

Budapest, Sunday, October 1st, 1916.



VOL. XIV. No 10.

# HUNGARY

*An Illustrated Fortnightly Society Journal  
published in English for the Interests of Hungary  
Founded by EUGENE GOLONYA.*

## Roumania.

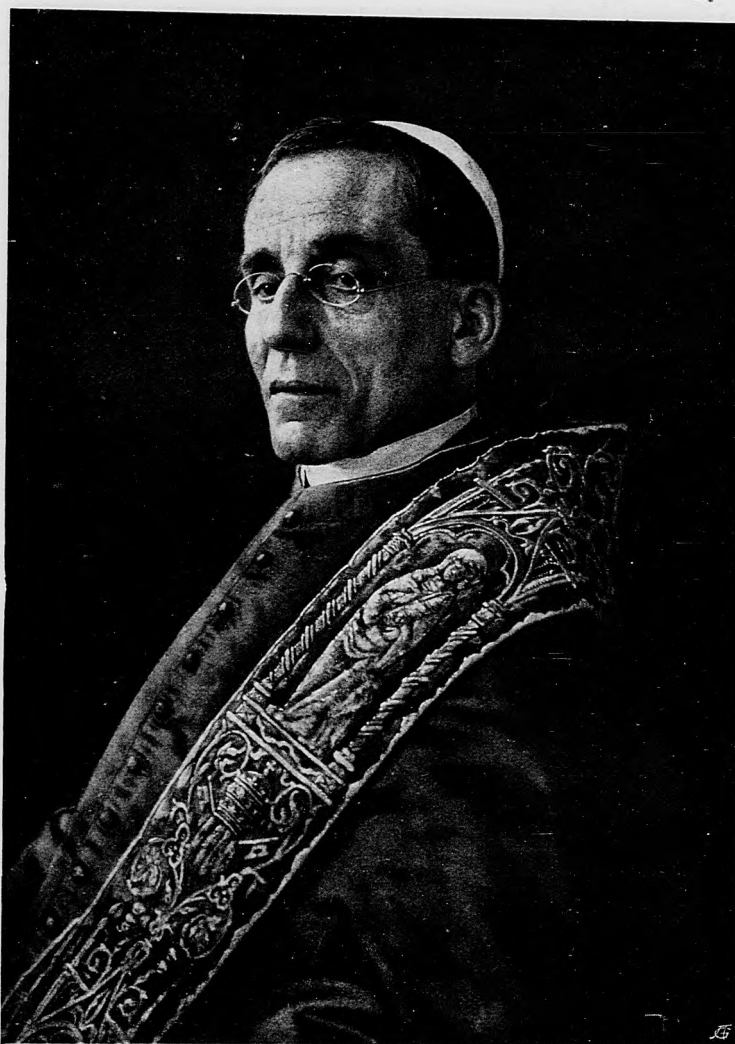
Extracts.

*August 27, 1916* will be for Roumania a day of everlasting remembrance. Not because our treacherous neighbours began on this day their impudent campaign of plunder, but because this day will remain the saddest in Roumanian history. It will be known in the history of the world as the day of Roumania's ruin, the death-agony of her liberty.

The Press throughout the world has concerned itself abundantly with the Roumanian declaration-of-war and the events immediately ensuing therefrom. Only a few fragments of the mass of commentary can be chronicled here, so that our readers beyond the seas may see and feel what Roumania hoped to gain by invading our land, and may know what fruits this base action is likely to bring forth.

«Let our false neighbours invade our land! They will encounter tigers in their path, bloodthirsty tigers who will crush and rend the race of cowardly traitors»...

