



HUNGARY

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

VOL. XV. No 6.

State Intervention and Industrial Production.

WHILE the most appropriate form for production in agriculture appears to be in the independent, individual activity of small landowners combined with the advantages derived from cooperation, the course of development in the field of industrial productivity is advancing towards concentration. We must first of all determine if the great all-embracing factories, the constitution of cartels and trusts, the formation of great banks are natural and necessary consequences of intensive industrial production, because every interference of a violent character with the system of production, everything which tends to resist natural development, can only result in serious disturbances, as we see from our sad experiences during the war.

It may be conceded without prejudice that a certain concentration of labour and capital in industrial productivity is more or less necessary, even as co-operation and distribution of labour are necessary, but on the other hand, it is an established fact — the proofs of which cannot be adduced here for want of space — that in most branches of industry the enlargement of factories beyond a certain point does not promote more intensive and economical production. It appears rather that the enlargement of factories does, in very many cases, only increase the costs of produc-



Count MAURICE ESZTERHÁZY
The new Hungarian Premier.

tion and impede the useful exercise of the individual's inventive faculty.

The object of the present trend towards concentration under the rule of capital is not production in its most economical form, nor yet the most rational exploitation of labour and technical improvements, and least of all the protection of consumers' interests. The main object of the concentration is to obtain the highest possible interest on the capital by monopolising the sources of supply of necessary raw-material and the market for the products of labour, by restricting productivity and destroying free competition.

In the present situation it is especially a paramount interest of the State, that all human labour and all the means of production shall be employed in the most rational and intensive

manner in order that the greatest possible quantity of products at the lowest possible cost of production may be supplied quickly and cheaply to the consumers. It is obvious that this important interest of the community in its entirety is in conflict with the interest of organised capital, and this renders the intervention of the State inevitable also in the field of industrial production.

The reasons which led to the foundation of the National Central Credit-Association and the Hungarian National Association of Land-Credit Institutes, have also rendered necessary the creation of the Financial Institutes Centre which has for its object at present the supervision of the smaller financial institutes, especially those operating in

the provinces. The force of circumstances will, within a relatively short period, inevitably compel the great banks, the instruments of the concentration of great capital, to submit their operations to superintendence from the stand-point of public interest, in spite of the fact that now, with their influence extending to every branch of production and distribution, and as organisers and masters of all the cartels, they form, with their organised forces, a sort of separate state within the State.

During the war, the State has been compelled to place under State supervision all branches of production and commerce, regardless of the interests of the capitalists. The different «Centres» have been established. The task of these Centres is to find and collect all raw-material and goods and to provide for their proper distribution, and further to organise all the sources of labour in the interest of the most efficient means of production. It is true that the Government, which in establishing the Centres had for its main objects the greatest possible production and the uniform distribution of articles of necessity, did not safeguard with sufficient energy the economical interests of the consumers, with the consequence that war-profits have amounted to milliards and a corresponding addition has been made to the State's indebtedness... We may, however, state that, without the work of the Centres, our production would have been considerably less, and still greater the income from capital acquired without work, the orgie which accompanies war.

The simple fact that the State was compelled at the most critical moment of its existence to create on its own initiative these Centres operating under its own supervision, makes it superfluous to give any further proof that the placing of the means of production and distribution under State control is absolutely necessary from the stand-point of public interest. Thus has been established the mode of systematising future production and the direction has been given for the dispositions to be adopted by every government in the future.

The importance of the work of the Centres will increase after the war. Through the Centres it will be possible to determine the import-requirements for every separate class of goods, and the Centres will have to provide that the imported goods shall be distributed in a suitable manner, so that everyone, the smallest artisan and merchant, shall obtain the goods necessary to assure his existence, at a suitable price and in quantities suited to his stock and requirements. Thus it will be the task of the Centres to regulate imports as well as exports. They will have to check the forced system of export carried on under the pretence of effecting an improvement in the valuta — a system which only serves the interests of the capitalist and causes a dearth of articles and high prices within the country itself.

