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TRAVEL THROUGH HUNGARY

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KSH Könyvtár



0000000353110

BUDAPEST, 1925

ORIENS INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING
COMP. LIMITED



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HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Before commencing our brief tour through Hungary, let us glance for a few moments at the history of the land and its people. On this territory, encircled from north to southeast by the chain of the Carpathian mountains the Roman colonisers endeavoured to plant their feet at two points: In the west they founded their colony of Pannonia, and in the east that of Dacia. Neither of these however could enjoy permanent security, since neither extended to the natural fortification constituted by the rocky wall of the Carpathian range. Though a thriving colonial life was evolved in Pannonia, with well-made roads and considerable towns, the largest of them being Aquincum (on the site of modern Budapest), at the arm of the Danube, yet without possession of the Carpathians the power of Rome could never have been firmly established here.

On the ruins of Roman civilisation the various races, driven by the billows of the Migration of Nations, followed each other on this territory, without one of them however being able to permanently hold the region. The Magyars alone of them all, coming from their original abode in the vicinity of the Volga, were able to subjugate this entire region at the end of the ninth century, and to maintain so firm a hold upon it as to render it possible in 1896 to celebrate the Millenium of the foundation of this State of Hungary.

Two roads to European culture were open to the choice of the young Hungarian State: To the south-east was proud Byzantium—then at the zenith of her splendour—who hastened to conclude an alliance with the warlike Magyars; while in the west the Latin-German Christian culture prevailed. King Stephen (997—1038) — later canonised by the Church — turned without hesitation to the Christian west, whence came the Christian faith, brought by immigrant monks who converted the people. Bishoprics were founded; churches, monasteries and schools erected, the kings of the royal line of Árpád the Conqueror successively assisting in the promotion of culture. They however soon found other work to do, in defending the West from the onslaughts of the invading hosts of the Orient.

The first incursion, by the Kuns at the end of the eleventh century, was successfully repelled. In 1241 however the Mongolians laid Hungary waste from one end to the other and totally destroyed her flourishing culture. The immense losses sustained at that time by this country were, however, the providential means of preventing the Mongolians from penetrating further westward.

At this stormy period internecine strife also prevailed, which was assuaged in 1222 by the issue of the *Golden Bull*, which followed a few short years after its famous English counterpart, the *Magna Charta*, likewise regulating the popular rights with regard to the royal authority.

After the extinction of the Árpád line a new period of progress commenced under the kings of the House of Anjou, who were of Italian origin, and related to the former dynasty. Among these was Louis the Great, distinguished for the considerable extension the frontiers of Hungary



The Museum of Roman Antiquities in Aquincum near Budapest.

underwent during his reign. This monarch was also elected king of Poland, while his successor, King Sigismund of Hungary, became also the Germanic Holy Roman Emperor. The economic and cultural development was carried to a still higher degree under the rule of King Mathias in the second half of the fifteenth century. One of the greatest sovereigns of the Renaissance epoch, a portion of his library — the Corvin codexes — are world-famous relics of fifteenth century culture. Mathias was uniformly great, whether as statesman, ruler, or warrior. He achieved further conquests in the west, but was eventually compelled to turn his arms to the east, whence the west was menaced anew by the tide of invasion.

It was now the martial Turkish people, who in the fourteenth century had migrated from Asia, inundating the Balkans, and threatening to overrun Hungary also. Their attacks here were, however, always successfully repulsed, either by the great John Hunyady or by his distinguished son King Matthias.

On the death of Matthias, however, party strife broke out in Hungary, reducing her power of resistance so low that in 1526 the Turks obtained a decisive victory over the Hungarians at Mohács, for the latter a defeat all the more crushing as their young King Louis II. was slain.

After this irreparable disaster the country was split in twain. The Emperor Charles V's younger brother, Ferdinand of Habsburg, was elected King of the one part; while John Szápolyai ruled over the other. In this enfeebling struggle the Turks won further triumphs, until in 1541 the Metropolis itself fell into their hands, and ere long ensued

The First Partition of Hungary.

The southern portion of the country, as well as the plains of the Danube and Tisza basins, were gradually brought under the Ottoman yoke; west and north Hungary remained loyal to the Habsburgs; but on the east arose an independent Hungarian principality: Transylvania, which chose its princes from the native magnates. The cruellest fate was suffered by those whose territories were subdued by the Turks, where the Hungarians were well-nigh exterminated, their carefully cultivated lands laid waste and turned into a morass.

In royal Hungary (i. e., the western and northern part) frequent encounters took place with the Turks, and it was this fraction of the country that, at the cost of great sacrifices of its blood and treasure, held back the Turkish armies pressing on to the west, especially to Vienna. The ruler (who was at the same time Roman Emperor) called foreign mercenaries to his aid. These however regarded the soil of Hungary as their free pillaging territory. On the east Transylvania had, on one side, to contend against the Turks, and at another point against the forces of the Habsburgs, so that throughout the greater part of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries this distracted country was the scene of constant war and turmoil and shedding of Magyar blood.

Though the strength of the nation was dissipated, there were numerous examples of military valour and heroism famous throughout Europe, as well as of cultural and governing ability. In those parts under Habsburg rule universities were founded by Cardinal Peter Pázmány, a distinguished diplomat and leader of cultural life. Several princes of Transylvania were elected kings of Poland.

Transylvania was the first to grant religious liberty

to the Protestants. And it was her noble example which constrained the Habsburgs, who persecuted the Reformers, to grant similar privileges to the Protestants in those parts of the country under Habsburg rule. One of the illustrious figures in this movement was Gabriel Bethlen, Prince of Transylvania, who espoused the Protestant cause in the Thirty Years' War, and was the favourite ally of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, while his political and cultural connexions with Western Europe were as important for the prosperity of his country as had been those of Louis the Great and King Matthias several centuries previously.

In the latter half of the seventeenth century the Turks were forced back, and towards the close of the century the Transylvanian principality was reunited with royal Hungary after a hundred and fifty years of separation.

The old Frontiers of Hungary restored.

In the eighteenth century the enfeebled nation, impeded by external obstacles, could but slowly regain her strength. Different races of people had settled on the territories devastated and depopulated by the Turks, so that Hungary had now become a State containing nationality minorities. Owing to the Habsburg rulers favouring Vienna, her commerce and industry were not allowed to develop. Parliament was summoned at rare intervals only, and constitutional freedom was restricted.

Towards the end of the century, however, her intellectual life became more vigorous. The repression under which constitutional life had languished under Joseph II. was followed by a reaction, and the enlightened ideas emanating from France found many adherents in Hungary. The cultural and political development of the



Count Stephen Széchenyi,
leader of the reform movements in the XIX. century.

nation was set forth as their goal; literature in the Magyar tongue was published extensively; and the liberation of the serfs began to be urged even by the landed proprietors themselves. This movement grew but slowly, however, for conservatism dies hard, and most people do not willingly surrender their birthright privileges.

The Government itself, which always acted in the spirit of Austrian centralism, attempted to suppress the more liberal ideas, because the "Holy Alliance", concluded after the downfall of Napoleon in 1815, set forth as its aim the "blessing" of the peoples without the latter being consulted in the matter.

It was impossible, however, to stop the spread of the ideas of reform, and when Count Stephen Széchenyi — who later came to be popularly styled "the Greatest Hungarian" — published his work on "Credit" (*Hitel*), in which he pointed out the roads to economic and social improvement, the desire for it was kindled in masses of his countrymen. Széchenyi's further political and economic writings were the means of a group being formed of like-minded, or even still more optimistic gentlemen, who placed their pens and tongues at the service of reform; and under the effect of the revolution in Paris in February 1848 the Ruler could no longer exclude those principles which had already been accepted by the great majority of the Hungarian nation. The first independent responsible Hungarian government was formed, which, together with the parliament, speedily passed laws one after another securing the popular rights, such as the abolition of serfdom, and freedom of religion, the press, speech, etc.

Among the members of this Government were Count Stephen Széchenyi, as above-mentioned, Louis Kossuth,

and Francis Deák, who all played a conspicuous rôle in subsequent events. We must not omit to observe that, on this occasion besides the politicians, a considerable number of men of letters, including Alexander Petöfi, the famous



Alexander Petöfi.

lyric poet, whose centenary was celebrated last year, allied themselves in the service of their country.

