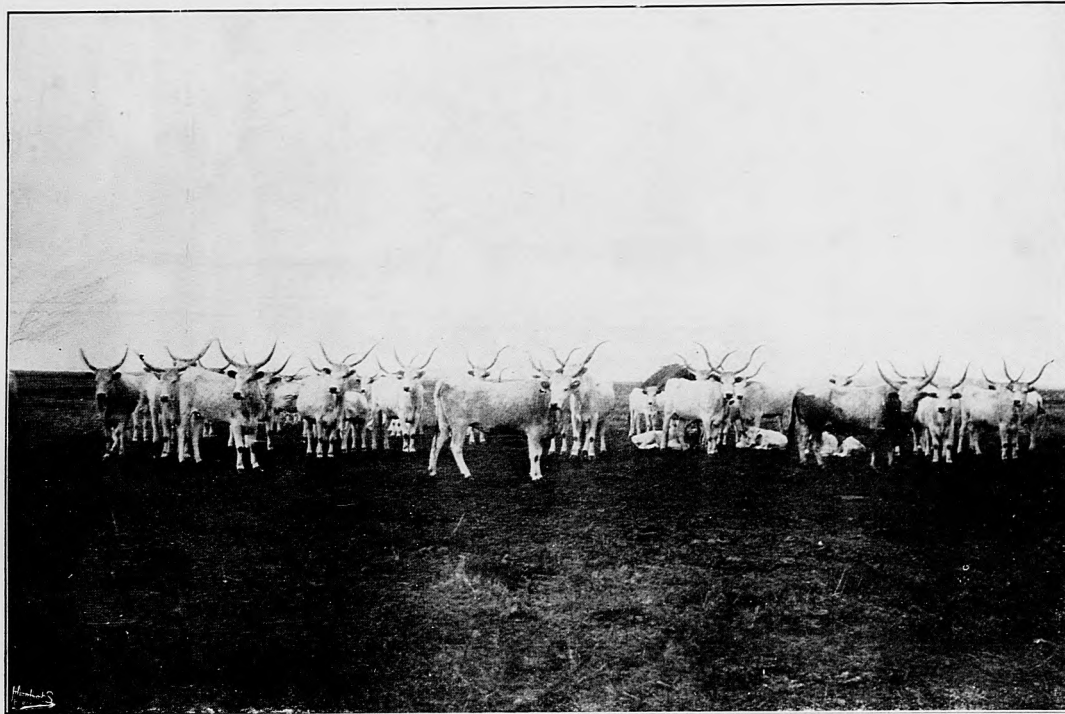
The Clothilde Buildings, Budapest.

hard to rival. On the other side of Buda along the Fehérváry-út is another surprising development of

to the eye of the most modern enterprise. Away on the Danube's northern bank too, are a long array

of smoking chimneys, mills and factories. Those busy bees of the river, the little steamboats,

from the Bastion. As he walked round the old fortress, after many walks in other directions, he



A Herd of Cattle (R. H. State Farm) Mezőhegyes.

Photo Erdélyi.

were plying when the writer arrived late one evening, wondering at the electrical beauty of the heights and city as he went by tram over the Margit

doubted, whatever rivals in scenic grandeur it may have elsewhere, whether there can be any equalling the view from here in the neighbourhood.



Horse-Breakers (R. H. State Stud-Farm) Mezőhegyes.

Photo Erdélyi.

bridge. The river has been nearly frozen over since, but they are at it again, ever enlivening the beautiful scene, whether viewed from the palatial Rakpart or

Whatever their more accustomed observers may think, the recent notable improvements have added substantially to the magnificence of the city. It was

beautiful, opulent, great. Now it is architecturally very impressive, imposing, and more consistent as such. The redecorated interior of the Basilica lends it a peculiar charm, in contrast with the oriental dignity and gloom of St-Stephen's monumental church on the old ramparts. In style its elegance, and compactness, the span and beauty of its arches, above all its consistency, will charm thousands and perhaps almost realise the ideal of some.

Although it bears now no comparison in beauty to its springtide, when both impressions and expressions replenish, the somnolent grandeur of the city from any of the heights around is uncommon. The rapidity with which the great ice floes separate and reassemble with the flood strikes the less

Our Reading Table.

Beautiful Hungary.