The successful solution of all these tasks de-

mands that the State control of the Centres shall be to a certain degree integrate. It is absolutely necessary that the Centres shall act in unison in order that the different branches of industry shall receive uniform treatment in accord with their importance, and moreover, in order that the Centres may not be converted into associations of interests or cartels, that they may not impede free competition within the different branches of industry, may not become the exponents of the exclusive interests of some greater enterprises, and shall see that the greater concerns do not acquire, in virtue of their financial strength, a monopoly of raw-materials or of the other requisites of production, as these concerns have done in numerous cases during the war. It will be the task of the central supervision to frustrate the attempts of organised capital to acquire illegitimate income and prey on the needs of consumers.

These tasks can only be solved by means of economical institutions, and not by ordinances imposing sanctions, a method which only hinders the free development of productivity and individual labour.

The institution entrusted with the central inspection must not only be vested with the right to control; it must also dispose of a suitable amount of capital so that, in case of necessity, it can buy up an undertaking or acquire a majority of its shares and thus exercise a controlling influence on its productive capacity and on the course of prices, a mode of action which at one blow defeats all efforts of organised capital directed against the public interest. It will be the task of this institution to create suitable organisations or to promote establishments and actions for the purpose of enabling consumers to obtain raw-materials, half-finished articles and finished goods — all of which will no longer be subject to monopolisation — in the most convenient and simplest way, dispensing with all superfluous and cost-increasing agency business, that is, it will enable consumers to obtain supplies at prices corresponding with the smallest costs of production.

When organised capital can no longer monopolise the acquisition of raw-material necessary for the work of production, and when there shall be opposed to the carefully-constructed system of commerce against which it is now almost impossible to compete other organisations created with similar circumspection, possibly on a co-operative basis, it will become possible also in industry, under suitable circumstances and with the application of suitable expert knowledge, for the individuals ability and industriousness to produce their full effect with the employment of a relatively small capital. Thus the intervention of the State would not suppress, but rather promote, the development of individualism.

Among our institutes the Financial Institutes Centre appears most suited for undertaking the

above-mentioned tasks, for its sphere of action is sufficiently great, and its present duty, the supervision of the country's banking-institutes, necessitates also a consideration of all the branches of production.

The simplest means of obtaining the capital, varying in amount, for the work of the institutions devoted to the regulation of production and the control of distribution, would be for all the banks of the country to assign a certain percentage of their deposits for the purposes of the institutions, to the amount required from time to time. This arrangement would not damage the depositors' interests, nor would it disturb the actual rights of the shareholders, who indeed under existing conditions derive a relatively great profit from the deposits. It is the great mass of deposits which facilitates the concentration of capital, and these deposits are destined to restore the equilibrium of power. These dispositions will produce far-reaching changes in economical productivity, in the distribution of property, and consequently in the relative power of the different classes of society; wages will rise, and indeed capital will increase, the concentration of capital will not cease, but the interest on capital will diminish, and the accumulation of capital, the rapid amassing of capital by a few individuals, will cease. The more uniform distribution of income will put an end to the domination of the privileged classes, to income obtained without work, and will bring political freedom to the great masses.

All those practical «talents» who live from monopolies and may pronounce these observations to be the words of a utopian, not to be taken seriously, are recommended to study the course of history and reflect, for example, that Aristoteles, who likewise enjoys a great reputation for talents and wisdom, declares in one of his works that slaves exist in order that free citizens may live well. Let them reflect how utopian would have appeared to Louis XIV the liberation of the serfs, and I advise them to look at great liberated Russia and see if the rule of Kerenszki and Csejzde is a utopia, and if peace and salvation are not hoped for and expected from the order of things represented by these men. *Arthur Adler.*



Count Maurice Eszterházy.

The new Hungarian Premier.

ON THE decision of our young King, Count Stephan Tisza and his Cabinet have retired from office. A Government consisting of men belonging to different political creeds has undertaken the cares of the country.

Some members of the new Ministry are not new to us. We all know Count Albert Apponyi, Count Aladár Zichy, Count Géza Serényi and the Minister-for-Home-Defence Szurmay from their careers

as leading politicians. The new Ministers are well-known to us through their deeds on the field of political combat. Perhaps the one among them who was hitherto the least conspicuous is the new Premier, Count Eszterházy, whose sympathetic personality is regarded here — and no doubt abroad likewise — with a certain degree of curiosity. He also must contemplate with still greater curiosity this Hungarian race to which he has been sent as a leader in the most terrible days of its history. People and Premier look long and fixedly at each other, and both are filled with wonder. The people as a race have already shown the lion's claws, the Premier has yet to show his fighting form.