These are the words uttered in parliament by one of the great Hungarian politicians. To what extent they found an echo through the whole country is proved by the thousands of volunteers who hastened to join the flag, eager to fight against the Roumanian. Volunteers desirous of participating in the defence of Transylvania applied in such numbers that the Minister for Home Defence issued the following ordinance for the more expeditious regulation of the patriotic movement: «In accordance with the last clause of paragraph 2 of Statute XX, 1866, volunteers may be admitted into the national-guard according to their fitness for service. In accordance with the Statute I order that



Pope BENEDICT XV.

all men born prior to or during the year 1898 who have been certified at the inspection of national-guard recruits to be unfit to bear arms in the national-guard, as well as all those who have passed the age of obligatory military-service, shall, so far as they are fit to serve in arms for the existence of the fatherland in the war on the South-East frontier, be admitted to any supplementary foot-regiment of the national-guard without being required to show the documents hitherto necessary in case of volunteer service.»

Early in September the Army Authorities issued the following announcement through the Press

for the purpose of tranquillizing public-opinion in Hungary:

«Since the veil fell from the face of events in the South-East, our troops have come into touch with the enemy along the whole of the South-East frontier. The Roumanian declaration-of-war did not find us unprepared. For some weeks past our forces in Transylvania have stood ready for defence, and the advanced fore-posts have already been in action. The Roumanians are attacking all along the line from the Valley of the Besztercze down to Orsova. If we consider that these new battles are in close connection with the fighting on the Russian front, we find it natural that for the Allies questions of great and decisive importance are involved. According to them, our war operations are aimed against Roumania. This systematic conduct of the war is manifest for the moment in restriction to defence and accordingly we have of our own accord given up some sections of the frontier. Our advanced guards undertake local combats to inflict loss on the enemy, but when our fore-posts are in danger of being cut off, we do not hesitate to withdraw them to their base.

There have already been numerous smaller encounters in the South-East and it is gratifying to report that we have inflicted severe losses on the enemy-forces, which, though well-equipped, suffer from inexperienced leadership. The Roumanians have never been able to advance in virtue of their own force, but only after our troops have received orders to evacuate their position. On the whole line we have maintained our strong tactical advantages. The military situation, however, demands that, in view of the configuration of the frontier, we shall obviate the possibility of outflanking movements. The fighting has hitherto been carried on principally at the Gyergyó Pass and the Passes to the South and South-East of Brassó. Here have fought the 82nd Szekler Regiment in defence of the land of their ancestors. There has also been fighting at the Vöröstorony Pass, at Petrosény and at Orsova. During two years of war the experiences of the Allies have so developed that we shall, without hesitation, choose the time and place for attacking and defeating the enemy.»

Subsequent events have justified the confidence of the Army Authorities, for the enemy, broken and dispersed, has fled through the narrow defiles of our borders back to his own country, whence but a few weeks ago he sent forth like a prowling hyena.

Roumania, forsooth, would have Transylvania, the treasure which we have possessed a thousand years. Nor would she be satisfied with this, but would amputate the whole of South Hungary, the fertile Bánát and Bácska.

Those of our unfortunate Transylvanian compatriots who were compelled to flee from the unexpected invasion, have been received with affection and sympathy throughout the country. The

members of parliament for Transylvanian constituencies hastened to publish the following appeal to the country on behalf of the refugees:

«We appeal to every Hungarian man and every Hungarian woman. It is unnecessary to give explanations or reasons, or to arouse enthusiasm. Every-one knows the matter in question. Thousands of our fellow-countrymen are refugees in the interior of the country and are in a state of despair. A base and murderous onslaught, unparalleled in history, has, within a few short hours, rendered them homeless. Most of them had no time to carry away the necessities of life. For the most part they have not strength to obtain for themselves the barest necessities. The women and children are exposed to starvation. With all the earnestness imposed on us by this terrible emergency, we appeal to every Hungarian, to men and women alike, to give whatever is possible towards a first remedy of this national misfortune. It will be the task of the future to heal the wounds; to staunch the flow of blood is now the most burning and imperative duty.»

Immediately the spirit of self-sacrifice manifested itself. The subscriptions amounted to millions, so that not a single refugee suffered hunger or privation. The leading men of the country, the Press, the financiers devoted large sums to the needs of the fatherland, vividly demonstrating that the hopes of the enemy are vain, that the little Hungarian nation can make abundant sacrifices and will be able to do so until the necessity ceases to exist.