The rejoicing over the conquests achieved, however, was not of long duration. The Ruling House regarded with jealousy the independent development of Hungary, and with a view to frustrating it, lent encouragement to

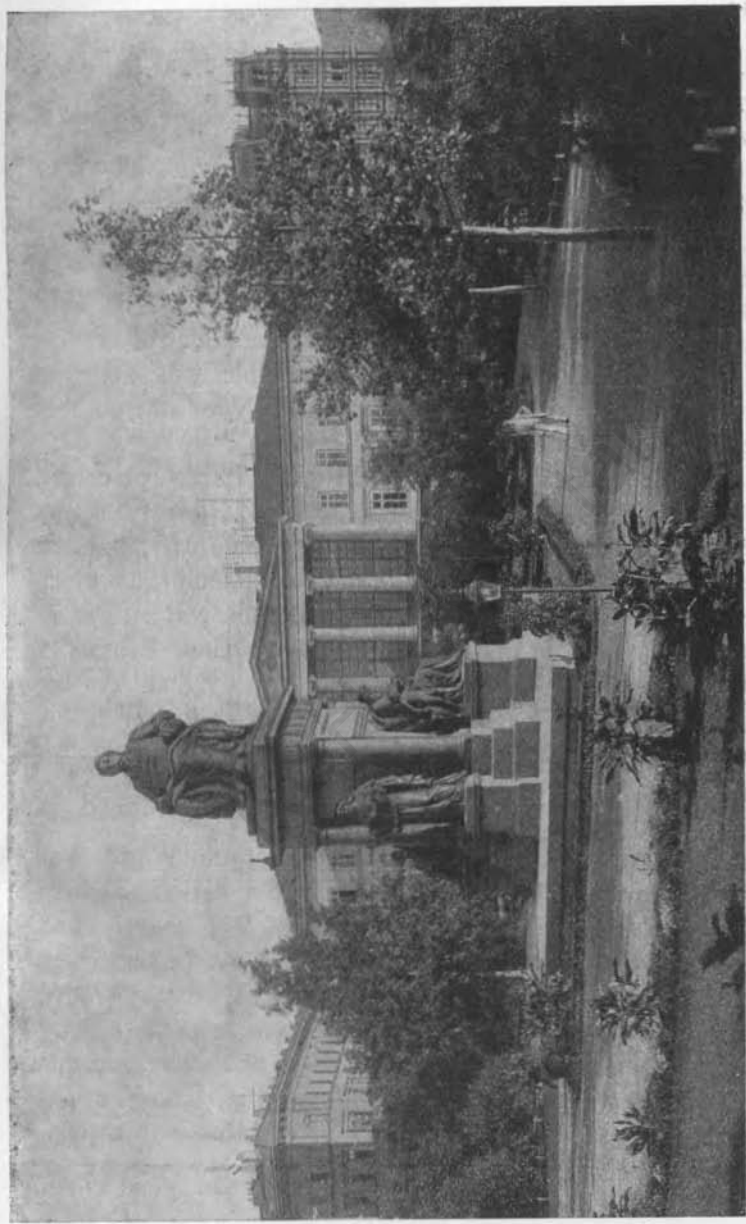
the nationalities in inimical designs, even to the extent of affording them military support. All attempts to reconcile party differences were futile, and it finally came to war — between Hungary on the one side, and her rebellious nationalities and the forces of Austria on the other.

With his admirable energy and inspiring eloquence, Louis Kossuth, who had been appointed Governor of Hungary, called the nation to self-defence. In a few weeks the hastily recruited Honvéd army completely routed the rebellious nationalities, in spite of their Austrian allies, so that the ruler, the youthful Emperor-King Francis Joseph, was compelled to seek the aid of Czar Nicolas of Russia. The Russians too sustained a defeat, but overwhelming numbers finally prevailed over the handful of exhausted Honvéds, who in the autumn of 1849 laid down their arms at Világos. Now followed.

The Second Partition of Hungary.

The leading participants in this War of Freedom deserved a more propitious fate. Some were shamefully executed; others were cast into dungeons; and a few succeeded in flight abroad. Among the fugitives was Louis Kossuth, who travelled over Europe and America, with burning words arousing the civilised world to sympathy with the wrongs inflicted upon Hungary. His tour was exceedingly effective in England and North America. In the latter part of his exile Italy afforded him asylum.

The War of Freedom having collapsed, Hungary, again torn to pieces, had to submit to the degradation of strict police government as possessions of the Austrian Crown. The earlier achieved laws, such as freedom of the press, etc., were not only revoked, and annulled, but



The statue of Francis Deák in Budapest.

language rights also were restricted, and a thorough policy of Germanisation ensued, while economic progress was completely shackled.

The conservative politicians of the country — who desired reconciliation with Austria at the price of concessions to be made from the Constitution of 1848 — adhered to the Ruling House, thereby hoping for the alleviation of the nation's burden of suffering. The bulk of the Hungarians, however, followed the policy of Francis Deák, already referred to, whose principle was never to relinquish any rights, but to wait patiently for a favourable change in the situation to exercise them.

The Ruling House, in its wars of the "fifties", perceived that in consequence of the subjugation of Hungary, it was unable to put forth sufficient strength externally, and had need of peace at home in order to maintain its place among the Great Powers of Europe. This was still more apparent after the disastrous campaign against Prussia in 1866. The Ruler took the lesson to heart and, on the advice of Deák, in 1867 sought reconciliation with his Hungarian subjects.

The Old Frontiers of Hungary again Restored.

From that time till the outbreak of the World War fortyseven years had run their course: a period in which the economic and cultural resources of this country had been gradually revived and consolidated. At the same time the country was modernised by internal administrative reforms; the many-tongued population enjoyed a long period of mutual peace, especially those disruptive elements which had arisen in the preceding decade, whose origin could be traced to the repressive policy of Russian Czarism.

Though the ostensible cause of the World War was the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand in the interests of Pravoslavism, it is certain that the heir to the Throne was no favourite with the Hungarians in general.

Hungary was against the war; indeed, as Count Stephen Tisza, then premier, has recorded, she not only opposed the war till the last moment, but even during its course she urged the exploration of every avenue that might lead to the conclusion of peace.

Hungary's natural frontiers were so categorical and precise that the territorial conquest of the country could not be imagined even in the event of the most brilliant victory of the Entente allies. The Hungarians therefore had no interest whatever in the war, but they simply remained loyal to their own allies as a matter of duty. Having entered the war, they discharged their duty with that valour and fortitude that had characterised them for a thousand years.

It was the fortune of war that the group of belligerents with which Hungary had cast her lot, should go down in the gigantic struggle. And the consequences for her was

the third Partition of Hungary

in the Trianon Peace Treaty of 1920.

GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

Hungary, whose territory according to the frontiers fixed by the Trianon Treaty is 92,720 square kilometres (before the war it was 326,000 square kilometres), consists mostly of plain, being mountainous or hilly on the west and north only. Her former territory was such a perfectly rounded off geographical unit that 85% of her frontier line was natural; whereas to-day, after the creation of the new States, 23% only is natural frontier. Of old the semicircle of the Carpathians together with the Save and Danube constituted her borders. The new frontier line on the northwest (towards Czecho-Slovakia) is formed by the Danube as far as the embouchure of the Ipoly, then the Ipoly, thence (not in accordance with a natural frontier) the two points of the upper course of the Tisza. As regards Roumania, the new rounding-off has in general not been able to find any natural frontier, with the exception of a few kilometers along the Maros river. As regards Yougoslavia, in the east artificial frontier-posts have again been erected; only on the western part the frontier is marked by the Drave and Mura rivers. As regards Austria again natural frontiers are conspicuous by their absence.

The newly imposed political frontiers have severed apart the greater portion of those geographically perfect regions, so that the most geographically unified territory

of present-day Hungary is Transdanubia, bounded by the mountainous region of the Drave and the Danube, whose peaks rise highest at the bend of the Danube round Budapest (i. e., the Buda and Pilis mountains), and on the south near Pécs (the Mecsek and Zengő). The Little Hungarian Plain has been cut off from Hungary, the northern part thereof having been ceded to Czecho-Slovakia. The mighty expanse of the Great Hungarian Plain, on the north-east, east and south, has been mutilated also in favour of the Czecho-Slovaks, Roumanians, and Yougoslavs. Of the range of mountains keeping guard over the Great Plain, Cserhát, Börzsöny, Mátra, Avas, and the Beech Hills are still within the Hungarian frontier, but away to the north the show-clad summits of the High Tatra are now owned by the Czecho-Slovak State.