PROBABLY no more beautiful monograph in connection with the State railways of a European country has been issued than the one under review, published for and by the authority of the Royal Hungarian State Railways, with a view primarily of bringing that romantic and beautiful land to the notice of travellers and tourists. It is a truly sumptuous volume of some 400 large pages (15 in. by 11 in.), and is illustrated by nearly 1,000 beautiful half-tone reproductions from photographs. Not only does the volume form, as it were, a modern history of Hun-



The University, Budapest.

scientific as remarkable. Without dwelling now on familiar scenes one may say it is an expressive city. It expresses the *kávéház par excellence*, to use a Parisian term for in Paris as New-York the café-restaurant is also a great institution. Its architecture and sculpture is expressive. In the Parliament Square, on the Vigadó are figures expressing the enthusiasm and poetry of the people who are themselves like their history so expressive of independence and national integrity. Political dissensions are still also expressive.

The many mineral spring baths, too, are expressive of mineral wealth and, like their hills and rocks, of productiveness. No wonder the old associations made it famous long before this century's greatness discovered it. The horses and the cattle and the spirits are expressive: and in the early dawn of Spring here all will express themselves with more enthusiasm, except the skaters and tobogganers who are having a good time of it.

gary and its people, but it gives a vivid insight into the resources and beauties of a country which is too little known to English people who travel. There is an excellent geographical description at the beginning of the book, and then one is conducted pleasantly by the pictured and the written page through the great country which, though joined to Austria, and, in most people's minds, forming an integral part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, is, in fact, a separate nation, and is as distinct from Austria as is Norway from Sweden.

Some of the most delightful of the many beautiful pictures in the book are of peasant and country scenes; though the fine monuments and buildings of the larger towns figure prominently throughout the pages. The letterpress, which has been contributed by various distinguished authorities, is written in an engaging literary style, which has little of the guidebook about it, although the volume forms a

guide de luxe to Hungary and the Hungarian peoples. There are some particularly beautiful pictures on the Balaton.

One fact is sure to strike the reader, and those who may only glance at the pictures. It is the astonishing number of monuments to the great Kossuth which are to be found in every city and almost every town, conveying to the present generation practical and visible lessons of the burning patriotism that distinguished the great Hungarian.

Expensive though the volume is, we can say without fear of contradiction that no one who knows Hungary will be otherwise than glad to possess it; and those who have yet to travel through

The lecturer afterwards shewed the artistic development of George Weber and Groczky, proving that their position in the work of the development of painting in Europe is much more important than has, hitherto, been admitted. The address was very well received.

Mr. Charles Józsa, the painter will proceed upon a tour abroad. He has arranged an exhibition of his paintings and drawings at his studio, 65 Isabella Street, before leaving.

Teachers' Association.

At the meeting of this body on May 17th in the Academy, Mr. Nicholas Bittenbinder delivered a



The Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest.

the fertile plains and beautiful valleys of this delightful land, and along its superb river Danube, should get it and study it before they set out on their travels.

The «British Congregationalist».

Hungary» Erdélyi, Budapest. 50/-



Art, Science, and Literature.

AT THE Biedermayer Exhibition in the Ernst Museum on Sunday 11th May Dr. Lázár delivered his second lecture: — *Barabbas and his companions*. The lecturer explained the importance of Leopold Barabbas in nature-colour drawing art. The subject of the address became acquainted with the technique of Turner through the English painter in water-colours Leitsch. He used this method or portraiture and thus obtained European celebrity.

lecture on the system of teaching in the Prussian Higher Grade Schools for Girls.

Bánk Bán in America.

We are informed, from New-York, that Erkel's famous opera *Bánk Bán* will shortly be produced in the Metropolitan Opera House. The director, Mr Casaza, will himself attend to the production which will be under the conduct of Mr. Herz. The latter is expected to arrive in Budapest, in September, to attend the performance here and pick up hints for the great orchestra.

The chief roles will be entrusted to the most distinguished artistes at the service of the management.

The Gyurkovics Girls in London.

Mr. Francis Herczeg, M.P. as a careful and courteous godfather, accompanied the seven young ladies of the «Bácska» to London, indeed to the boards of

the Savoy, where, under the title of the «Seven Sisters» they did what beauty and grace will always do in the great city, — conquered the town.

The famous author, it need hardly be said, was extremely gratified at the splendid reception accorded his work by both Press and Public.

It would seem that, within the last year or so, Hungarian writers, — no less than Hungarian actresses have set out to conquer London. By all accounts they seem to have succeeded. To the chorus, may we also add our congratulations?

Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate Circus London. *Vienna* Stephansplatz 2. *Tickets for all parts.*

the shore: such are the Királykő (King Stone), Agártető (Greyhound Summit), Mount Kab (600 m.) and the «Tátika» (Daddy). Traces of basalt are to be met with on the southern shore too — in the hills of Boglár and Fonyód.

In the centre of the northern bay between Badacsony, Tapolca and Ederics, the finest bit of scenery on the shores of the Balaton stand the vine-clad and wooded hills ornamented by the ruins of the Castle of Szigliget.

The Balaton is the basin collecting the waters of the River Zala and its valley (the river takes its source from among tertiary strata adjoining the basin of Graz) and the Balaton Highlands: consequently



The Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest.

A journey through Hungary.

The Balaton District.

THE PENINSULA divides the lake into two basins. The Upper Balaton is broader and mightier; but the lower part impresses us with the length of a narrower basin. Beyond the roads of Fülöp, at a distance of about 50 km from the head of the lake, the finest basaltic cones in Europe rise sheer out of a broad bay. The head of these is Mount Badacsony (438 m) a lovely broken cone, protruding into the water of the lake and forming two inlets, above the vine-clad slopes of which a row of superb basaltic columns support the wooded summit. Other broken cones of the same character are those of Szentgyörgy, Csobánc and Haláp: perfect cones similar in shape to sugar-loaves are Mounts Gulács, Tóth and Hegyesd. But basaltic hills mightier still in point of bulk are to be found 10—15 km from

its level is constantly changing and is subject to the conditions governing the quantity of atmospheric pressure and rainfall. As a result of a dry summer its level falls just as considerably as it rises suddenly in years plentiful in rainfall, but particularly after a heavy fall of snow. The Balaton changed its level every day a few centimeters: this is not a phenomenon similar to that of the ebb and flow of oceans but to that of the see-saw change of level observed in Lake Geneva and other inland seas.

As a result of a sudden increase of the volume of water, some of the flatter parts of the southern shore are often inundated. The desire to protect the extensive farming interests here has prevailed on the proprietors of the shore-land to regulate the overflow at Siófok, which, though introduced some time ago had proved very unreliable. There are now sluices, but even these are unable completely to overbalance the power of Nature, which un-

expectedly swells the water of the lake and drives back the water in the drains cut in the fields, to

to carry off the inland water and erected numerous summer residences in the more charming spots, the



A Scene in the Park, Kolozsvár.

carry off the inland water. The shores of the Balaton were cultivated as far back as the days of the

remains of which are being brought to the surface in many places. The health-resorts of the Balaton have



The National Theatre, Kolozsvár.

Romans. It was they who planted the first vines on the slopes of the northern shore: they built drains

made incredible strides during the past two decades. This is due not merely to its water: but its mild and

equable climate is invaluable for children in particular; the region of the Balaton and its water is of

picturesque beauties of the northern shore with its spots protected from north winds and its mud-



The R. H. National Theatre, Budapest.

much more value than any lofty mountain climate or even bracing seaside-resorts. With its sandy

bottomed but deeper water, which is far more agreeable to swimmers than the long expanse of



The R. H. Operahouse, Budapest.

«plage» and breakers, the southern shore is rapidly gaining in popularity while on the other hand the

shallows of the southern shore, are also a great attraction.

With its immensity, its peculiar features and in particular its storms, the Balaton exercises an especially profound effect on the uninitiated; it was, in former days, naturally enough, the subject of many a fable. To-day its so-called nature, as a result of the investigations initiated by the Hungarian Geographical Society is an open book to us.

We knew now that there are no mysterious fabled depths, whirlpools or hot springs. Its storms too are guided by natural laws, universal and local atmospheric pressure and orographical formations, consequently it can create no storm within its bosom,

drawing the attention of your friends to the contents of this journal, which possibly will interest them so that they may desire to have the regular issue of the same forwarded.

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The R. H. Central State Railway, Budapest.

a phenomenon which people once endeavoured to explain as a result of hidden volcanic forces which we now know do not exist.



Current News

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We beg respectfully to remind our Subscribers that their subscriptions expire with this issue. We hope all will favour us with a renewal at an early date, accompanied if possible by an extra subscription on behalf of a friend. For nothing rejoices our hearts so much as a tangible appreciation of our Journal, which it is our constant aim to improve in literary matter, illustrations, and general excellence.