Only one thing still! To what extent Transylvania is in heart and soul Hungarian, and how the Roumanian-speaking Hungarians received the Roumanian invasion may be seen clear and distinct from the following declaration published by Theodore *Mihali*, Member of Parliament and President of the Roumanian National Party:

«At the out-break of the war, I expressed, in a manifesto addressed to the Roumanian sons of our fatherland, the unswerving conviction that they would remain, now as heretofore, brave and loyal, true to their traditions, firm as rock and ready for every sacrifice at home and on the battle-field in defence of Throne and Country. More than two years of hard trial and experience have given brilliant proof of the truth of this conviction, a fact, which can be proclaimed with pride and in good conscience, a matter of public knowledge, recognised both in our official reports and in those of our Allies. Now that Roumania, to our bitter disappointment, has appeared as a new enemy of the Monarchy, instead of fighting with us under one banner, as we fondly hoped and believed she would in defence of our great and common life-interests, we solemnly declare that this new phase of the world-war has produced no change in our patriotic attitude, our traditional loyalty, our inflexible devotion to the Throne and Fatherland, but rather spurs us on to greater efforts in the

fulfilment of our duties as citizens and patriots. In begging our compatriots to kindly take note of this declaration which is made for their information and tranquillisation, I take the opportunity of expressing my certain and strong conviction that in this new phase of the war, with the continuation of brotherly affection, mutual understanding and mutual, unselfish support, undismayed by any sacrifice, our just cause will surely triumph and our country, with her faithful allies, will gain the glorious palm of victory in the struggles of this horrible world-war.»



### 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.*



9—30.

IN PARIS, the city of all others in the world where men were wont to keep late hours and lie abed late; in Paris, the home of gaiety and distraction, all cafés and restaurants, must now be closed at 9—30 in the evening. What are we coming to? This is in Paris, the wealthiest and most convivial of the entente capitals, participant in the sure and final victory proclaimed by Grey and Briand, ally of the lord of the seas and collaborator in the strategy devised for reducing the Central Powers to starvation. What is the meaning of it?

We also have our nights restricted, and this for two reasons. Unbounded frivolity is altogether incompatible with the dignity of this great war-time, and it is also necessary to economise in food-stuffs, fuel and light.

It is scarcely possible to imagine that other reasons than these exist for abbreviating the nights of the gay Parisian. There also respect for the war and considerations of economy impose limits on the freedom of night-time.

Is it then possible that the advocates of starvation for others are themselves starving, the would-be stranglers themselves strangled? Do they close their establishments earlier than we because they are morally and materially weaker than we are?

This is not malicious pleasure on the part of the enemy; it is a study of inestimable value. For we feel the economical depression, our means are

straitened and we are driven to economy and privation. And the enemy regards this as the result of his starving-out tactics, a view with which we might perhaps be disposed to concur. But if we see the same phenomena existing to a more baneful extent among people who are not exposed to blockade, we must cease to regard our misfortunes as the result of the enemy's heavy hand. The economical depression and scarcity of food then appear to be a universal phenomenon attendant on the war and the general state of economy throughout the world in time of war. On the battle-fields we hold the upper hand, and our position viewed from the stand-point of economy is no worse than that of our enemies. They pronounced on us the sentence, the condemnation to misery, but what has fallen upon us is by no means due to the execution of their sentence.

*K. T.*



### The Agricultural Training of Women in Hungary.

DURING the last decade, and especially since the war began, a great impetus has been given to the systematic education of Hungarian women for the pursuits of practical life. Not to speak of the Universities, the various commercial schools turn out annually thousands of women well-equipped to aid in the country's work.

But what for us Hungarians is perhaps of paramount importance is that the training of the female population for agricultural pursuits has become a subject of special development. There are now several State institutes where women may acquire a thorough training in agriculture.

First among these ranks the Kecskemét State Training Institute for Women-Teachers of Agriculture. The students in this institute are certificated lady-teachers who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of agriculture which will enable them to instruct women and girls in such principles of economy as the spirit and progress of the times demand.

