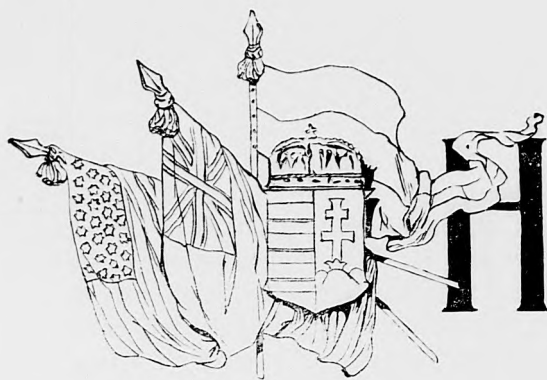


Budapest, February 1916.



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Madame ALEXANDER DE LÓNYAY, Manageress of the „Augusta“ First-Aid Society.
(Sketched by Professor Joseph Hein.)

The Natural Gas of Transylvania.

From a speech delivered in the Hungarian Parliament by Prof. ALEXANDER SÖPKÉZ.

The burdens which will fall on us from all quarters at the end of the war can only be met by the successful development of our industry and agriculture on a large scale. Concrete suggestions as to how we can increase our productive capacity in this or that direction have hitherto been extremely meagre. We must create opportunities for productive labour and thus provide our heroic soldiers with a much sounder more honourable and worthy means of support than could be procured by the granting of financial aid. This is also desirable for the reason that the action which we have now under consideration—especially if we do not arrest that action after the initial steps but extend it continually throughout the country—will contribute to furnish the constantly-widening classes engaged in industry and agriculture with the life-giving force of labour.

There is now, however, a burning necessity for this action and for others of a like nature. The war indeed has shown us that great results may be attained by wise distribution and economy of resources, but the greatest of optimists does not imagine that we can overcome all the burdens which will be cast on us after the war simply by the exercise of economy and by the reduction of our demands to a minimum. Nor is it perhaps desirable or expedient that, after the end of what we may hope to be a victorious war, we should be compelled to reduce the demands bound up with our advancing civilisation and development in a manner which would signify a suspension or a retrogression in the civilisation which we have so evenly and happily acquired. And if the nation will respond to the feeling that this struggle is a continuation of the war, that all the blood shed in this war can only prove a blessing to the nation, now and in the future, if this struggle likewise ends triumphantly, and fully conscious of this, devotes its united energy to the attainment of this great aim, its efforts will again be crowned with success.

It is the task of the government to produce all the preliminary conditions requisite for productive labour. One of the weapons, perhaps the most powerful of all, essential to the army of productive workers is mechanical force. This we must always have at our disposal, and if we desire that everyone throughout the country

shall work we must have this force at hand in every part of the country. Even as railways, water-ways and roads are indispensable to the equipment of a modern country, and without them no state can conceivably exist either in peace or in war, so also it is today an inexorable necessity for every country, which does not desire when at peace to incur absolute defeat in the sharpened conflicts of economical life, to take care that it shall everywhere be supplied with mechanical energy. What annoyance and trouble, what care and expense we might have been spared if our railways could have been wholly, or at least to a considerable degree, relieved of the necessity of using coal, the only source of energy to any extent hitherto available in our country.

In this country the national distribution of energy is a much more vital question than in the West-European States, not only in the interests of our agriculture which after the war must of necessity undergo a great development, but principally because the supplies of coal, which have hitherto constituted practically our only source of energy, are by no means abundant. Therefore our present conditions of life and care for our nation's future alike urge us to exercise economy in the use of our coal, the source of energy for all work, for all motion. What have we done up to the present towards economy in the use of our main source of energy? Apart from the fact that a few factories have modernised their machine-plants for the purpose of saving coal and our railways likewise, have perhaps now begun constructing new types of locomotives, but little has been done in comparison with our other great national results. Nevertheless, the energy formerly obtained exclusively from coal can now be derived just as well from waterpower from natural gas or from petroleum.