Hungary's hydrographical system was a model of concentric unity. Except two minor rivers on the northern frontier, all her rivers flowed into the Danube; as do also to-day those that are still left her — again except two small ones. The two chief rivers of Hungary are still, as in the past, the Danube and Tisza. Beginning from the west, the Danube serves as the frontier-river as far as the mouth of the Ipoly for a distance of 159 kilometers; from Szob to Mohács, a distance of about 300 kilometers, both sides of the river wash Hungarian soil. Owing to the mutilation of the country it has lost, among its tributaries, the Vág, Nyitra, Zsitva, and Garam, while the Ipoly has been made a frontier river. On the north-east, among the tributaries of the Tisza, the Visó, Iza, Taracz, Talabor, Nagygág, and Borsa have fallen outside the Hungarian revised frontiers; while the Hernád, Sajó, Bodrog, Szamos, Kőrös, and Maros flow on Hungarian



territory for a very short distance only. The little Zagyva flowing into the Tisza, and the Sió into the Danube, are the only rivers whose whole course lies through Hungarian territory, and of the tributaries on the right bank of the Danube, the Rába and Rábcza flow mostly through Hungarian territory. The course of the Tisza — that typically Hungarian river — lies mainly through the present territory of Hungary, indeed to a distance of 544 kilometers; both its source and mouth are now however outside the frontiers. The Drave too is to some extent a frontier-river, though its mouth is now in Yougoslavia.

Balaton, the largest lake of Hungary, covers an area of 650 square kilometers and is situated in the Transdanubian hilly region, the climate of which is mild and agreeable, with a fair rainfall. The climatic conditions of the Great Hungarian Plain are more unfavourable along the Tisza and beyond it, where the peculiarities of a continental climate are experienced. The rainfall for several years has been very slight, and the temperature sufficiently variable. The productivity of the soil however beyond the Tisza compensates for the uncertainty of the climatic conditions. On the other hand the somewhat more equable climate renders gardening on the originally barren sandy soil between the Danube and the Tisza very successful indeed.

The annual mean temperature of Hungary is now 9—10° C. In January the thermometer falls to 2—4° C; in July it rises to 20—23° C. The average rainfall is 400—600 millimeters, or about 19—23 inches.

HUNGARY'S LATER GOVERNMENT.

At the time when the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy sought an armistice of the Allied and Associated Powers in the last days of October 1918, the government of Hungary had, by way of a revolution, fallen into the hands of Count Michael Károlyi, the recognised leader of a political group which never possessed a majority, either then or at any other period, and which could accede to power solely owing to the desperate situation brought about by the loss of the war. This group, composed of impossible elements, and with a policy quite alien to the national interests, were able, in these deplorable circumstances, to impress the terrified population by the spreading of reports to the effect that they enjoyed the sympathy of the Entente Powers, and therefore might hope to escape some at least of the consequences of the lost war.

Disillusion soon followed, however. It was not long ere they saw that the consequences of defeat were not to be averted. One after another came into enemy occupation those different part of Hungary that have since been ceded to the Successor States in conformity with the Peace Treaty. Those parts were occupied even before any resolution had been passed decreeing their separation from Hungary. Disillusion again followed in the Government's inability to maintain internal order. The returning soldiers and hordes



of unemployed battered upon the terrorism they caused. Instead of healing the economic wounds of the country, this apology for a Government shamefully squandered the public funds in a futile attempt to tranquillise the turbulent masses, as though it had at its disposal the war-indemnity payable by those countries which had lost the war.

In the Government there was but a single organised party — the Social Democrats. The extremists, however, the Communists from among the war-prisoners returned from Russia, broke up the unity. The Károlyi Government — which, amidst the muzzled opposition of the great mass of the country — proclaimed the republican form of government; but after a precarious existence lasting a brief five months, realising its incapacity, it resigned its powers to a still more dangerous and incompetent group — the Communistic Socialists, who for about four and half months endeavoured to imitate the Russian Soviet in Hungary — an experiment attended with considerable bloodshed, confiscation of private property, and further destruction of the economic resources of the country on a still grander scale than before.

Budapest, cowed and silenced by armed force, in vain attempted to rise against them. Such attempts were invariably quenched in blood. The demeanour of the provincial population however became threatening, and this, as well as the approach of the Roumanian army of occupation, put an end to the Communist régime, which in Hungary alone of Central Europe could maintain itself so long, a circumstance due solely to the exhaustion of the country through the war-losses sustained.

As long as these extreme revolutionary elements ruled in Hungary, the Entente Powers took no step towards the



Nicholas Horthy, Governor of Hungary.

opening of peace negotiations. After the fall of the Communists, however, when the civilian parties assumed the direction of the country, the Supreme Council of the Entente announced the conditions on which Hungary was invited to conclude peace.

In the meantime a general election for the National Assembly had been held by rescript at the beginning of 1920, and a Government formed out of the majority elected took the direction of affairs; and until the country was in a position to decide as to the filling of the Throne, a Governor or Regent was appointed in the person of Rear-Admiral Nicolas Horthy. This choice was approved by the majority of the country and the serious elements in general. From that time, though there have occasionally been lively scenes in Parliament, the restoration of legal order has made rapid progress, and more and more salutary measures have been adopted for the cure of the cultural and economic malady of the country.

In the years immediately following the revolutions the cabinets changed at short intervals of four to five months, but for the past three and half years one and the same cabinet has guided the destiny of the nation under the leadership of Count Stephen Bethlen, who obtained the majority at the elections held in the summer of 1922. This Government is national and Christian in tendency. The minor parties of the Opposition Right desire a more vigorous pursuit of the national and Christian interests, some even to the length of antisemitism, while on the Left wing there is an exaggerated liberal and socialist policy.

The Peace concluded with the enemy Powers on June 4th 1920 at the Trianon, by virtue of which Hungary has been deprived of 75% of her territory and nearly

60% of her people, correspondingly aggrandises, on the north, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia; on the east, Roumania; on the south, the Yougoslav kingdom; and on the west, German Austria.

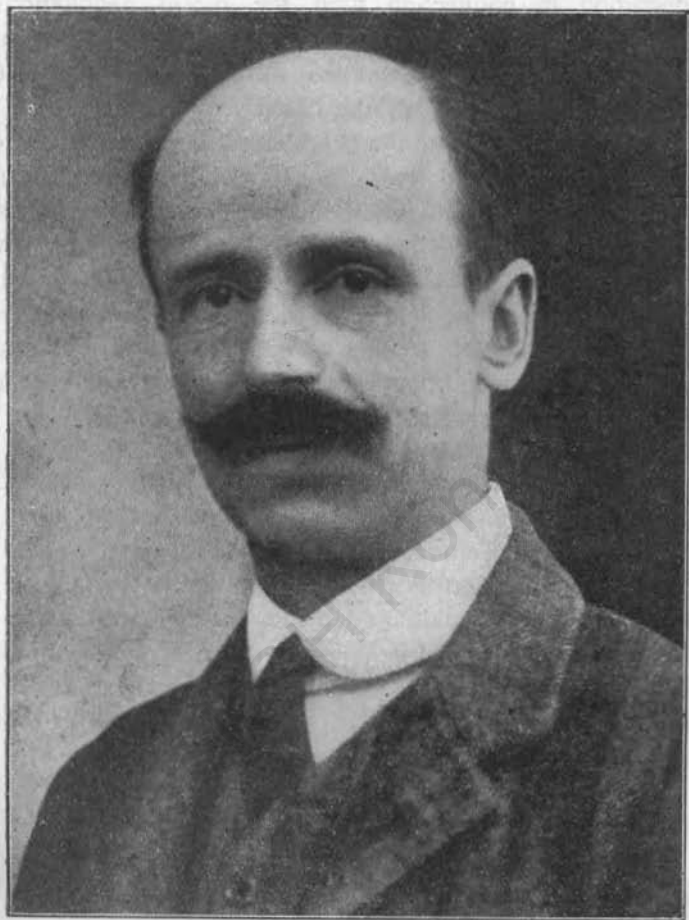
Since the signing of Peace there has been little change, except that on the basis of the Venice Agreement of autumn 1921 the town of Sopron together with eight outlying villages have been restored to Hungary by plebiscite. The Frontier Rectification Commission a little later also restored certain other Hungarian villages that had been ceded to Austria.

The political organisation of the country at present is as follows:

Hungary is a kingdom, without however the person of the Sovereign having been determined, this question having been eliminated for the time being from the list of subjects proper for discussion. At the head of the country stands the elected Regent, invested with not quite royal prerogatives, but with those of a Chief of State. He appoints the Prime Minister from the majority in the National Assembly, promulgates the laws, etc. At present the National Assembly consists of a single chamber; the reconstitution of the former House of Magnates, in a modified form suitable to the altered circumstances, is already the subject of a Bill. In the same Bill it is intended also to provide for the regulation of the general elections which have since the war been conducted by way of rescript.