The instruction is both practical and theoretical. A stock of high-bred cows, in spacious sheds of most modern type-afford the means of acquiring a knowledge of every kind of dairy-work. The fruit, vegetable and grain-growing gardens, the wood department, the flower-beds and apiaries, all these supply convincing evidence of the students' industry and expert knowledge. The poultry-yard is unparalleled in its kind. Instruction is likewise given in all branches of house-keeping, in cooking, baking, washing and ironing, dress-making, the preparation of linen, etc. In addition to all this, there are repetition courses in the curriculum of the Women-Teachers' Training College.

Among the rural population there still lurks no small measure of distrust with regard to town-

bred ladies who undertake the task of spreading improvements in the country. The villagers, especially the women, regard the trained lady-instructors with suspicion, for every country-woman is prone to imagine her own house-keeping is perfection itself. What could she learn from a young lady of this type? Perhaps it would be desirable in some cases to dispense with the prescribed teacher's-certificate and admit to the institute intelligent women of riper years, brought up in the country and familiar with country-life from earliest childhood. One class of women only we will mention by way of example. Among the widows of army-officers are many who could be employed most advantageously as instructors in house-keeping, and thus find satisfactory scope for their abilities.

However, for teaching young girls, it is more advantageous to employ young lady-teachers, and three ladies trained in the Kecskemét Institute are now working with conspicuous success in the State School for House-keeping at Putnok. In this school, founded three years ago, girls above 15 years of age are instructed in house-keeping and different agricultural pursuits. The 10 months' curriculum includes house-keeping, fruit-growing, poultry-keeping, dairy-work, the fattening of pigs and poultry, and all kinds of needle-work. It is not the object of the school to prepare the girls for a bread-winning career, but to give them a training which shall enable them eventually to conduct their own house-holds with wisdom and economy.

A similar object is pursued by the Hungarian Womens' Training Institute, established on the America Road in Budapest, 1908, by Charles Amizors, and now supported by the State. In this school, which is surrounded by its own orchards and kitchen-gardens, 50 girls in the course of a two years' training, acquire a knowledge of the subjects which, in accordance with the intention expressed by the founder, will make of them. «Patriotic Hungarian women, good mothers and good house-wives.» The institute is equipped in a style which testifies abundantly to the State's liberality.

The advantage of this liberality is that it secures for the girls an elegant training in a well-managed, up-to-date institute. The disadvantage lies in the fact that few schools of this pattern can be established on account of the great expense, and those classes of the public which ought to supplement the efforts of the State in this direction, are averse to making the necessary sacrifices. The war, however, has shown that women with a knowledge of agriculture are greatly needed, and perhaps it will tend to encourage the public to establish more schools on this pattern. It would be a work of great merit and patriotism.

*Malvin Fuchs.*

## Szekler Art-Treasures in Roumanian hands.

*Univ. Prof. Louis Szádeczky.*

*Kolozsvár, 30 Oct. 1916.*

ON THE occasion of the Roumanian invasion of Transylvania it is well-known that a part of the Szekler and Saxon Art-Treasures fell into the hands of the Roumanians. Conflicting rumours have been circulated with regard to these objects, so that it seems desirable to state the actual facts.

The valuable contents of the Szekler National Museum in Sepsiszentgyörgy were packed in chests by the Curators of the Museum, Professors William Csutak and Francis László, who were however unable to remove the chests before the time for flight. The Roumanians sent locksmiths to open the Museum, took possession of the chests and placed them under military guard.

Soon afterwards arrived the Director of the Bucharest Ethnographical Museum, Tzigura-Simurkas, a distinguished expert of European culture. He had the chests opened and then closed again, took possession of them in the name of his State, but did not remove them. Possibly he had no time, and lacked the necessary vehicles. The difficulties of transport appear from the fact, that, of the 2000 tons of material in stock at the Sepsiszentgyörgy Tobacco Factories, valued at some millions, only 80 tons were removed in 45 waggons brought from Roumania by teams of oxen, and these 70 tons only got as far as Brassó, where they were found in waggons at the railway-station on the re-taking of the town by the Hungarian troops.