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During the Holiday Season our Subscribers may have their copies forwarded, if they will be so good as to furnish us their holiday address.

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Dr. Giesswein in America.

A correspondent from New York writes that Canon Giesswein arrived there on April 26th in order to take part in the International Peace Conference at Lake Mohonk. The contribution of the learned Doctor to the debates took the form of a lecture upon Christianity and the Peace Movement. Later Dr. Giesswein examined the conditions under

which the Hungarian immigrants are living, and visited all the greater colonies of his aforesaid fellow-countrymen.

The Tátra-Adriatic Tour.

A correspondent writes: — At five o'clock we left Pozsony. Though very early there were many interested spectators so see us off and to watch the taking over from the city of memorials of the journey. We reached Vágújhely before seven, and arrived at Zsolna through Pöstyén and Trencsén at about nine. In the course of this section of the journey

cient material, if not in one direction then in another. Mr. Shrubsole and Mr. Evans will be the guests, for a time, of Count Joseph Mailáth, at his seat in Perbenyik.

Count Apponyi at the Hague.

Count Apponyi, as reported from Eberhard to the Hague, accompanied by his wife, in order to attend the Women's World Peace Congress. The Countess will deliver an address at one of the sittings. Count and Countess Apponyi returned to the Capital about the beginning of June.



The R. H. Academy of Music, Budapest.

Photo Erdélyi.

we were everywhere received with flags and other marks of interest and distinction. After a two hours rest the way was resumed. All the members were charmed with the hospitable reception everywhere accorded on Hungarian soil but complained bitterly of the treatment received in Croatia where every form of obstacle was put in our actual way.»

The tour came to an end with the arrival at Budapest on June 1st of the cars. These were deposited in the Industrial Museum of the Town Park where they are now on exhibition.

English Editor in Budapest.

Our constant friend Mr. W. H. Shrubsole intends to visit us this summer again, for a lengthened stay. He will be accompanied by Mr. Evans, Editor of the *Women's World*, who desires to study various social institutions and, at some future date, to organise a party of visitors to this country for purposes of study in various directions. Happily there is suffi-

New Ambassador to White House.

The successor of Baron Ladislaus Hengelmüller, Dr. Tivadar Dumba, has taken up his duties at the Embassy in Washington. The new representative was received in New York by Baron Eric Zwiedinek, Councillor of Embassy and the Chief Consul, Mr. Alex. Nuber.

«Fairies.»

I.

When you're in the country
'Mong the woods just see
If there's not a fairy
Up each bushy tree.

II.

Grown-ups don't believe it,
Some grown-ups, I mean;
Fairies do not like them,
So they hide unseen.

E. H. Physick.

Russian Veteran dies in his 124th year.

Andrei Nikolaieff Schmidt, the oldest man in the world, died last week at Rostoff, on the Don. No doubt can be cast upon Schmidt's great age, for when, during the Russo-Japanese war, he wrote to the Czar begging to be sent to the front «in any capacity», the authorities in St. Petersburg verified his papers, which proved conclusively that the veteran was indeed born in 1782.

Ups and downs.

Schmidt's life was a curiously mixed one. He saw many ups and downs. In 1812 he fought under Souvoroff, and it was one of the old man's plea-

Közgazdaság. — Financial News.**Belvárosi Takarékpénztár R. T. IV., Kigyó-tér 4. és Koronaherczeg-u. 2. Budapest.**

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The Cathedral, Kassa.

Photo Erdélyi.

sure to talk of how he saved the life of Admiral Nakhimoff before Sebastopol. In 1846, when 64 years old, Schmidt, who for 20 years had been employed as a prison warder, was sent to 30 years' penal servitude in Siberia for permitting a beautiful 18-year-old girl, an important political prisoner, to escape. The rigours of the Siberian climate appear to have given the veteran a new lease of life, for while a convict at Tobolsk

He Married his fifth wife.

A Moscow showman has offered the great-grandson of this record centenarian 800 roubles for the dead man's body, which he proposes to have embalmed, with a view to its exhibition in his museum. Schmidt's body would not be out of place in any collection of curiosities, for tattooed across his chest appear the names and dates of the death of the seven wives who shared sections of his long and eventful life.

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1. Budapest gyönyörű hegyvidékére, a fővárostól alig néhány órányira fekvő Visegrádra és környékére. (Budapest-Visegrád-Dömösi vonal.)

E vonalon a nyári hónapokban naponként több hajó közlekedik.