In the year 1912 Italy employed for agricultural, industrial and railway purposes more than 1,000,000 H. P. drawn from waterpower stations. To this waterpower accordingly Italy is largely indebted for her industrial prosperity and emancipation, but in some measure her industrial development is due to foreign enterprise. In Sweden 80% of the energy employed in fixed machines is supplied by waterpower. Russia also appointed a commission in 1909 to study waterpower, but the commission has not hitherto worked with much success. Switzerland, Italy, Sweden and Norway, States which at one time did not dream of industrial pro-

ductivity on account of lack of coal, have all overcome the initial difficulties. Spain is pursuing the same course; Madrid receives energy for labour and lighting from waterpower stations situated 250 kilometres distant from the city.

In 1908 we discovered in Mezőség a great source of energy, a formation of natural gas, and the gas still slumbers there in the bowels of the earth waiting for human activity to liberate its great potential energy and subject it to the service of mankind. Six years have elapsed and neither the state nor the municipalities nor any Hungarian interests could attain any appreciable success in using the gas.

The strengthening of the Magyar towns in Transylvania is one of the finest and most grateful tasks of our national policy, but it is doubtful if this end would be served to any measurable extent by supplying these towns with natural gas at a cheap rate or by allowing them to take it at their own expense, for if the towns desire to make the natural gas a source of income — and this it may safely be predicted they will be constrained to do in the course of time by the force of increasing burdens — it is impossible to aim at their development with the aid of this gas and at the same time pursue a national policy. Cheap gas for heating and lighting purposes is undoubtedly highly convenient, agreeable and hygienic, but cannot in itself contribute materially to the strengthening and developing of the towns. To accomplish its task and lead to increased productivity in this country where there is now no cheap supply of energy, the natural gas must be very cheap, far below the price at which we now produce energy by the use of coal.

Perhaps the consideration of most importance which renders this action in the matter of natural-gas so desirable and the construction of a national network of lines in our country for the distribution of energy so urgent, may be found in the fact that if we wish to produce more we must do more work. We must all work more intensively, not at intervals as our agricultural population now work in accord with the nature of their field-labour, nor yet as the small craftsmen or the artisans engaged in some home-industry who for the most part are dependent on their own physical strength, and suffering from exhaustion are incapacitated for steady and intensive labour.

The Deutsche Bank proposes in the course of a few years to connect the Mezőség in Transylvania with Nagy-Várad, Kolozsvár and

Maros-Vásárhely, so that in a few years a complete net-work of lines will be developed for the distribution of energy in this Eastern part of the country. For it is beyond doubt that the pipes leading to Nagy-Várad and Kolozsvár, to Maros-Vásárhely and Arad will be tapped at many points, for lighting-gas in some places, for power gas in others, here and there an electric power-station will be established and afterwards, through pipes in this and wires in that direction, the energy will flow, with its life-giving force developing agriculture, industry and civilisation.

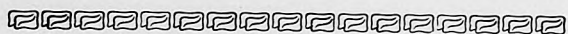
For out of these pipes and wires, every-one, small farmer and great land-owner, small artisan and manufacturer, can draw for himself the working-power he requires without any great investment of capital — a point which may perhaps be of no small consideration after the war — and this power he may have in any quantity, at any time and in any form, that is, in any of its different forms of manifestation, the energy being in effect uniform.

And if we shall see in our own country how these pipes and wires produce in their course a development of agriculture, that the great land-owner and small farmer do by means of the energy drawn from the gas-veins carry on their ploughing and threshing and grinding, cut turnips, chop hay and straw, churn milk and accomplish every imaginable kind of agricultural labour, from the harvesting of fodder to its last removal, the great landowner working alone, the small farmer perhaps assisted by some energy-distributing co-operative society; if we shall see how the tapped gas, already a living energy, allures the bauxite from the earth and charms it into aluminium, binds the nitrogen of the air where-with to nourish the rich wheat-crops of the Alföld; and if we see how the craftsman saws and planes and sews by means of gas-power, and how the smallest artisan accepts the gas as his silent journey-man; if we see this, we would conduct the gas still further, perhaps to the Alföld if we had not already found a source of natural gas there, establish water-power stations here, coal-stations there, raise continually new centres of energy, connect them with pipes and wires, and from this action there will at last gradually develop a national uniform supply of energy, an indispensable and essential basis for our intensive agriculture.