The Bucharest expert well knew the value of the Art-Treasures of the Szekler National Museum. He had spoken of them in terms of highest praise with the Saxon professors in Brassó, and on the remark of one of them that the proper place for a museum-collection was the place where the work of collecting was done, he replied that he was of the same opinion and should leave everything in its place. It may have been that the remark was intended to mislead, but it is a fact that the Roumanians did not hasten to remove the objects, believing that the occupation was of the nature of a permanent conquest.

They did the same with the rich collection of Oriental carpets at the Black Church of Brassó. They had previous knowledge of this collection, and immediately on their arrival in Brassó made enquiries about it. The Saxons had removed it to the premises of the Ecclesiastical Treasury, and there the collection, consisting of about 200 Transylvanian Carpets, was found by the Roumanians. The Bucharest expert, Tzigara-Simurkas took an inventory of the collection and placed a guard of four men in the house where they remained quartered up to the day of the Roumanian retreat. The report in circulation to the effect that these carpets have been removed is erroneous.

The Roumanians also looked for the valuable Art-Treasures of the Church, the gold and silver vessels, the priestly robes and altar-cloths. They were well-known, for they were in the Hungarian pavillion at the great Paris Exhibition of 1899, and had also been seen by the Roumanian experts in Brassó. The Bucharest Director enquired about each goblet separately and did not rest till he found the receipts from the Budapest National Museum, proving the assertion that the articles had been removed to Budapest.

They did not so deal with the rich Archives of Brassó where were preserved interesting documents relating to Roumanian history. These had been arranged and catalogued by Stinghe, a professor in the Roumanian secondary-school at Brassó, who had selected the writings of the Middle-Ages, especially those with Cyril letters. Among these was the oldest specimen of the Roumanian language, a letter addressed by the Vajda Mircea in 1521 to the people of Brassó, informing them of war-events in Roumania. The oldest relic of the Roumanian language now in our possession belongs to a period half a century later than this. The letter of 1521, so much valued by them, has been taken away, together with other letters written in Cyril characters. Perhaps also the other documents of the Middle-Ages have been removed because they were much esteemed by the Roumanians, one of their professors, named Bogdán, having compiled from them a list of the oldest Vajda names.

The Saxon, Dean Herfurth, acting as the Bishop's substitute, was arrested and transported, in the first days of the invasion, by the Roumanian General Simionescu, because he refused to disclose where the church carpets had been concealed.

Thus the Roumanians, it appears, well knew the value of the Szekler and Saxon Art-Treasures, but fortunately were in no haste to remove them, and so, to our great joy, they remain preserved for us.

Unhappily, many valuable objects have been taken by the enemy from the churches in the Szekler and Saxon villages, but the extent of the depredations cannot yet be definitely ascertained.



### Jewelry in War-time.

SOMEbody narrated recently, with many a sigh of envious regret, how one of our new-fledged millionaires had bought a pearl neck-lace for his wife from a Budapest jeweller at a cost of 120,000 crowns. Moreover, it is asserted that the jewellers have now many new customers in the peasant-girls who frequent the shops with well-filled purses.

It is an undoubted fact that the number of jewellers' shops, in the Metropolis and in the provincial towns, has increased of late in no small measure. But this is quite a natural phenomenon. Money and Jewelry are, so to speak, twin pro-

ducts of war. The parvenu will see his money — which indeed is only paper, not gold — glittering in his hand, and he gladly exchanges the dirty bank-note, crumpled and greasy, for the flashing diamond, pearl or emerald. Jewels, money, fine dresses are the paraphernalia of jous, soirées, theatres, five o'clock teas and concerts. The money of the parvenu is like a vain woman; it loves to be admired and envied, and accordingly is exhibited as jewelry, the form most adapted to the purpose. To condense a mass of wealth into one sparkling point, reduce the great shapeless idol of gold to adorn a little ear — this is the secret, the aim, the destiny of parvenu jewelry.