Indulás a pesti oldalon az Eötvös-téri kikötőből, a budai oldalon a Pálffy-téri kikötőből.

2. A természeti szépségekben gazdag Aldunára a Vaskapu-Kazánszoros vidékére, mely Európának egyik legnagyobb és legfenségesebb víziútja. (Zimony-Belgrád-Báziás-Orsovai vonal.) Hetenkint három járat, és pedig: lefelé Zimony-Belgrádból, illetve Báziásról-Orsovára minden vasárnap, kedd és pénteken; felfelé Orsováról Báziásra, illetve Belgrád-Zimonyba minden hétfő, csütörtök és szombaton. Zimonyig, Báziásig vagy Orsováig előtte való napon vasútalatt történik az utazás.

A Zimonyból lefelé avagy Orsováról lefelé menő utasok a megelőző éjszakát a hajón tölthetik. A gőzöskön előzetesen is lefoglalható kabinok állanak rendelkezésre.

A «Duna» című hajózási kalauz a Társaság igazgatóságától díjmentesen kapható.

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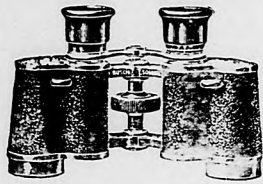
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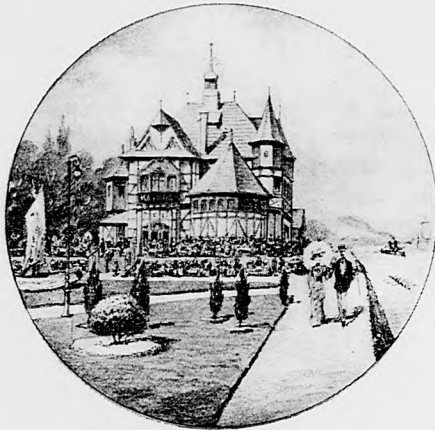
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A vonatok indulása Budapest k. p.-udvarról.				A vonatok érkezése Budapest k. p.-udvarra.											
vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnán						
Délelőtt				Délelőtt				Délelőtt							
1110	5:40		sz. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	26	2:30	sz. v.	Bicske	1301	2:25	gy. v.	Graz, Fehring			
310	5:40		a	Hatvan	518	2:40	a	Szolnok	919	2:40	sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass			
302	6:25		gy. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	1202	2:45	gy. v.	Szabadka, Sarajevo	23a	3:00	a	Bicske			
22	6:30		sz. v.	Bicske	1902	2:55	a	Tapolca, Eszék	521	3:10	a	Nagykúta			
8	6:40		a	Wien, Graz, Sopron	904	3:20	a	Belgrád, Konstantin.	1111	4:00	a	Tapolca, Balatonfüred			
1502	6:45		gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	520 ³⁾	3:25	sz. v.	Nagykúta	327	4:20	a	Pécel			
1512	6:55		sz. v.	Kassa, Csorba	1016	3:30	a	Paks	329	5:25	a	Gödöllő			
100 ²⁾	7:00		gy. v.	Fiume, Torino, Róma	322	4:25	a	Komárom	511a)	6:00	a	Szolnok			
602	7:05		a	Arad, Brassó	606	5:00	gy. v.	Arad, Bukarest, M.-sziget	15	6:15	a	Bukarest, Debrecen			
906	7:10		a	Belgrád, Sofia, Sarajevo	410	5:10	sz. v.	Lawoone, Lemberg	1507 ²⁾	6:25	gy. v.	Bruck-Királyhida, Kassa			
1302	7:20		a	Fehring, Graz, Trieszt	6	5:15	gy. v.	Győr, Sopron, Szombathely	8	6:35	a	Wien, Graz			
402	7:25		a	(Strj, Przemyl, Lemberg	324	5:20	sz. v.	Gödöllő	1705	7:00	sz. v.	Stanislaw, M.-Sziget			
312	7:30		sz. v.	Gödöllő	522 ²⁾	5:40	a	Nagykúta, Szolnok	907	7:20	a	Sofia, Belgrád			
908	7:45		a	Belgrád, Sofia, Vinkove	308	5:55	a	Ruttká, Berlin	607	7:25	a	Bukarest, Arad			
608	7:50		a	Arad, Brassó, Bukarest	920	6:05	a	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	421	7:35	v. v.	Szerencs			