The most brilliant and glorious feats-of-arms in this war are bound with the names of Gor-

lice. Jaslo and Boryslaw where great battles gave a new and decisive turn to the fortunes of the war. These places likewise chance to be centres-of energy, and with these victories the precious petroleum springs of Galicia came directly into the possession of the allied armies. From the circumstance that, precisely in the thick of this war, we open up this special Transylvanian source-of-energy which gives us a starting-point for providing all Hungary with a general supply of energy, I would venture to draw the conclusion that we do thereby give a new turn [to the industry and agriculture of Hungary.

It is, however, certain that this action will give a new impulse to our agriculture the effect where-of, if pursued with method and consistency, will continually furnish increasing numbers of our fellow-citizens with an honourable means of subsistence, constantly enable more of them to become active factors in our national productivity and at the same time relieve the ever-increasing mass of workmen from the necessity of heavy physical labour, thus permitting this precious human energy to be devoted to tasks much worthier of it and greatly more beneficial to our agricultural and national prosperity.



Our Philologists and the Prisoners-of-War.

The Hungarian Academy of Science, with the consent of the Minister-of-War, commissioned three of its members to proceed to the camps for Russian prisoners-of-war and there engage in philological and ethnographical research-work. These members gave an account of their researches at a meeting held by the Language and Literature Section of the Hungarian Academy of Science on the 4th of January.

Bernard Munkácsy studied the language and ethnography of the Votjaks in the prisoners' camp at Esztergom. First-Lieutenant Otto Kubesch compiled a list of prisoners belonging to the Volga-Ural and Caucasian races, and from this list it transpired that among the Esztergom prisoners there were 170 Finn-Ugrans and 146 Tartars. In this camp 23 prisoners declared themselves of Votják nationality, and interest in them was increased by the fact that they spoke two dialects and six of them were pagans. In the course of 7 months of assiduous labour, Munkácsy collected from these prisoners a large quantity of valuable folk-lore and dictionary material. He gave translations of some of the 508 songs which he had

noted. His thick volume of material comprises prose-texts with accompanying notes, ethnographical information, pagan prayers, adjurations, and a miscellany of smaller matters. He succeeded in collecting a large dictionary of unknown linguistic material, affording valuable data for Hungarian students of comparative philology. The collection also includes geographical names of ancient nationalities and, in the course of examining these, Munkácsy discovered some Magyar names of places and of nationalities.

There are prisoners of Tartar tongue and Mohammedan religion in the Kenyérmezei camp near Esztergom and in the Csehországai camp near Éger. In these two places Dr. Ignatius Kunos spent some months in collecting a rich quantity of linguistic and ethnographical data, folk-lore, proverbs and poems, some of which originated in Hungary. The material in the prisoners' camp at Éger is much more abundant and richer than that at Kenyérmező. Most notable are the Kazán Tartars who constitute the most valuable element among the Tartar races. In addition to his study of the Kazán Tartars, Kunos devoted profound researches to the language of the Miser tribe, a people with blond hair and blue eyes, and the only race not possessing the Mongolian type of features. Their language also is instructive when viewed in relation to the Magyar language. Besides making his language-collections Kunos took grammaphone records of songs of almost all the Tartar tribes.

Béla Vikár studied the Grus and Mingrel languages or dialects in the camp at Kenyérmező. The Grus and Mingrel are sister tongues, but so different that the two races do not understand each other. The language-group to which they belong is important from the Hungarian stand-point, because our philologists have already shown that it contains numerous words which appear in our own language. At Kenyérmező, an Avar notability, a descendant of Samil, the celebrated national hero, supplied data relating to his mother-tongue. Vikár pursued his studies with a number of Avars in the camp of Mohammedan prisoners at Éger and the result appears in a collection consisting of Avar folk-lore and of several thousand Avar words.