It may be stated without a moment's hesitation that the new Premier possesses no traits likely to excite antipathy. He is a man of cheerful disposition, and young, 37 years old, and prefers, it is said, to work chiefly with young ministers. It is true that ours was hitherto a country for the old, a country in which ripe political manhood began at sixty and men of thirty were still accounted children. There is hope that, under the protection of the young Monarch, youth may hold the reins of government.

We do not wish to prophesy, either good or bad. We only observe that yesterday a young lieutenant laid aside his sword and became the chief-commander of the civilians. The young commander is correct, manly and strong. Perhaps under him the Magyars will fight their decisive battle. Forward then, and let the front of battle join!

M. Z.



The Public-Weal Ministry.

THE possibility of successfully introducing any institution for the public welfare depends on an honourable solution of the question relating to the general, uniform and secret franchise. In Hungary at the present day a whole series of social problems awaits solution. The principles involved will not prevail until the whole body of legislators becomes penetrated with the conviction of their importance. Together with the realisation of the franchise reform there will come into existence institutions affecting the whole life of the people, embracing every class of society.

To create and realise these institutions in the interest of the people requires at least permanent and thorough application, for it is not to be doubted that the increase of duties in consequence of the war necessitates increased work. It is necessary therefore to remove these vital matters, which form a part of the State's work, out of the sphere of operation of the different ministries and entrust them to a new Ministry for the Public-Weal.

The Department of Public Health is to be separated from the Ministry for Home Affairs and is to be developed in accord with the latest re-

quirements of modern social hygienics. In this direction numerous proposals have been made, but one of the institutions of public hygiene, the question of child-health, has been neglected. The limited action which has hitherto been carried on by a few men entrusted with the task in the Home-Office Section for Children's Protection, can never suffice to stem the constant increase in child mortality.

In the new Ministry there must be a special Section for Child-Health, for what has been done hitherto in this direction is due principally to the initiative and beneficence of the better classes of society. The time has come for the State to fulfil its task of establishing hospitals, clinics and homes for children.

In addition to Public Weal and Public Health, there are the questions of the People's Food and Dwellings which have long called for regulation.

The Housing question has hitherto occupied a very small section in the Ministry of Finance; it has never been the object of constant care. Housing circumstances are in the most lamentable condition, and the recent inquiry into this matter clearly brought to light all the evils, and at the same time showed what reforms ought to be introduced. Permanent action in this matter must be initiated without delay, and for this the Ministry of Finance is not at all a suitable organ, for here also social stand-points are to be considered in the first place, and requirements cannot be subject to the restraining propensities of any Minister of Finance.

Such, in broad out-lines, are the matters which would be assigned to the care of the Ministry for Public-Weal. In addition to the sections dealing with detailed affairs, it would naturally be necessary to form a general section for the Welfare of Workmen, a social-political section which would direct all State action relating to workmen's welfare.

All these tasks, however, can only be fulfilled by a well-organised ministry and by administrative local authorities well-chosen for the purpose. At the head of such a ministry and its different sections only such men can be profitably employed as possess the necessary feeling for the welfare and care of the people, men who have lived among the people and are acquainted with all aspects of misery. They must also know the social institutions and must have given society proofs of their ability.

The Ministry of Public-Weal will have suitable administrative organs at its disposition, and such organs of public administration must be posted in all parts of the country, able and willing with heart and soul to carry out all the orders of the ministry energetically, with wisdom and discretion.

It will be the care of the ministry to clear away the ruins, to alleviate the distress caused by the war. The affairs of the war-widows and orphans

must also be included in its tasks through the War-Guardians Office, but this must be effected actually as a provision for the people's good. The work of caring for the people's wants demands the employment of individuals acquainted with all the people's misfortunes and cannot be made subject to political interests. The ministry must possess the confidence of the people as a whole and must therefore stand above the influence of all political parties.

Dr. Tiberius Lévai.



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.



Hungarian Fisheries.

A useful occupation for disabled soldiers.

ONE of the most important questions of the immediate future relates to the means of assuring an honourable existence for the crippled soldiers.