1102 ¹⁾	8:05		gy. v.	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	1004	6:15	gy. v.	Fiume, Róma, Napoly	305	7:45	sz. v.	Berlin, Ruttká			
406	8:10		sz. v.	Munkács, Lawoone	514	6:15	sz. v.	Kolozsvár, Brassó	25	7:50	a	Bicske			
512	8:20		a	Kolozsvár, Brassó	326	6:25	a	Pécel	1109	8:05	a	Tapolca, Balatonfüred			
1906	8:25		a	Eszék, Bród	328	6:40	a	Hatvan	528 ³⁾	8:10	a	Nagykúta			
306	8:35		a	Ruttká, Berlin	920a	6:45	a	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	1009	8:15	a	Fiume, Bród			
1706	8:55		a	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	28	6:55	a	Bicske	405	8:20	a	Lawoone, Maramarossziget			
2	9:10		gy. v.	Wien, Sopron	524 ³⁾	7:10	a	Nagykúta, Szolnok	329a ²⁾	8:35	a	Gödöllő			
22a	9:30		sz. v.	Bicske	16	7:20	a	Győr, Trieszt	9	8:45	a	Wien, Graz			
1508 ²⁾	9:35		gy. v.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka	332	7:35	a	Hatvan	331	9:00	a	Csorba, Kassa			
918	10:00		sz. v.	Kunszentmiklós-Tass	1006	7:40	gy. v.	Zágráb, Fiume	27	9:00	a	Bicske			
516	10:05		a	Nagykúta	1708	7:45	sz. v.	M.-Sziget, Stanislaw	331	9:10	a	Pécel			
1112	10:45		a	Balatonfüred, Tapolca	1514	8:00	a	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	1907	9:10	a	Vinkovce, Eszék, Pécs			
24	11:55		a	Bicske	910	8:05	a	Belgrád, Sarajevo	603	9:20	gy. v.	Brassó, Arad			
314a ²⁾	12:00		a	Gödöllő	1908	8:30	a	Pécs, Bród	29a)	9:25	sz. v.	Trieszt, Torbágy			
Délután.				Délután.				Délután.							
612	12:30		a	Arad, Tóvis, M.-Sziget	334	8:40	a	Szolnok	1001	9:35	a	Berlin, Ruttká			
914	12:30		a	Ujvidék, Sarajevo	1308	9:15	a	Győr, Graz	915	9:45	sz. v.	Róma, Fiume, Pécs			
314	12:30		a	Hatvan	610	9:30	a	Arad, Brassó	303	9:35	gy. v.	Berlin, Ruttká			
1008	12:45		a	Szombathely, Wien	1506	10:00	gy. v.	Kassa, Csorba, Bártfa	1001	9:35	a	Róma, Fiume, Pécs			
24a ²⁾	12:45		a	Fiume, Róma, Eszék	386	10:05	sz. v.	Pécel	915	9:45	sz. v.	Kiskőrös			
1504	1:20		gy. v.	Bicske	1010	10:25	a	Fiume, Tapolca	403	9:55	gy. v.	Lemberg, M.-Sziget			
816	1:25		sz. v.	Kassa, Poprád-Felka	408	10:25	a	Kassa, Csorba, Lemb.	333	10:10	a	Graz, Trieszt			
1304	1:40		gy. v.	Gödöllő	12	10:55	a	Szombathely, Wien	1003	10:25	sz. v.	Gödöllő			
404	2:00		a	Fehring, Graz	388	11:10	v. v.	Ruttká, Poprád-Felka	1503	10:35	gy. v.	Segesvár, Kolozsvár			
4	2:05		a	Ó-aljaj, Lemberg, Kassa	912	11:15	sz. v.	Bród, Belgrád, Sofia	1101 ¹⁾	11:00	a	Tapolca, Balatonfüred			
604	2:10		a	Arad, Bukarest	614	11:25	a	Arad, Debrecen	25a ²⁾	11:10	sz. v.	Bicske			
916	2:15		sz. v.	Kiskőrös	422	11:35	v. v.	Miskolc, Kassa	335a)	11:15	a	Hatvan			
804	2:20		sz. v.	Ruttká, Berlin	148	11:55	sz. v.	Bicske	A vonatok érkezése Budapest-Józsefvárosra. Délelőtt.						
318	2:25		sz. v.	Hatvan	A vonatok indulása Budapest-Józsefvárosról. Délután.				515 ²⁾	4:40	sz. v.	Szolnok			
820	2:30		a	Pécel	330	7:00	sz. v.	Gödöllő	517	5:00	a	Nagykúta			
								511				5:50	a	Gödöllő	
												917	6:17	a	Kunszentmiklós-Tass