The Mission of „Hungary“

We beg to state that this is a Hungarian journal whose mission is to make our institutions etc. known throughout the world; it is published in the English because that is also the language of the Western hemisphere. Our mission is now, in view of the war, still more important as it is more than ever necessary that other peoples (especially Americans) should get true information about Hungary in their mother tongue.

The Editor

The War-Pressmen's Art-Exhibition.

The exhibition of Art-productions of the war organised by the Imperial and Royal Military Press-Department was inaugurated with all due solemnity in the National Art Academy on the 6th of January. The Archduke Francis Joseph, accompanied by Baron Simon Revay, acting as substitute of the Court Chamberlain, attended the Academy and opened the exhibition in the King's name. The Archduke was received at the entrance by Major-General Ritter Max Hoen, Commandant of the Military Press-Department, and Count Julius Andrassy enjoyed the honour of welcoming the Royal visitor in the exhibition-hall.

The exhibition is not only interesting in virtue of its object but also by reason of the artistic qualities of the works exhibited. The material is very rich, although it contains no works by Hungarian artists actually engaged at the front. An inspection of the exhibition provides us with a review of the whole war in all its movements, its interesting scenes and phases, and at the same time affords us enjoyment from the standpoint of Art. It is a pleasure to report that Hungarian Art has held its place with distinction. Our two artists, John Vaszary and Ladislaus Mednyánszky rise predominant among all the exhibitors. John Vaszary has produced several large paintings of great artistic value, vividly depicting his conception of the turmoil of war. Alike in his paintings and coloured sketches he succeeds in thrilling the spectator with scenes of the great tragedy.

War-pictures by Ladislaus Mednyánszky we saw already at earlier exhibitions. In the captivating group he now exhibits are portrayed, with great artistic power and in rich colours, scenes of bustling life in districts near the front. Among the younger artists evidence of developing talent is again displayed in magnificent drawings by Stephen Zador, Géza Maróti, by Géza Bató in some very accurate drawings, by Andrew Basch with his pencil sketches, by Louis Dezsó, Eugen Feiks, Ferenczy Halér, Louis Gimes, Bela Horthy, and Ladislaus Kando with beautifully executed portraits. Nicholas Ligeti and Desiderius Lanyi attract attention with their highly-successful statues, also Julius Pogány with clever monotypes and Géza Udvary with his oil-paintings. The pencil portraits of Nicholas Vadász again aroused great interest and his success is perhaps crowned by the fact that most of his works have been purchased by the State.

The exhibition in the National Art Academy, however, contains no works by our artists engaged at the front. In the Koloman Könyves room is a separate exhibition of works by Ferdinand Honti and Akos Garay. Both these artists have long played a role in our artistic life, and their works are of high artistic value and richly deserve the success they have attained.

Among the Austrian artists the most interesting personality is Frederic Pautsch. The power and variety of his colours remind us of his expressive mode of popular art. Schattenstein and John Quincey Adams, the fashionable portrait-painters of Vienna, also paint portraits by preference at the front. Among the best of the Austrian artists we should mention Hugo Bouvard, Oscar Bruch, Bucherer, Glatz, Hans Maria, Louis Hessheimer, Charles Hollitzer, Hugo Klein and Ferdinand Pamberger.

The Castle and Mausoleum of Krasznahorka.

In the county of Gömörvár, within an hour's drive from the mining-town of Rozsnyó and dominating the surrounding country from the summit of a mountain which rises cone-shaped from the plain, stands the picturesque castle of Krasznahorka. Its stately turrets, its green-rusted copper palace-roof and red-painted cupola rise sharply defined from among the mass of buildings. The castle has three bastions and can be approached only by one carriage-way which climbs the mountain-slope to the only entrance, an arch-vaulted portal surmounted by three statues of crowned kings clad in armour, and beneath, the inscription: „Oblivion enshrouds the Egyptian Kings who built Pyramids; grateful Memory perpetuates the Fame of the Just.“

A hundred and eighty years ago the castle still held a strong garrison. There were well-paid mercenaries, guards-men in armour, and in addition to these a squadron of Tartar horsemen, the only Mohammedan troops in the Hungarian army, warriors of far-famed valour who had volunteered to fight in the service of Rákóczi. The fortress was abundantly provided with every means of defence.