The number of disabled is continually on the increase, and in the same measure increases the burden of the thousands who have become more or less incapacitated for work on our behalf.

The guiding principle, and perhaps the best, is that the cripple shall earn his own bread, and not be dependent on others. This is an advantage from several points of view. The work of the cripple helps to supplement the diminished working-forces of the country; the cripple does not become a burden to society, or to the State; he assures his own happiness, his own contentment. Work is the best medicine. It heals and solaces, it disperses bodily and mental pains and creates a feeling of harmony in the soul. In this matter of the disabled soldiers, it is an established principle that each shall, so far as possible, pursue his original calling, and shall only have resort to another trade, to other fields of labour, if the nature of his disablement renders this necessary. In this connection we know that the great majority of the soldiers belong to the agricultural classes.

To the agricultural class belong 70 per cent of the disabled, and it is natural that these should wish to return to their old occupation. The exceptions to this rule are only such as necessity imposes. There are, however, various branches of

agricultural, greater or smaller, some demanding heavy work, some light. The nature of the disablement indicates the occupation to be followed, field-labour, gardening, fruit-growing, grape-growing, cellar-work, bee-keeping, fish-culture, etc. With these different branches we will not now occupy ourselves, with the exception of fish-culture which has hitherto not been discussed in connection with the employment of cripples. Fishing, as we know, is an ancient occupation still worth pursuing in our days. In our country there are about 600 rivers and brooks admirably suited for pisciculture. Before the waters were disturbed by steam-navigation, the rivers were much richer in fish. Apart from the streams, we have lakes which are convenient for fish-culture. The Balaton, since its shores have been adorned with summer-resorts, has produced a smaller quantity of fish. In short, we ought to produce much more fish than we do actually.

We import an enormous quantity of fish from foreign countries, and indeed from countries where the conditions for pisciculture are less favourable than in our own country. We spend many thousands annually for imported fish, and have no export of fish worth mentioning. Fish is excellent food, a good substitute for other kinds of meat. We can now see indeed how advantageous would be a systematic, well-conducted pisciculture. We should not be limited to the dried, tasteless sea-fish, but should have fresh, wholesome fish at our disposal. At the same time we could earn much money by the export of fish and could save the sums now paid for imported fish. There are two kinds of pisciculture, the natural and the artificial. The natural process relates to fish-culture in rivers and lakes; the artificial to fish-culture in artificially-prepared ponds, the so-called fish-ponds. In those parts of the country which are traversed by rivers and brooks, it is not difficult to make fish-ponds by conducting the water from the streams through channels into the artificial basins.

There is much land in Hungary so swampy that it is but little suited or altogether unsuited for agriculture, and remains uncultivated.

Pisciculture is in many respects more remunerative than the cultivation of the soil. Thus, on a space of an acre we can rear 60—100 kilos of carp which is worth much more than the grain which could be grown on the same area. We can breed many species of fish in our country, but I will mention only two which are well worth breeding, the carp and the trout. The carp prospers especially in the sunny lands of the Alföld, whereas the trout thrives best in the clear streams of the mountain districts. The crippled soldiers in the Alföld could be occupied with carp-culture, those of the mountainous country with trout-culture. Pisciculture belongs to the lighter forms of labour, and is therefore most suitable for cripples.

It can especially be recommended for those who suffer from nerve-trouble, or internal maladies, such as consumption in its more or less advanced stage.

It is not my intention to make every cripple a fisherman, but to call attention to this favourable employment for the invalids.

What, then, is to be done? The State, society and individuals shall establish piscicultural undertakings. The State shall arrange courses of instruction in pisciculture for the disabled and shall find places for those who are trained in the work. It is best to hold such courses in places where pisciculture is actively pursued, and there exist several State and private enterprises of the kind. Let us revive this ancient occupation. Let us cultivate and improve it, for we must remark that fresh-water fish is more valuable and tasty than sea-fish. The ocean produces a vast quantity, but the quality is inferior. The geographical situation of our country is highly favourable for a well-organised development of pisciculture.



Finding of a Leonardo Statue.

THE lately-deceased painter, Charles Ferenczy, had in his possession a collection of rare value, consisting of 80 small bronze statues which he had gathered as a connoisseur during his sojourn in Rome.