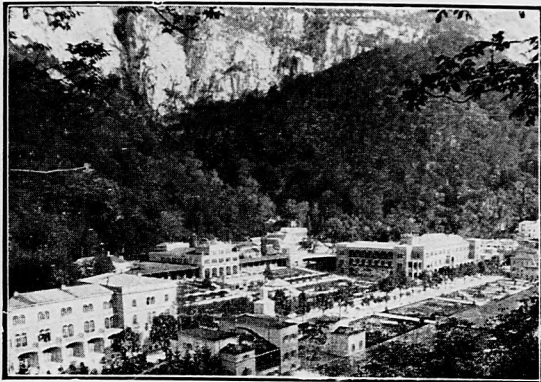
1) Jun. 1. közeledik. 2) Jun. 15. bezárolag szept. 15. közeledik. 3) Vasár-és ünnepnap közeledik. 4) Vasár-és ünnepnap maj. 15. bezárolag szept. 15. közeledik. 5) Nagykútól Szolnokig csak szombaton és ünnep előtti köznapon közeledik. 6) Csak szomb. és ünnepnap előtti köznapon közeledik.

1) Minden vasárnap és kettős ünnep második napján közl. 2) Jun. 15-től bezárolag szept. 15-ig közl. 3) Csak vasár-és ünnepnap közl. 4) Torbágytól Bpest-Kelenföldig csak vasár-és ünnep. előtti köz. közl. 5) Jun. 1-től közl. 6) Vasár-és ünnepnap maj. 15-től bezárolag szept. 15-ig közl. 7) Csak hétfőn és ünnep utáni köz. közl.

A vonatok indulása Budapest ny. p.-udvarról.