The five and half years that have elapsed since the armistice, already referred to, have witnessed the disorders caused in the beginning by the war in a still more aggravated form through revolutionary outbreaks which have demanded many personal sacrifices and created

considerable material havoc. Exceedingly heavy material burdens were laid upon this country by the Roumanian occupation lasting from the summer of 1819 till the spring of 1920. Therefore in the early stages of the country's convalescence the first consideration was for the alleviation of those woes which afflicted agriculture, industry, commerce, public victualling, and especially the maintenance of communications; and not until this had been accomplished could attention be turned to such works of reform as the democratic land-reform (to be dealt with presently), the improvement of culture — which also was languishing for lack of material means — the removal of the obstacles to the development of industry and commerce, and, finally, attention to the financial situation, which — amidst such chaotic conditions in Hungary and the unfavourable condition of State-finance in Europe generally — not only could not be satisfactorily regulated, but was carried on with an ever increasing deficit and currency devaluation burdening the country. The foundation of an independent currency system and of an independent note bank in Hungary, as in each of the other countries that had lost the war, presented exceedingly grave difficulties and demanded much material sacrifice. Later we shall refer to these in detail; suffice it now to say that among those grave conditions — rendered graver still by the anti-Hungarian alliance of the neighbour States, known as "The Little Entente", — the present Government of Hungary has already presided over the country's fortunes for three and half years: which is proof of the stability of the Bethlen cabinet and the authority it commands. Thus the personality of the Hungarian premier, Count Stephen Bethlen, as well as the fitness of his various



Count Stephen Bethlen, Prime Minister of Hungary.

ministerial colleagues, has won general sympathy and recognition in connection with the recent negotiations necessary for preparing the way for those important financial transactions demanded in the interests of the economic consolidation of the country.

Our relations with the neighbour States, which were at first rather strained, owing not only to the embitterment of the Hungarian inhabitants, but also to acts of violence they suffered, have visibly improved within the past few months; so that it is now seen that under the present Hungarian Government it is possible for those Magyars in the severed parts to live among their victorious and more powerful neighbours in perfect peace and with a due sense of their actual relations to each other.

CLASSIFICATION AND GROWTH OF THE POPULATION.

According to the census of 1920 there are on the present territory of Hungary 7,750,000 souls. Allowing however for the increase in the meantime, we may set down the present population of Hungary roughly as 8,000,000. Compared with the census of 1910, that of 1920 showed an increase of 4·7%. Consequently Hungary was one of the smallest among the belligerent States in which the population increased during the war decade at a greater ratio than in any other war-exposed land. This increase however was not a natural phenomenon, since in the course of the previous decade until the outbreak of the war, the number of emigrants was about 60,000, while from 1915 to 1919 the annual number of births was below that of deaths, so that the population was diminishing year by year. Besides this, the war-losses accounted for about a quarter of a million lives.

Against these losses must be placed another and a very important factor, in order to balance them: This factor is the enormous number of Hungarians who, as soon as the war was over, began to stream in from the former territory of Hungary. This alone is sufficient to account for the great increase in numbers, considerable unrest arising from the crowding together of fugitives who had lost their means of subsistence. This human inundation raised the proportion very high — to 86%, making truncated Hungary the most densely populated of the

successor States of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy with the sole exception of the Czecho-Slovak Republic.

This density of population shows a great digression in comparison with the former density of Hungary, since now there are more urban elements than in the past. Of this urban population 69% live in the capital Budapest, and its environs, the rest being distributed among the medium-sized and smaller country-towns. Some very ancient and typical specimens of Hungarian town-life and culture have been lost to us by virtue of the Trianon Treaty in (to name only the more important) Pozsony, the scene of the coronation of former kings of Hungary; Kassa, the last resting-place of Francis Rákóczi — ceded to Czecho-Slovakia; also Kolozsvár, Brassó, Nagyszeben (all three towns of Saxon origin), Arad, Temesvár, Nagyvárad, and the large towns of the Alföld, which have been acquired by Roumania; and finally Szabadka, Újvidék, Zenta, Csáktornya, now the property of the Yougoslav State.

In the census of 1910 females appear in a greater proportion: 1007 females to every 1000 males. As the Great War took toll of the males there was a further and serious falling off in respect to them, so that on the occasion of the 1920 census there were 1062 women per 1000 men. The sexes were more evenly balanced in the country, the surplus of females being considerably striking in the towns.

In the earlier decades the classification of the population according to age presented an animated picture, the proportion shown in the old-age class appearing very trifling by the side of the wide range of those under the age of puberty. The latter class was maintained by the plethora of births, and the former reduced by the exceedingly high death-rate. In the decades immediately preced-

ing the war the growth of population progressed in the direction of a more numerous old-age class. Owing to the tendency to a falling birth-rate, the youngest age classes became gradually less numerous, while the contrary was the case in the old-age class in mortality conditions. The war however spoilt this state of things. The rôle in the age classification played by the youngest generation became smaller with respect to the missed births for which the war was responsible, while, from the same cause, the mortality returns could not be so favourable as to show any improvement worth mentioning in the higher age class.

With regard to classification according to religious persuasion, there are in Hungary today: Roman Catholics 62·8% (or nearly two-thirds of the total population), Reformed (i. e., Calvinists) 21·4% (barely one fifth), Evangelical Protestants 6·4%, Jews 6·2%, while the Greek Catholics are represented by 2·2%. Those belonging to other sects are exceedingly small in number.

On the territory of pre-war Hungary the Roman Catholics hardly amounted to 50% of the whole population, the Reformed Church only 15%, while the Greek Orientals were represented by nearly 13%, and the Greek Catholics by nearly 11%. The Greek Oriental population has to a considerable extent been annexed by Roumania and Yougoslavia; Czecho-Slovakia has got most of the Evangelicals; while many of our former Roman Catholic fellow-citizens also have come under the rule of the Czechs, Roumanians, and South Slavs, yet they still preponderate in Hungary.

Just as the sectarian classification appeared far more miscellaneous on the territory of former Hungary than on

that of present-day Hungary, so also was the language classification.

To-day the population of Hungary consists of 89·8% of Magyar mother-tongue, 6·9% of German, 1·6% of Slovak; other languages being represented by insignificant fractions. So many of the latter have relations with the Hungarian-speaking population that it may be estimated that 95·3% understand the Magyar tongue. Before the Trianon Peace Treaty the nationality map of Hungary was doubtless more variegated than it is to-day, but even at that time the Hungarians exceeded half the population (54%), while the proportion of those able to speak Magyar stood at more than two-thirds. Next to the Hungarians, the Rumanians were at that time most numerous; after these came the Slovaks, Germans, Serbs, and Ruthenians. The rounding-off of the newly created States has not only placed the greater part of the nationalities under alien rule, but also 3¹/₄ millions of pure-race Magyars. The proportion of Hungarians belonging to the regions torn away from the mother-country to form parts of the neighbour States exceeds 30% of the population.

The further growth of the population during the five years of the war illustrates the greatest oscillation ever experienced by the population of the country. While in the averages for the years immediately preceding the war, the proportion of births on the territory of present-day Hungary is shown at 35 per 1000, this has lately been reduced to 28—30; the proportion of deaths however has fallen from 23 to 20, so that the ratio of natural increase has been lowered considerably, and while very fluctuating, has not reached 10 per 1000, though earlier on it was usually 12 to 13.

These evils in connection with the population are always suffered to a larger or smaller extent in every war, but especially by a defeated State, and at certain periods they repeat themselves automatically; since the potential births missed in war-time cannot lead to marriages twenty to twentyfive years later, a diminution of births in the following generation is again involved, the effects being far-reaching and practically irremediable. These evils are further aggravated in Hungary by the prevalence in many parts of the country of the "one child system", which leads to "birth control"; while on the treeless and dusty Great Hungarian Plain the scourge of tuberculosis runs rife and increases the death-rate. Against both these dangers the authorities have waged war, with the result, especially with regard to tuberculosis, that in the decades preceding the war the death-rate was considerably reduced. The relapse of the later years it is to be hoped is only a passing phase, closely connected with the ravages of the war. The more careful treatment of public health affairs, it is hoped will soon create in the exceptionally vigorous and fecund Magyar race an equilibrium more corresponding to the present population.

In this way different social organisations outside the State are combatting disease and endeavouring to promote an improved public hygiene.

In the difficult transition years following the lost war, Hungary had reason to be especially grateful to certain Western nations, such as Switzerland, England, Belgium, Sweden, and especially Holland, whose people welcomed the underfed children of Hungary with generous hospitality, thereby affording new life to the rising generation of Magyars amid the distressful conditions prevailing.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. LANDED PROPERTY REFORM.