In 1913 the family of Ferenczy handed over the collection of statues to the Museum of Fine Arts, the Director of which institute, Simon Meller immediately recognised the value of the Ferenczy collection, investigated the origin of the different statues and arranged them in the exhibition. The determination of the origin of the small statues led to an unexpected discovery. With the Ferenczy collection there has come into the possession of the Museum of Fine Arts almost the only authentic work of sculpture by Leonardo now extant.

Leonardo regarded painting as a higher form of Art than sculpture, but yet occupied himself with sculpture during a great part of his life. Of this fact, however, we have only documentary evidence, the statues of Leonardo having disappeared almost entirely.

Through four centuries the smile of Mona Lisa has exercised a mysterious charm on the minds of men. Amateurs have been disposed to recognise this smile again in different busts produced by unknown Italian artists, and, relying on this smile, different museums exhibit busts assumed to be the work of Leonardo. The wax statue of Lille especially was at one time believed by many to be the work of Leonardo, until Wickhoff demonstrated that the bust belongs to the school of Bernini and was made therefore more than a hundred years after the time of Leonardo. Some years ago the Flora statue in the Berlin museum was likewise declared

by Bode, in virtue of the same smile, to be the work of Leonardo. But it soon transpired that the statue had been made in England and not in Italy, and some 350 years after the death of Leonardo.

Thus the smile of Gioconda has always been a source of error in the history of Art, and from this clue it is vain to seek sculpturings by Leonardo among anonymous Italian statues. There was, however, a more reliable clue. Leonardo occupied himself for nearly thirty years with plans for casting statues, and a whole series of pen-sketches of these plans have remained, and we know also that Leonardo prepared small models from some of these sketches in wax or in bronze. Accordingly, even at the time of the Renaissance, such models were sought for among the small beonze statues, but with little success. Three or four such bronze statuettes undoubtedly almost conform with the pen-sketches of Leonardo, and yet they are not his work, but the productions of some other artist of the epoch in the style of the universally-known sketches of Leonardo. The small horse-statue in the Ferenczy collection is, however, probably a model made by Leonardo with his own hands for the statue of Trivulzio.

In 1481 Lodovico Sforza invited Leonardo to come to Milan for the purpose of executing a monumental equestrian statue of his great ancestor, Francesco Sforza. During eighteen years Leonardo occupied himself with the Sforza memorial, continually making models from new sketches, until at last he produced the original life-sized model of the statue, the fame of which spread through all Italy. But, in 1499 the French entered Milan drove away Lodovico Sforza and destroyed Leonardo's great model. The French troops were led into Milan by Gianco Trivulzio, an Italian condottiere. Leonardo joined the victors and commenced to occupy himself with an everlasting memorial for Trivulzio.

The pen-sketches of this second statue planned by Leonardo, disclose a much bolder conception than the sketches made for the Sforza memorial. In the statues of Marcus Aurelius and Donatello Gattamelato and in almost all the notable horse-statues in historical sculpture, the steed is standing at rest or moving with quiet paces, for it is desired to direct attention to the figure of the rider and not to that of the horse. Leonardo breaks with this classical art and with the tradition sanctified by his master, Verrocchio. In the sketches, the steed appears in a firm, rearing position, or posed ready for springing, a violent movement which presents a truly artistic problem. The figure of the rider, the hero to be immortalised, is a matter of much less interest.

The bronze figure in the Ferenczy collection represents the furthest extreme among all the known pen-sketches. The rider is quite dwarf-like in comparison with the mighty proportions of the horse. The horse is truly mythical and calls to mind the

figure of the griffin. This small model entirely discards the principles of drawing according to nature: the muscles of the steed are formed freely and arbitrarily, twisted in a marvellously fantastic fashion; the strength of the leaping horse, its impetuosity is expressed all the more energetically and vehemently. And yet this extraordinary horse does not appear unnatural. We have the impression that no such race of horses exists, but they might exist or perhaps did exist a long time ago, in ante-diluvian ages.