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-neme	hová	vonat-szám	óra	perc	vonat-neme	honnán			
Délelőtt				Délelőtt				Délelőtt				
154	5:00		sz. v.	Vác	110	5:15	gy. v.	Wien	6503	3:40	sz. v.	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
152	5:15		a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	142	5:20	sz. v.	Szob	178	3:50	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest
122	5:25		a	Ersekújvár	176	5:50	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	713	4:05	a	Temesvár-Józsefváros
718	5:40		a	Szeged, Szolnok	128	6:00	a	Párkány-Nána	119	4:10	a	Nagymaros
4102	6:00		a	Esztergom	722	6:10	a	Vecses	4113	5:05	a	Esztergom
6502	6:30		a	Lajosmizse, Kecskem.	144	6:15	a	Nagymaros	175	5:15	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest
156	6:35		a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	724	6:20	a	Monor, Ócsa	121	5:55	a	Ersekújvár
102	6:50		k. ost. ex. v.	Wien, Páris, Ostende	4114	6:40	a	Esztergom	115	6:10	a	Wien, Berlin
510	7:00		gy. v.	Segesvár, Stanislaw	726	6:45	a	Cegléd, Szolnok	1403	6:20	gy. v.	Berlin, Zsolna
1402	7:05		a	Zsolna, Berlin	1406	6:50	gy. v.	Fozsony, Zsolna, Berlin	177	6:30	sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest
104	7:55		a	Nagyszombat, Wien	130	6:55	sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	707	6:35	gy. v.	Orsova, Bázias
158	8:00		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	726a ²⁾	7:00	a	Cegléd	105	6:40	a	Wien
708	8:25		gy. v.	Orsova, Bázias	178	7:15	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	107	7:10	a	Wien
712	8:45		sz. v.	Bázias, Karánsebes	180 ⁴⁾	7:25	a	Vác	711	7:45	sz. v.	Bázias, Temesvár
134	8:45		a	Nagymaros	728	7:35	a	Cegléd	179	8:00	a	Rákospalota-Ujpest
4104	9:05		a	Esztergom	6508	7:40	a	Lajosmizse	171	8:05	a	Vecses
114	9:15		a	Wien, Berlin	182	7:55	a	Párkány-Nána	141 ¹⁾	8:10	a	Nagymaros
160	9:45		a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	710	8:05	a	Bukarest, Bázias	4117 ²⁾	8:15	a	Piliscsaba
162	11:00		a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	182	8:20	a	Dunakeszi-Alag	143	8:20	a	Nagymaros
6504	11:10		a	Lajosmizse, Kecskemét	1408	8:40	a	Zsolna, Berlin	181	8:55	a	Párkány-Nána
136 ¹⁾	11:35		a	Nagymaros	118	9:30	a	Wien, Páris	109	9:05	gy. v.	Wien
780 ²⁾	11:55		a	Cegléd	502	9:35	gy. v.	Bukarest, Stanislaw	729 ³⁾	9:20	sz. v.	Cegléd
116	12:00		a	Wien	184	10:00	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	4119 ³⁾	9:25	a	Piliscsaba
Délután				Délután				Délután				
164	12:05		sz. v.	Rákospalota-Ujpest	706	10:15	gy. v.	Szeged, Bázias, Bukarest	6505	9:30	a	Kecskem., Lajosmizse
714	12:15		a	Szeged	504	10:50	a	Maros-Vásárhely	181	9:35	a	Dunakeszi-Alag
1404	12:30		gy. v.	Zsolna, Berlin	720	10:55	sz. v.	Kiskunfélegyh., Szeged	509	9:40	gy. v.	Segesvár, Stanislaw
188	12:35		sz. v.	Nagymaros	4116	11:10	a	Esztergom	1406	9:45	a	Berlin, Zsolna
4106	12:30		a	Esztergom	902 ¹⁾	11:30	k. o. exp. v.	Belgrád, Konstantinopol	4115	10:00	sz. v.	Esztergom
166	1:00		a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	146	11:35	sz. v.	Nagymaros	189 ¹⁾	10:15	a	Vác
4140 ²⁾	1:05		tvsz.	Piliscsaba	702 ²⁾	11:45	exp. v.	Bukarest, Konstantinopol	145	10:25	a	Nagymaros
168	1:30		sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag	A vonatok indulása Buda-Császártúrdőri.				6513	10:30	a	Ócsa
4108	1:50		a	Esztergom	4002	5:55	sz. v.	Esztergom	117	10:35	a	Wien
108	2:00		gy. v.	Wien, Páris	4004	8:54	a	Esztergom	717	11:00	a	Temesvár, Bázias
126	2:10		sz. v.	Párkány-Nána	4006	12:15	a	Esztergom	101	11:05	k. ost. ex. v.	(London, Ostende, Páris, Wien
170	2:15		a	Rákospalota-Ujpest	4040 ²⁾	12:57	a	Piliscsaba	185	11:25	sz. v.	Dunakeszi-Alag
4110	2:20		a	Esztergom	4010	2:11	a	Esztergom	123	11:50	a	Ersekújvár
506	2:25		gy. v.	Szatmar-Nemeti, Brassó	4012	6:20	a	Dorog	A vonatok érkezése Buda-Császártúrdőre.			
108	2:30		a	Wien	4016	11:03	a	Esztergom	4001	5:30	sz. v.	Dorog
120	2:35		sz. v.	Galánta					4005	7:16	a	Esztergom
704	2:40		gy. v.	Bukarest, Bázias					4009	10:04	a	Esztergom
6710	2:45		sz. v.	Cegléd, Szolnok					4011	2:10	a	Esztergom
6506	2:50		a	Lajosmizse, Kecskemét					4013	5:20	a	Esztergom
172	3:10		a	Rákospalota-Ujpest					4017 ²⁾	8:21	a	Piliscsaba
140	3:55		a	Szob					4019 ³⁾	9:31	a	Piliscsaba
174												

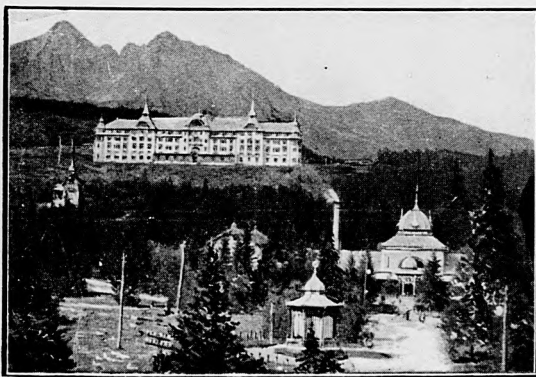


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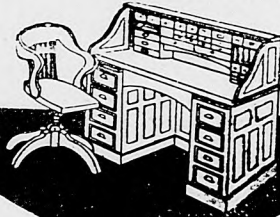
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