Upwards of 5½ million hectares of Hungarian soil are arable land. Before the war intensive culture was practised thereon, gradually enhancing the value, so that the annual produce of the chief kinds of cereals for the five years preceding the war averaged as follows: wheat, nearly 20,000,000 quintals; rye, 8,000,000; barley, 7,160,000; oats, 4,400,000; maize, somewhat over 15,000,000. By cession of her territory in accordance with the Trianon Treaty, Hungary has lost much of her oat and maize producing land; less than half of her corn and barley produce could be retained; and only the less valuable rye, which grows mostly in sandy soil, of which more than two-thirds remain. On this very same territory however, after the close of the war, the yields were essentially more insignificant, the yearly averages for 1920—21—22 being: wheat, 12,000,000; rye, 5,500,000; barley, 4,500,000; oats, 3,200,000; but of maize, between 9 and 10,000,000 quintals only. This extraordinary decrease in the crops was the result of the lost man-power caused by the war, an inadequate number of men being available for tilling the soil, insufficient draught animals, while the agricultural machinery and implements, having been neglected for so many years, were not in proper condition for use in re-starting production.

The data given therefore show that after the war Hungary was compelled for the time being to content herself with obtaining the maximum of the pre-war crops, and only after that could she think of increasing these crops by still more intensive labour. After the most feeble results from the harvest of 1920, the amount of the produce, with some fluctuation, seemed really to be increasing, and in the last year 1923 the crop-results were as follows:

Wheat	18.420,000	quintals.
Barley	5.370,000	"
Maize	14.010,000	"
Rye	8.160,000	"
Oats	3.710,000	"

Though it is true that the climatic conditions in 1923 contributed to an exceptionally good harvest, yet the improvement is after all indubitable, and thus it is fair to suppose that the agricultural produce of Hungary will increase year by year. And if the enterprises concerned with agriculture obtain suitable reward, and if the enhancement of the productive capacity of the soil can again be contemplated, then the national revenue derived annually from agriculture will be much greater than that yielded by this same territory in the pre-war period.

Besides those already mentioned, another plant of importance to Hungary is the sugar beet, about 58% of whose producing ground has been torn away by the mutilation of the country; but which, notwithstanding this serious drawback, has during the past few years so enhanced its production as to be again able to yield 6 to 8 million quintals, thus enabling the country in 1923 to resume its



sugar export abroad, instead of its being but a faded memory of the prosperous past when it exported even to British India.

If the more important kinds of grain previously mentioned are divided into bread-material and cattle-fodder, we must show that the former plays the chief rôle in the present produce of the country, so that its importation in the still worse harvest years rarely happened; on the other hand the fodder produce, in the middling harvest years would not quite meet the requirements of home consumption, and importation from abroad — mostly from the Balkan States — would then be necessary.

Another important branch of Hungarian agriculture is the wine-growing industry, the quantity of must annually produced usually having attained an average of 2,400,000 hectolitres. In this quantity are included the wines of light quality grown on sandy soil and less suitable for export than those of the mountainous regions, among which is the world-renowned Tokay, distinguished of old among all the wines of Europe and which is again beginning to arouse interest abroad.

Forestry too has suffered enormous losses by the mutilation of the country, and now only some 15% of Hungary's formerly extensive forests have been left — hardly a million hectares. The loss was severest in connexion with the perennial forests, of which only 2·6% remain. This loss has not only led to the stoppage of the formerly flourishing timber-export trade and paper-manufacture; but it has rendered it necessary to import large quantities of timber for building and general industrial purposes, and even firewood. The suitable land remaining is so small that afforestation is impossible to any considerable extent, though

steps are being taken to line with trees the roads of the Great Hungarian Plain.

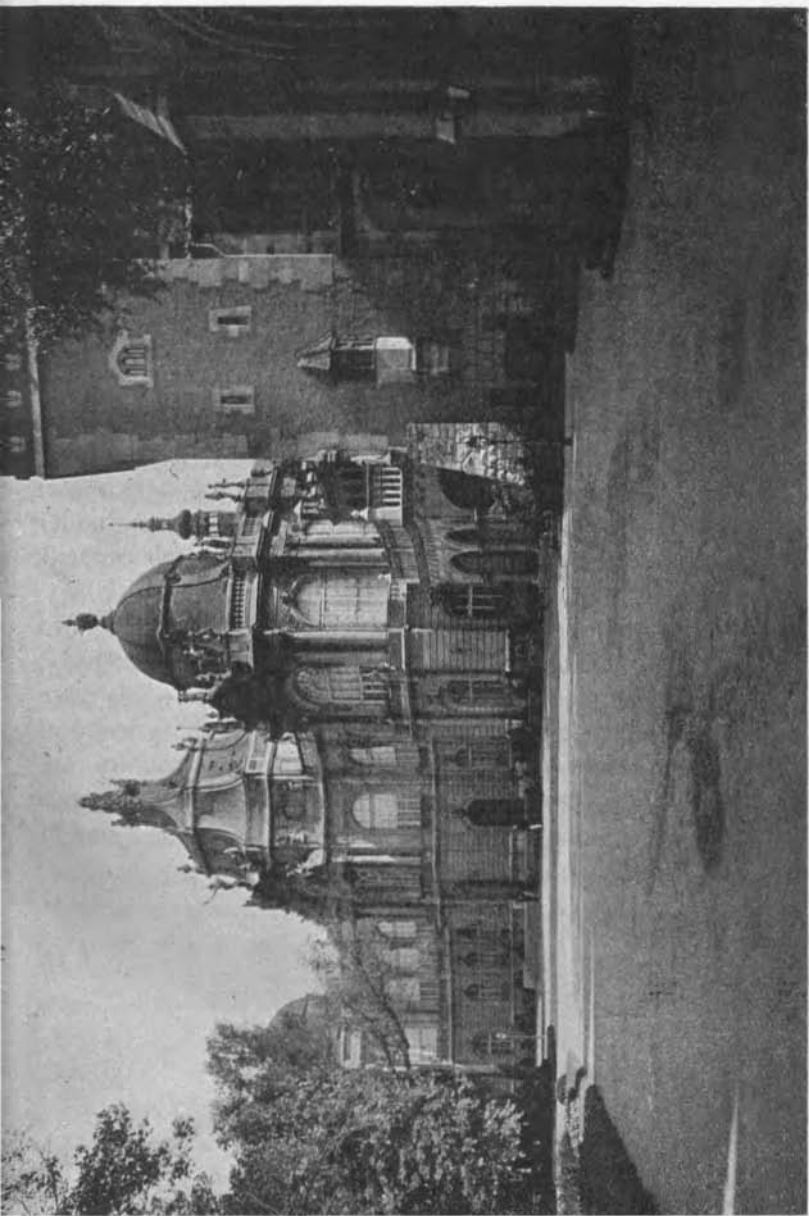
The cattle-wealth of the country also has diminished disproportionately, owing to the regions richer in meadows and pastureland, and therefore eminently suitable for cattle-breeding, having fallen into the hands of the neighbour States. Consequently, of the horned cattle of the country only 35% remained (a little more than 2,000,000 head); of the horses 46% (about 700,000); of sheep 28% (1,800,000) of swine 51% (over 3,000,000). The obstacle to large-scale pig-breeding was the lack of fodder referred to. All these things notwithstanding, one of Hungary's chief sources of revenue to-day is from cattle-export, including all the above-mentioned animals, besides poultry and eggs, which are surely though slowly again finding their way to their former markets in Western Europe.

The former silkworm and bee rearing (sericulture and apiculture) are still possible on the whole remaining territory of Hungary, though hitherto these pursuits have been somewhat sporadic. The development of these branches of production is one of the tasks of the near future.

Within the new frontiers the agricultural population are in a less proportion than formerly. They now comprise somewhat more than 50%, while on the pre-war Hungarian territory they amounted to 63%. This change is all the more palpable from the fact that though the country has been reduced in area by two-thirds, the great Capital, Budapest, with its large industrial environs remains unchanged. As however the continuation of industrial labour during the agricultural crises cannot always be relied upon, and since the chief resources of Hungary are drawn from agricultural produce, the country may be generally

considered an agrarian State. Consequently the mode of dividing the land among the agrarian inhabitants is very important.