Below, from the loopholes in the massive ten-foot-thick walls gleamed the heavy bronze culverins of Pelsőci Bebek, and above, on the winding ramparts were ranged cannon of long bore, the rifle-shaped guns for grape-shot and the fire-projectors.

After the war of independence these cannons could only be recovered by Count Mano Andrassy with the greatest difficulty. The historical weapons were in danger of being confiscated when the Arch-duke Albrecht visited the county of Gömör in 1852. On tour through the country the Arch-duke came by coach from Igló and had scarcely arrived on the borders of Gömör county when the guns began firing by order of the late Count George Andrassy. The diabolical din of the 24-pounders, magnified by the echo, greatly disquieted the Arch-duke who did not understand this roaring of cannon in time of peace. The lord-lieutenant of the country explained to the Arch-duke that the firing was a salute of homage.

On the right side of the courtyard of the castle of Krasznahorka is the museum of antiquities. Near the garden are the apartments of the Andrassys, the ancient lords of the castle. From the entrance-hall we pass into a sitting-room of the XIX Century Rococo style, with furniture enveloped in yellow silk covers of great value. This room contains also a valuable old Hungarian stove in white and blue majolica. The walls are adorned with interesting oil-paintings, most notable among which are the portraits of the famous ancestor of the Counts

Andrássy, Michael, the Tartar general, of Baron Stephen and his wife, the Countess Sofia Serédy. Leaving this room we come to the reception room furnished in the Barock style, and upholstered with green silk, and here we are immediately attracted by the richly-gilded and carved Rákóczi cupboard containing ornaments of silver and gold, marble and ivory, and rare old jewellery of great value. From the reception-room we pass to a large dining-hall, decorated with valuable oil-paintings and portraits of the family ancestors. The splendid furniture of this room dates from 1780 and testifies to the artistic taste of the old Hungarian masters. Crossing the dining-hall we come into the ornamental gallery of the castle-chapel. At the end opposite the altar is the sepulchre built in the eighties of last century and cut out of a great rock lying directly below the rooms at that time occupied by the occupants of the castle. To the right of the altar near the wall, in a glass coffin richly inlaid with gold, lies the wife of the famous Kuruc general, Countess Stephen Andrássy, Sophia Serédy, who died in 1700. Beyond the chapel is the castle collection of antiquities. Here is a complete kitchen outfit, from the year 1754, which belonged to the Rakoczis, and here also are the small round cannons in bronze, which are spoken of in Jokai's historical novel „The White Woman of Lócse“ and belonged to the children of Count Stephen Andrássy, the celebrated Kuruc general. Here are numerous old oil-paintings by different Italian masters, further, complete suites of furniture, and praying-benches from the XVI and XVII centuries. Here also are collected the ancient weapons used in defending the castle.

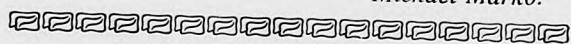
The only castle which has been maintained in an equal state of preservation is the Esterhazy castle of Frakno. Most interesting of all are the Francisca rooms where are arranged systematically the valuable objects of the Countess Francisca who possessed a rare taste for art.

The Mausoleum which has been placed under the curator-ship of a national committee, is situated a short distance from the parish of Krasznahorka. The cupola appears in view from Adám cliff on the way from Rozsnyó. It stands in a beautiful enclosure of fir-trees surrounded by ornamental railings standing on raised masonry and provided with strong iron doors. In monumental beauty, the building itself calls to mind the ancient structures of the seventh and eighth centuries. The Mausoleum is raised on a square structure of great stone blocks. The four corners are slightly rounded and at the corners are pillars in pairs narrowing upwards and supporting the round and slowly-narrowing upper structure in which are 12 windows and on which stands the great cupola built of stone, hexagonal in shape, containing six windows and surmounted by a stone cross. The interior of the Mausoleum