There is much war, likewise much money, and in consequence of course, luxury in jewels, but not to a dangerous extent and not yet much lacking in taste. The form of the brilliants and pearl-ornaments now in vogue is tolerably discreet and occasionally artistic. Somewhat tasteless is the slender lorgnette affected by ladies of stout proportions. The heavy gold and silver reticules smack rather of the parvenu. In precious stones, especially in brilliants, the small grain is now the fashion, for the large clumsy boutons, proclaiming the up-start, soon lived out their day. The greatest markets for diamonds are at present America and India, and as small brilliants are in favour there, the same fashion is adopted here.

The large gold jewels of Biedermayer type cannot be made in these times. The gold is needed for other purposes. Indeed, it is accounted an act of patriotism in Germany to dispose of the family gold jewels to the State. Setting in gold has therefore practically ceased and thus there is a demand for precious stones which can be worn with some other form of setting, or without setting at all. The diamond, the brilliant may well be set in platinum, and indeed, this is the choicer form. Of course platinum is very expensive at present, partly because Russia is the principal producer, and partly because it is needed by the ammunition-manufacturers, but yet, those who will pay can have it.

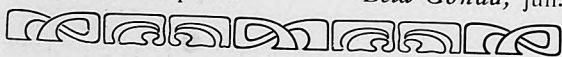
The diamond was never so dear as at the present time, and is increasing in price from day to day. The same can be said of the pearl, now the most fashionable ornament. Last month a necklace of pearls fetched 720,000 crowns at an auction-sale in London. Luxury prevails there, it seems, to a greater degree than here. And thus it was always at the epoch of great wars. The luxury in display of jewels by ladies here, whether of the parvenu or other classes, is in a word, modest compared with what prevailed during the wars of Rome and the wars in the Middle Ages.

From an artistic and decorative standpoint the jewel may exercise two effects: it can either improve or spoil the combination of material, colour and form, body and clothing. There is no intermediate or indifferent effect; if it does not improve it detracts. Consequently the choice of the jewel

and its setting is a matter of refined taste. It is all in vain to seek to attract attraction by magnifying the object. Jewelry and costume must be in close harmony, and the attainment of this harmony is all the more difficult because the fashion in dress is subject to capricious change, whereas the expensive jewel, by tradition or considerations of economy, is a thing of permanence. There is change only so far as the wealthier classes have different jewels for home and for out-door wear, and also for special occasions. The present fashion in dress is on the whole but little adapted to the display of jewels. The lace and ribbons now in vogue, together with various other small decorative elements, the vibrating outlines of the costumes, all tend to destroy the background of uniformity and repose which is propitious to the display of jewelry. Expensive jewels are much too individual in character to harmonize with the dictates of caprice. The low-cut dresses in fashion during this war-time contribute also to deprive beautiful jewels of their due effect.

The present luxury in jewelry is therefore of small importance from the stand-point of good taste. Besides, artistic jewelry, that is, the combination of art and clothing, seems to be at the lowest possible ebb. But, for the new rich-men of the war this absence of art is of no importance. They wish to shine, and we understand their vanity. They wish to spend their money, and in this respect we can only view them sympathetically. The luxurious jewelry of to-day is the gala dress of war money, a fashion to be followed at the impulse of the purse.

Béla Gonda, jun.



### Pope Benedict XV.

THE APOSTLE of Peace! Such is the title rightly and worthily bestowed on the grey-headed occupant of the Vatican, the Spiritual Ruler of the Catholic Church. Pope Benedict, formerly known as the high-souled Cardinal of Venice, is perhaps the only one of those throned in the world's high places who has constantly since the out-break of war sincerely and unselfishly longed for peace, aghast at the barbarous conflict raging in the family of nations and among the millions of his flock. He it was who felt in the first moment that the execrable world-war not only destroys the doctrines and dogmas of Christianity but also crushes out the feelings of humanity from our generation.

And now he devotes all his forces to the reconciliation of the nations and the cessation of this horrible blood-shed. Half-official telegrams inform us reassuringly that His Holiness is doing everything possible for the restoration of peace. The members of the College of Cardinals in the Vatican are zealously working under the Pope's leadership to bring about the long-expected peace, and it is our ardent prayer that their efforts may speedily be crowned with success.