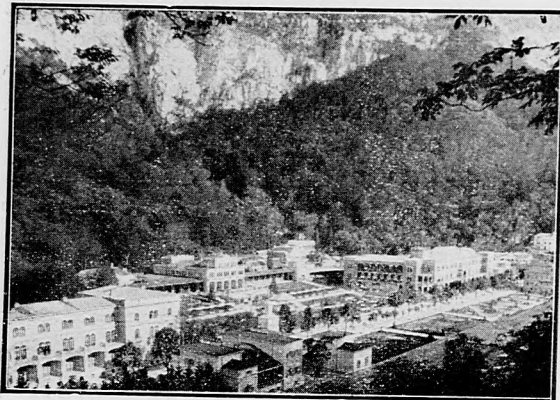
Besides the equestrian statue, there is another very remarkable object in the Ferenczy collection, and that is, the Rape of Europa. The stiff, archaic movements, the puritan clearness of the forms, the quiet equilibrium of the ensemble, remind *Meller* of Bertoldo di Giovanni.

There is undoubtedly some analogy, but Bertoldo was accustomed to display his peculiarities to a greater degree in his execution of bronze statuettes. Hitherto this pupil of Donatello has been considered in the history of art rather as the first master of the young Michael Angelo. If, however, we accept the decision recommended by *Meller*, we must give quite another importance to the name of Bertoldo di Giovanni. Besides the Rape of Europa there is only one other representative of the period among the pronzes of Ferenczy, and that is in the form of an Amorette figure such as the one Verrocchio modelled for the fountain in the court of the Florence town-hall. The Amorette in the Museum of Fine Arts was no doubt made under the influence of Verrocchio, but it lacks Verrocchio's exact art, his naturalism and charming contours. Of the full Renaissance, the ripe classical style there is a whole series of second-rate, but by no means insignificant specimens. The collection is especially rich in small bronzes of Giovanni de Bologna and those of his school, and there are some small specimens of Donners's work.

Közgazdaság. — Financial Notes.

A Magyar Pólyam- és Tengerhajózási Rt. közgyűlését Horváth Elemér főrendiházi tag elnök-lésével tartotta meg. A közgyűlés az évi jelentés tudomásulvétele után elhatározta, hogy 2.961,775.07 K nyereségből az 1916. évi osztalékot 16 korona összegben állapította meg; elhatározta továbbá, hogy 216.666 K-t a kereskedelmi miniszter rendelkezésére bocsát, 482.326 K-t a tartalékalaphoz csatol, 1.698,769 K-t pedig mint nyereségmaradványt átvisz a jövő évre. A felügyelő-bizottság tagjait újból megválasztották, a társaság elnöke Horváth Elemér, társelnöke Márffy Ede miniszteri tanácsos.

Bőrgyógyító és bőrszépítő intézetünk
dr. Jutassy kozmetikai tanár vezetése alatt már 25 év óta működik. Illusztrált prospektust díjtalanul küld a *Kozmetikai Gyógyintézet* Budapest IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 4.

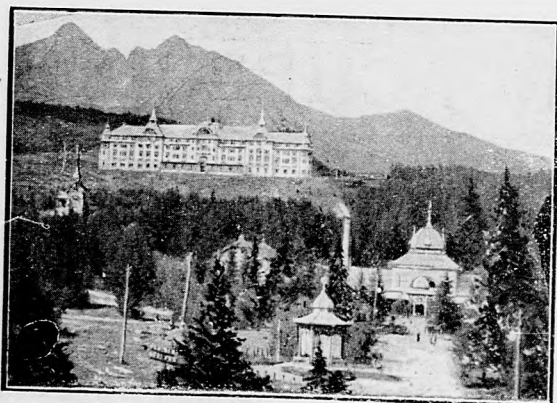


HERCULES-BATHS.

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, 15th. May till 15th. September; Winter Season, 15th. December till the end of February Sun-baths without burning. Apply to the **Manager, Tátra-Lomnicz, Hungary.**



FENYŐHÁZA

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 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 Nagyszeben-Kiskapus railway-line. Surpassing in curative results the baths of Aussee, Gmunden, Ischl, Reichenhall, and Nauheim. Six large lakes containing 30% of salt. A newly-constructed warm-bath establishment. Furnished apartments at the Hotel, in private houses, and inns. Post and Telegraph-Office, and Telephone Call-office. Further information on application to the **Office of the Royal Hungarian Superintendency of Baths, Vizakna, Hungary.**