In pre-war Hungary the great landed proprietors played the more important rôle and the small-holders lived in large numbers upon the very territory which this country has since lost. Though large estates still exist in present-day Hungary, the proportion of small-holders is less unequal than formerly, since besides the many dwarf properties (allotments) there are the larger territories of the better-class small-holdings. On the other hand the elements whose proper occupation is with agriculture but who are at present unemployed are numerous. Before the war attempts were made to divide up the estates on an equitable basis. During the war other proposals arose: firstly the right to land of landless disabled soldiers. In the revolutions following the war, when extreme catch-words were rife, land-reform was a prime favourite. Almost everybody was promised a share in the landed property. Luckily these extravagant voices had a merely temporarily intoxicating effect upon the population. After the revolutions the Legislature drafted in 1920 a Land Reform Bill, the *raison d'être* of which was, in the first place, social feeling, and the participation in the land of such as had none: the idea being that in an impoverished country labour is the chief means of production. Consequently opportunities for labour must be afforded by the distribution of small plots of land. The Bill however has to admit that the land at disposal is inadequate to satisfy all the claims upon it, and that a too precipitate land reform would jeopardise the interests of production and diminish production as well. Since the Bill was drafted



The Agricultural Museum in Budapest.

four years ago the work of arranging for the division has been in progress. The faults of the Bill that appeared in the meantime have been eliminated in a new Bill; to-day however it cannot be positively stated whether the new arrangement of the estates will prove salutary or mischievous for the production of the country. The answer will depend on the manner of its execution. Since there is none too much eagerness for the acquisition of land it is probable that the really just social interests can be satisfied without production experiencing an essential relapse, and that the great enterprises which, intensively economising, wish to produce a superfluity, for export of either raw-material or the productions of agricultural industry may be able to continue their economising under scientific direction in the interests of the productive capacity of the country.

In the west the Hungarian State possesses two extensive model farms : at Kisbér and Bábolna respectively; and another in the southeast at Mezöhegyes — all three with excellent horse-breeding and developed agricultural industry. Many of the larger estates of the country are employed for the improvement of seed for sowing purposes and thus the improved wheat of Hungary is much sought after by farmers in foreign lands.

MINING.

Before the conclusion of Peace the territory of Hungary was rich in all kinds of mineral wealth. The greater part however of that level tract forming the present territory of Hungary is very poor in minerals, especially metals. Hungary has lost most of her mineral-water sources and medicinal springs, flowing from the mountainous regions; besides the inexhaustible earth-gas wells of Transylvania. She has lost also all her salt-mines, petroleum springs, gold and silver, copper, zinc, sulphur and manganese, so that besides the small iron-ore supply of the present territory of Hungary, coal-mining, that other important mining branch, though never producing sufficient for the needs of the country, is retarded. The iron-ore output of Hungary was formerly about 13,000,000 quintals; at present however it is only about 2,000,000, and less ferri-ferous than that of those mines which have fallen into the hands of our neighbours across the border.

Since the conclusion of the war coal-mining has been carried on in several newly opened mines producing coal of a low caloric content, with steady progress from year to year as follows:

Output for the year 1919	39,000,000	quintals
" " " " 1920	49,000,000	"
" " " " 1921	61,000,000	"
" " " " 1922	63,000,000	"
" " " " 1923	65,000,000	"

About a quarter of the output is black coal, chiefly got from the mines in the vicinity of Pécs; the rest consists of brown coal varying in quality and obtained from mines of various descriptions. The most extensive brown coal-field is at Tatabánya, with its mines of the Hungarian General Coal-mining Co. Ltd. which probably have many more new coal-seams hidden in the neighbourhood requiring the investment of further capital for their exploitation.

The other great coal-mining centre is near Salgótarján, immediately on the new frontier-line drawn for the benefit of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, wherein coal is yielded from many large and small mines spread over a tolerably wide area. Another rather extensive area, which however yields coal of a poor quality only, is on the banks of the Sajó river, also along the northern frontier.

Besides these, there are mining settlements of less importance in the counties of Sopron and Fehér on the western border. Steps have been taken towards the research and exploitation of new coalmines, and already these efforts have been crowned with success.

It is probable that in the Transdanubian region as well as on the Great Plain there are earth-gas sources, and for this research steps are also being taken.

When the world-war broke out Hungary was about to commence the mining of bauxite (which had indeed been carried on vigorously for several years but sent to Germany to be worked up) necessary for the production of aluminium, in the mines of Bihar country, since ceded to Roumania. Recent researches in quite another part of the country, near the Tata coal-basin, have revealed bauxite; its mining and iron-extraction have already been commenced.

Hungary being entirely destitute of salt — as we have pointed out — she is obliged to depend absolutely on importation, partly from the south-eastern States and partly from the northern.

It is necessary also to import iron-ore or raw-iron, as this country has such highly developed forges and machinery works that she can only carry on with the raw-iron delivered from abroad. Hitherto the country's needs have had to be met at times by iron delivered from beyond the seas, besides from the adjoining western and northern States.

The amount of coal consumed in the carrying on of industry is variable, and though in pre-war days the country, then in possession of important mines since lost, was compelled to import coal on an ever increasing scale, the decrease of coal-consumption in the meantime showed signs of an industrial crisis. Lately however there is an increased output in this country, while on the other hand there are surpluses of coal in Central Europe also, so that by maintaining the country's output at its present level its needs can be met from the neighbouring States alone.

The country was obliged to procure exclusively from abroad its petroleum supplies, partly in a refined state, but more generally raw, for the oil refineries of the country.

In the list of mining industries, we must not omit to mention marble-quarrying, which also was formerly carried on in the mountains near Pécs, where rich new veins have again been discovered, yielding a valuable grey marble.

INDUSTRY.

In the year 1910 on the whole territory of Hungary the population engaged in industrial pursuits was 17·4%, that is to say 665,000 persons earned their livelihood from industry. The majority of these, i. e., 460,000 were journeymen, 22,000 were employed in clerical capacities, and 185,000 only were independent artisans. The small industrial concerns however predominated in the country and some 255,000 only were employed in factories.

That part of the country within the present Hungarian frontiers was, by virtue of its central situation and natural means of communication, more industrial in character than the severed parts. On the ceded territory, for every 100 independent, artisans there were 190 industrial employés; and 240 on the remaining territory of Hungary. The factories employing upwards of 100 hands were especially more numerous on the territory of present Hungary. Industrial concentration was moreover most apparent in the capital, Budapest, where the inhabitants who derived their livelihood from industrial occupations constituted 44% of the entire working-class population, the proportion of auxiliary industrials being 77% of the said industrial wage-earners.

After the war and the revolutions, and especially the long Roumanian occupation, a considerable decrease

in the industrial population was noticeable. Lack of coal and raw material, with the additional drawback of damaged machinery, resulted in unemployment on a gigantic scale. The situation was however worst in 1920, when the average number of members on the list of the National Workers' Insurance Fund was below 480,000, though in the year following 85,000 new members were added, — a sign of the somewhat improved conditions.

In the last peace year there were on the territory of present Hungary 2,075 large factories with 6,072 motors and 402,688 horse-power. Among the chief industrial groups at that time the most remarkable were those engaged in the manufacture of food-stuffs, of which the total output of pre-war Hungary reached $1\frac{1}{2}$ milliard gold crowns in value, and of the present territory 950 million gold crowns. The lack of the agricultural produce of the former territories of the country caused a crisis in many branches of the victualling industry, and though the situation is now improved it is by no means satisfactory.

In the first place we must mention the rôle played by the flour-mills of Budapest, which with their special equipment invented in the country, were able to undertake all kinds of grist. But the loss of the wheat of southern Hungary caused a decrease of the wheat milled annually from 8,000,000 quintals in 1914 to 2,000,000 and even 1,000,000 quintals since the war. Till lately the large flour-mills have worked at a considerable reduction of output and it is feared they will only with great difficulty retrieve their former dimensions. Recently however they have succeeded in somewhat increasing their output by means of wheat purchased from abroad.

We must not omit to point out that Hungarian flour,

which of old was exported all over the world, was later ousted from its more distant markets by the competition of the American milling industry. On the other hand however the increased capacity of consumption of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy absorbed the entire output of Hungarian flour.

In Budapest and its environs were big breweries, with a capacity of producing 2.5 million hectolitres of beer per annum. These too are now working at a considerable reduction; moreover some of them have been obliged to let their premises for other purposes in order to keep their men employed and to avoid insolvency.

In the victualling industry the working-up of meat into sausages, bacon-curing etc. played a not unimportant part. Owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable material the output has now fallen to one-third of its pre-war amount. Improvement in this branch, however, should not be impossible, as Hungarian bacon enjoys a very good repute abroad.

In peace time the Hungarian sugar industry was able to export considerably to all the world-markets, especially to England and the lands on the shores of the Mediterranean, and even to British India. The greater portion of the sugar-beet fields and sugar factories have fallen outside our present frontiers, added to which a general decrease in the sugar industry has been experienced since the war. However, a fairly good portion of the sugar-beet fields are still inside our present frontiers, and the sugar factories remaining on the territory of mutilated Hungary, the number of which is constantly increasing, are not only supplying the needs of home-consumption but are able even to contemplate arrangements for export.