### Miscellaneous Notes.

#### *The Royal Hungarian Opera and National Theatre.*

There has been much talk of an approaching change in the management of the State theatres, and interviewed on this subject by the representative of a daily paper, Count Kuno Klebelsberg, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Education, made the following observations which we communicate as an interesting proof that the Hungarian Stage is as flourishing now as it ever was before.

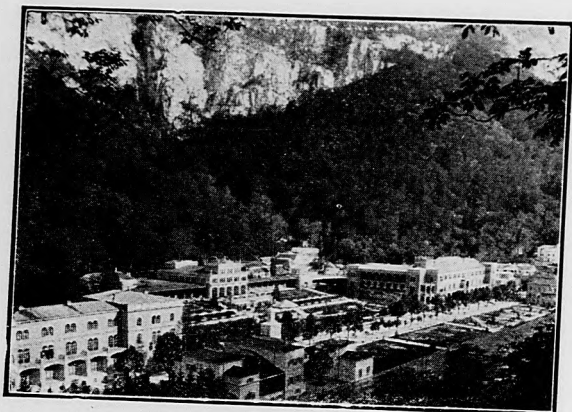
«It is long since the State theatres enjoyed so brilliant a season as the present one. The rumour of a pending change in the management of the State theatres has reached us also here in the Ministry, but I can assure you that all such rumours are empty combinations, possibly circulated by interested individuals, and have not even been discussed in the Ministry.

What indeed could induce the Ministry to change the management of the State theatres? Either defects in the repertoire or bad financial results. But repertoire and results are alike excellent. The National Theatre has the task of fostering the classics, and this it does so well that the theatre is always thronged. The National Theatre is not expected to give new modern plays to any great extent. This is the province of the private theatres with which it is not the business of the National Theatre to compete. Of course it must produce novelties, but, apart from Hungarian plays of literary value only new foreign plays will be given which possess to a certain degree the classical stamp at their very birth. The National Theatre is now giving «Don Carlos» and contemplates a revival of several other classics. The theatre is always crowded, the results from the standpoint of Art and Finance entirely satisfactory, and accordingly there is no reason whatever for a change of management.»

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*The Situation in Belgium.* The Berlin Correspondent of the *New York Times* gives, in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, an interesting account of a conversation with General Bissing, the Governor of Belgium, in the course of which the Governor said: «Thanks to England's strangulation policy, there are now in Belgium half a million men, women and children dependent for existence on public charity. To remedy this state of affairs, which constantly grows more intolerable, I have arranged that unemployed Belgian workmen who desire to do so can go to Germany, and the shirkers who refuse to undertake work suitable to their abilities at a suitable rate of wages, will be compelled to move on. By excluding raw-material England desires to acquire control of the Belgian industries. Belgium is deprived of the means of existence, for this country, as is well-known, depends on the import of raw-materials and the export of manufactured products. It follows that unemployment has continually increased,



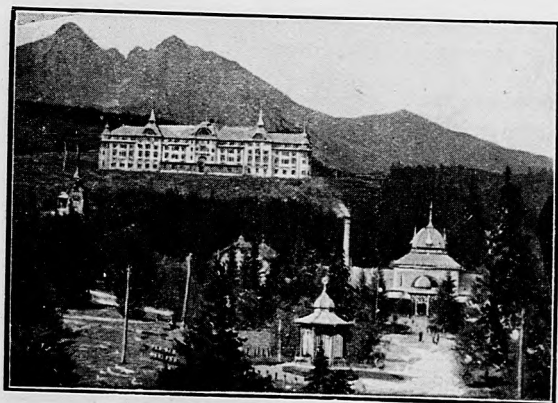


## HERCULES-BATHS.

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

## TÁTRA-LOMNICZ.

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



## FENYŐHÁZA

Thermal Bath and Health Resort, property of the State, in the valley of the Fátra, 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, 15<sup>th</sup>. 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 canal, 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.**

## VIZAKNA

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 30% of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private houses, and inns. Post and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**