is of the shape of an irregular octagon. The light is dim, but to this the eye soon becomes accustomed. It is transmitted through the windows in the roof of the cupola and is diffused on the marble walls. The dim solemnity is not impaired by the circumstance that the inner cupola which rests on the pillars appears to be of beaten gold. On the pillars of the cupola windows are 12 pictures of angels. Under the cupola on the wide cornice is a symbolical carving in stone of the four Evangelists. In building the mausoleum marble of different colours was employed from all parts of the wall, and indeed the eye never wearies in contemplating the beauty of the marble walls. The left side of the great and splendidly-chiselled sarcophagus serves as the resting-place of the Countess Francisca, on the right reposes the Countess Dénes Andrássy. The opposite sides of the sarcophagus, looking inwards, are adorned with reliefs, and in the middle are relief busts of the Countess and the Count encircled with wreaths. The cover of the sarcophagus is richly ornamented, and there are figures of angels at the four corners and on the wall-side. In front, at the foot of each of the stone-coffins, is the Andrássy coat-of arms. The altar stands in front of the two sepulchres and within a niche which, like the vault of the cupola, is inlaid with mosaics of gold, and hovering from the golden ceiling of the niche above the altar is a dove beaten out of pure silver. The altar itself is a master-piece. It is made of bronze, richly decorated with gold and platinum. On the top of the altar, which is semi-circular in shape, is the sign of the Holy Trinity, and from this sign, on either side, tongues of flames sweep down to meet symbols of the Old and New Testaments below. The centre of the altar is ornamented with a picture of St. Francisca in mosaics of Florentine marble. The genuine diamonds used for this picture were taken from the bracelets and ear-rings of the deceased Countess. The visitor is loath to withdraw his gaze from this splendid work of Art.

The most costly treasure in the mausoleum is the chalice of beaten gold. This chalice was made from metal obtained by melting the jewels of the Countess Francisca and on the sides of the chalice set in gold, are precious stones of great value which also belonged to the Countess. This valuable relic, destined for a perpetual memorial, is the creation of a Munich jeweller. The altar utensils of beaten silver, likewise prepared after a pre-arranged plan, are of great value. The treasures are kept in a safe specially made for the purpose by the Krasznahorka-Várallya Central Bank.

Michael Markó.



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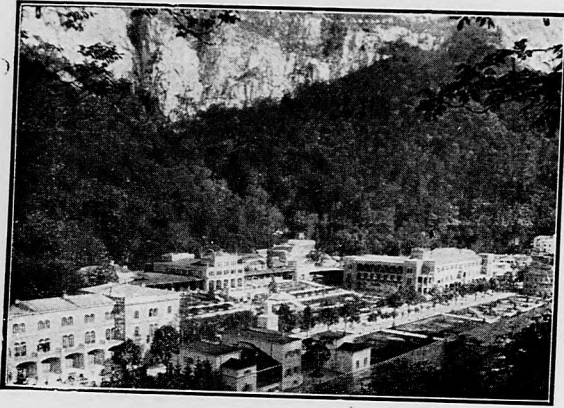
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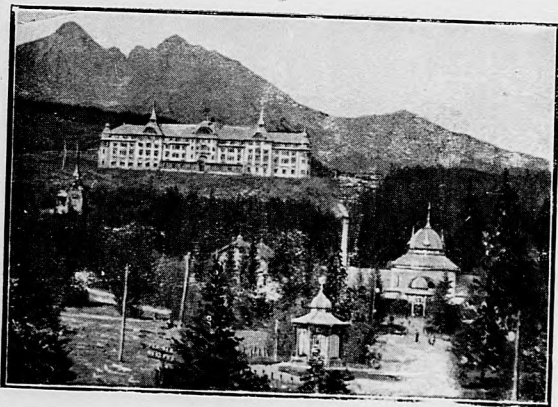


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State Salt-Baths, in the country of Alsó-Fehér, 424 metres above the sea-level, on the Nagyszében-Kiskapus railway-line. Surpassing in curative results the baths of Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall, and Nauheim. Six large lakes containing 30⁰/₁₀₀ of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private houses, and inns. Post- and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**