In the 1922/23 season the sugar harvest amounted to 81,963 tons; in 1923/24 to 122,415 tons. Export commenced for the first time since the war in 1922/23 with approximately 15,000 tons, but in 1923/24 the Government allowed 72,000 tons to be exported. In the manufacturing period of 1924/25 the extent of the sugar-beet area is 50% greater than in the previous year, and it may be estimated that the sugar export will probably exceed 100,000 tons.

The spirit-distilling industry for a time suffered considerably from the import prohibition laws of various countries, yet this branch is capable of development in the near future and promises good business.

The conserved vegetable industry in pre-war days was very limited. After the war however, by the erection of more commodious factories, it has extended its scope and succeeded in finding markets for its goods even in America and other foreign lands.

Among the luxury trades must be included the tobacco manufacture, an industry which, on the territory of former Hungary, was decentralised by the State, in the administration of the tobacco monopoly, in order to provide employment for the inhabitants of the poor districts on the frontier. On the other hand, 85% of the tobacco crop is now produced in the central regions of present Hungary. Therefore, in consequence of the Trianon Peace Treaty there are now in this country fewer tobacco factories than are required to work up the tobacco produce; so that the need will have to be met by the erection of new factories and the extension of those already existing.

The iron and metal industry was well developed in the past, as iron and other metals abounded in different

parts of the country. Within the present limits of Hungary however iron is not abundant. Nevertheless the iron and metal works remain, and have to be kept in activity by means of the ore imported from those parts of Hungary now in alien hands.

The most important ironworks now left to Hungary are in the vicinity of Miskolcz, though others are to be found also on the outskirts of the capital, Budapest.

The output of machinery before the war exceeded a quarter of a milliard gold crowns in value annually, and those factories remaining since the dismemberment of the country produce 82% of the total output referred to. The machine manufacturing industry is centred almost exclusively in the Metropolis and in its immediate environs. And in the altered circumstances it is heavily handicapped for want of raw-material, though since the period of the worst stagnation it has revived, thanks to the indispensable requirements of reconstruction work which was as necessary for the neighbour States as for this country, and in the second place to its excellent equipment and valuable technical working material.

The Hungarian machine industry not only makes the smaller types of machinery used at home and abroad, such as, especially agricultural machines, mills and their accessories, printing and miscellaneous machinery, but is able to supply trucks, locomotives, and excellent engineering apparatus: so much so that before the war big orders were placed in Hungary not only by the industrially backward East but also by the States of the West. Thus it is noteworthy that the waterworks at Rome were constructed by the firm of Ganz & Co. Danubius of Budapest. The Ganz Electric Company Ltd. turned out the first electric motor

tractors used in Upper Italy; while more recently it has supplied the locomotives now used on the Paris—Orleans railway line. Orders for Hungarian machinery are constantly received from Constantinople in the East, as well as Moscow and other large towns of Russia, and the Southern States.

Lately there has developed a great demand for machinery in connexion with the cement industry, heating apparatus, etc. which, owing to the slump at present experienced in the Hungarian building trade, are largely produced on account of customers abroad.

The immediate leaders of the skilled workers in the iron and machine manufacturing industry of Hungary are the carefully trained youths who have passed the technical schools in the quality of managers, while the enterprises requiring higher scientific conception are in charge of duly qualified engineers possessing the diploma of their college.

The textile industry of Hungary was for a long time on the decline, as since the middle of the eighteenth century the customs policy of Austria tended to foster the development of the textile industry of the Silesian provinces at the expense of other parts of the Monarchy, so that the Hungarians were compelled to purchase their manufactures. As this country had an exceedingly great need of textile industry products, they formed the most considerable import item in the foreign trade balance. The industry in this country could therefore develop but very slowly, every effort being required to meet the exceptionally heavy competition of the imports.

Immediately prior to the war about 193 millions of gold crowns represented the value of the annual textile industrial output of Hungary, of which scarcely 42% remained at home, though at the very same time the

import surplus of textile goods of the entire country amounted to 441 millions of gold crowns.

The woollen industry, besides not very important and rather small industrial works had, on the frontiers, a number of large factories which have been lost by virtue of the Peace Treaty. Recently however the working up of the wool in the factories around Budapest and other parts of the country has so much improved that in the manufacture of woollen materials which were formerly one of the most passive items in the balance of foreign commerce in textile goods, the country is now gradually reaching the point where she will be able to provide for the home requirements in this respect.

In compensation for the lost factories the development of the cotton industry also was started, the working up of jute is carried on on a larger scale, the silk industry also, though not so extensively, while in the hemp and flax industries there are signs of revival. In the jute, as in the hemp and silk industries, the partition of the country meant the loss of a number of important factories.

All these new establishments however were unable to abolish the great surplus of imports of textile goods which was a regular feature of Hungarian foreign commerce; but on the other hand it is characteristic of the country remaining, that it endeavours from the first moment of its revival to meet its industrial needs in this respect by home production.

There is now also a better prospect for the textile factories as the supply of female labour, which is more valued in this branch of industry, is in excess of the male supply.

With the textile is closely connected the confection industry — the supply of ready-made clothing — of which

before the war three quarters of the whole output, to the value of about 32 million gold crowns annually, was produced on the territory of present Hungary. This is easy to understand, however, since in the confection industry the large towns, especially the Capital, are generally decisive.

The great gravitation of the clothing trade of Budapest to the consuming public of the provinces now finds its limit at the newly fixed frontiers. Several items of confection, such as ladies' and gentlemen's hats, are annually imported in considerable quantities. Nevertheless there seems a good prospect for the new establishments in this branch of industry.

In pre-war time the Hungarian chemical industry showed an annual production to the value of 230 millions of gold crowns, 55% of which was produced from the territory now remaining.

Owing to her dismemberment, Hungary has lost those establishments which produced chemical by-products, which chiefly used wood as raw material, such as soda-works and wood-distilleries.

The candle and soap industries remain to the country, as do also those of vegetable oil, starch (partially), asphalt, tar, glue, paint, and such chemical industrial branches whose products can be relied on to be consumed in the country, as the manufacture of drugs, matches, and artificial manure. There are moreover petroleum refineries in Hungary, which now however have to obtain all their raw material from abroad.

Among other branches of industry worthy of mention are the tanning of leather, which in pre-war years had an annual output to the value of 8,000,000 gold crowns; the present Hungarian territory however produces 58% only

of that amount. This commodity is turned out from three or four great industrial concerns and a considerable number of smaller tanneries, and the erection of medium sized works is just now in progress.

Since the conclusion of the war the leather industry has had grave difficulties to contend with owing to the salt famine and lack of tanning materials. Recently however its productive capacity has given promise of increase and the manufacture of leather goods shows an upward tendency.

Here must be mentioned the rubber industry, which though it has but few factories in the country has a considerable output and manufactures much for the purpose of export.

With regard to the stone, earthenware, and glass industries, owing to the country's losses and territorial reduction, about 40% of these is left. The glass trade however is the greatest sufferer, the glass-works situated in the forests near the frontier having all passed into alien hands, so that a few only now remain in the possession of Hungary; these are now striving slowly to increase their capacity.

The manufacture of porcelain has lately been carried on by only a few, but from the industrial point of view, excellent factories. Among these the Zsolnay Works at Pécs merits special mention for its articles of earthenware, majolica and eozine. The pottery industry was chiefly carried on in Transylvania, now lost to Hungary. To meet this loss several new factories have been built.

Brickmaking plays a more important part. It was however suspended in the years immediately following the war owing to the stagnation in the building trade. Later however the requirements of the neighbour States

in bricks and tiles were supplied by this country, and later still the slowly growing building activities at home have increased the demand for the output of these factories.

The manufacture of cement is noteworthy. Though stopped by the war, it soon revived, and has lately been able to export in extensive quantities and further to extend its markets.

The gypsum industry has passed entirely outside our borders by virtue of the new rectification of frontiers.

There has been an exceedingly great decline, in comparison with the pre-war period, in the output of wooden goods. In the year preceding the war this branch produced to the value of 186,000,000 gold crowns, of which however 22% only has fallen to the present territory of Hungary, in consequence of the serious loss the country was compelled to sustain through the distribution of her forest-lands among the new States.

One of the most characteristic representatives of the wood industry, besides the saw-mills in the rich forest regions, was the bent-wood furniture industry, which also exported on a large scale. On Hungary's present area however the bent-wood furniture industry is absolutely non-existent. Certain branches of the wood industry are however represented, particularly furniture and cabinet-making, whose products since the war also are on the one hand bought by the neighbour States, and on the other by certain States of Western Europe; in the latter case especially art-furniture. In this respect some of the larger furniture factories of Budapest display a great capacity for export.

Besides this, the working up of cane and straw is an industry capable of extension on a still larger scale;

as also the parquetry manufacture, coach-building, the making of implements of husbandry, etc.

Of greater importance is the furniture industry, which can now pay for its raw material from abroad, so also is the useful and artistic working up of cane and straw, for which abundance of suitable raw material can be found.

An inevitable consequence of the wood famine was the ruin of the paper industry. The paper-works of the country, with the exception of one or two second-rate concerns, all fell outside the new frontiers, the forest-lands and the eastern portions being taken away. In regard to paper, therefore, Hungary is compelled to import, and though new paper-works are, under construction these will not be able to meet requirements for a long time to come.

The preparation of different articles from paper is however an industry remaining to Hungary, and the tasteful execution of these goods ensures their sale even beyond the confines of this country.

Printing is another industry we must touch upon briefly. It was always of course more developed at the centre of the country and the Metropolis itself turned out 81%. This proportion has doubtless declined by virtue of the shrinkage of the territory. The printing establishments of Budapest however, equipped with the finest, most up-to-date presses, are now on attractive feature of mutilated Hungary.

The foregoing presents a merely cursory glance at the country's industrial situation, and the great need experienced by the consuming population with regard to industrial commodities shown much more strikingly by the details enumerated under foreign commerce. We have however

considered it our duty to show the development of all the branches of industry since the war, notwithstanding the extraordinarily adverse economic conditions, since on the one hand it proves that the factories strive to conform to the mutations in the needs and to go over from war-work to peace employment; while on the other hand it also demonstrates that foreign capital has not scorned to participate in the industrial concerns of Hungary.

Though there are branches of industry in which risky experiments of bringing into existence more factories than were necessary, have resulted in disappointment for those involved, nevertheless serious calculations show that foreign capital can at all events find a place in the industrial development of Hungary, and that it can participate therein to advantage without jeopardising its own interests, in enterprises supported by Hungarian expert intelligence; while even the new Hungarian customs tariff scheme will favour them, its leading idea being the promotion of the industrial productions of Hungary.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Before the war the foreign commerce of Hungary amounted annually to the value of four milliards of gold crowns. In the last decades before the war imports exceeded exports by about a quarter million crowns, but this deficit did not seem to endanger the country either economically or financially in the pre-war years, since the exports consisted chiefly of the surplus production of the country, while the imports, besides articles of consumption produced abroad, consisted chiefly of machinery and raw material used for increasing the home production.

The most important Hungarian exports were agricultural produce and food-stuffs, especially grain and flour, the latter being formerly of world-importance, but losing some of its prestige through the competition of the American milling industry. At the present time Hungarian flour is consumed largely in Austria and Switzerland above all other countries. Other exports were cattle (living and slaughtered), cattle products, iron ore, the timber grown in the extensive forests of the country, and sugar, which also became of world-importance and was purchased in the west of Europe and even in the Levante and India.

Particularly textile goods, afterwards colonial ware, and industrial products played the chief rôles in imports; these being mostly supplied by Austria. Coal also was

imported in large quantities, that produced at home being inadequate for the supply of the requirements of the country.

The war with its crises completely altered the foreign trade of the country. All commerce ceased, not only with the enemy States but also with those neutral States which were made inaccessible to us. The agricultural produce of the country was mostly consumed by the army, and the consumption of industrial products diminished considerably with the exception of those of the war-industries.

After the end of the war, Hungary sustaining the loss of a considerable extent of her territory naturally resulted in great changes in the goods exported and imported. The most important of these changes is the loss of so many of her forests that the country, instead of exporting large quantities of timber as in the past, has now to import timber, especially for fuel.

The foreign trade of the year 1919, in consequence of the revolution and the Roumanian occupation, was quite insignificant. And that of 1920 also still shows signs of the slump caused by the war. In that year too it was necessary to obtain food-stuffs from abroad, though in past times the exports from Hungary had consisted largely of food-stuffs. There was a great scarcity of industrial products, but the country was too impoverished to remedy this at once. Consequently the importation of industrial articles was less considerable. Coal was an important item, as the country had lost most of her mines, while those remaining were not in proper working order.

The year 1921 was more promising however. Not only did the importation of food-stuffs cease in this year, but there was also a boom in their exportation. And not

only were the exports larger in quantity than in the preceding year, but they were more extensively exported in a finished state instead of as more or less raw material. More flour was exported than grain, and more meat and meat products than living cattle.

There was moreover a change for the better in regard to imports. In the first place, the growing consumption of the country was able to afford a greater industrial import — it could satisfy its needs to a greater extent. Secondly, the country was able to import her raw materials, to be worked up at home and sometimes even re-exported; instead of importing finished industrial products, chiefly of the iron and metal industries and the chemical industry.

In 1921 the decline in foreign commerce was more perceptible owing to the fall in the purchasing power of the Hungarian crown, the value of the exports being considerably less than that of the imports.

In 1922 the traffic continued brisk, being promoted by the efforts of the authorities to improve the balance of foreign trade by placing much greater emphasis on export and restricting the import of luxuries. In spite of this however, owing to the devaluation of the currency, the deficit continued. The situation however improved in 1923, when the results of the increased production of exportable goods and a certain restriction of imports could be plainly seen in the annual balance.

While in the year 1922 the imports amounted to 548.000,000 gold crowns and the exports to 334.000,000 only, showing an adverse balance of 214.000,000 gold crowns, in 1923 the imports amounted to 579.000,000 gold crowns and the exports to 497.000,000, the deficit

being 82.000,000 gold crowns only. Foreign commerce started the year 1924 under even more favourable auspices, according to data obtainable, the deficit for the first three months being 26.000,000 gold crowns only, instead of the 70.000,000 shown for the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Below is an account of the part played by the different branches of production in the foreign trade of the year 1923 :

Imports. Food-stuffs 5·9%, living cattle 0·3%, agricultural and industrial materials 13%, industrial raw material 12%, half-finished industrial products 27%, finished industrial products 41%. It is evident that the imported agricultural produce is inconsiderable in comparison with the quantity of industrial products imported.

Exports. Food-stuffs are the most important item, 50·5%, living cattle nearly 10%, agricultural and industrial material 8%, industrial raw material 6%, half-finished products 7%, industrial finished products 18%. Here is shown a preponderance of agricultural produce; of the industrial output, the finished goods only are important.

Of all the imports, the finished industrial goods were in the largest quantities: 20% in the textile industry, 4·3% in the machinery and electro-technical industry, 3·8% in the paper, and 3% in the mineral-oil trade. In connexion with the export of industrial manufactures, the largest quantities were in the machinery and electro-technical industry; in smaller quantities were exported textile goods, ironmongery, vehicles, rubber and chemical products.

The foreign commerce of Hungary since the war is distributed among far more lands than before the war,

when it was mostly directed to Austria, which formed a single customs unit with Hungary. It is true that even today the greater part of Hungarian exports go to Austria and Czechoslovakia, both parts of the former Dual Monarchy; but there is also a brisk trade with Germany (especially import trade), Roumania (exports and imports), Italy, Switzerland, Yougoslavia, and Gt. Britain (chiefly imports), France and Poland (chiefly exports).

The first place in imports, according to value, is taken by timber and articles made of wood, cotton goods, coal, woollen goods, sewing-cotton and thread, prepared leather, mineral oils, paper and paper goods, machinery and implements, and raw metals. Each of these items is imported to the value of upwards of 40.000,000 crowns, each item being given in the order of its importance. Of the first item (timber and articles of wood) the value of $1\frac{1}{4}$ milliard crowns was imported.

In exports the chief rôle is played by wheat and rye-flour also to the value of $1\frac{1}{4}$ milliard crowns; after which comes sugar to the value of upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ milliard crowns; more than 40.000.000 crowns value of animals for slaughter and draught purposes; wheat, electric machinery and apparatus, fresh and prepared meats, dead poultry, machinery and implements.

With the gradual increase of the country's capacity for export, which may be expected from the development of her agriculture and some of her industries, her imports also will increase, for though at present this country does not purchase the industrial products of the western States in large quantities, it is not because Hungary has no need of them, but because she has not yet quite recovered from her terrible experiences of the recent past

and so is unable to indulge in the purchase of goods which though desirable as comforts of civilised life are not indispensable.

It depends on the economic life of the country becoming stronger for her foreign commerce to become livelier and to extend to the great nations of the west as well as the neighbour States. It depends too on the rate of exchange of the crown. While it was not only low but unstable, this country was unable to buy in other countries whose currency was high. Now however that the foreign loan is likely to stabilise the crown — even though at its present low value — her trade with other countries with good money will become more considerable.

CREDIT.

The credit organisation of Hungary, consisting of banks and savings-banks, had before the war a capital of 2.400,000 gold crowns, about 70% of which belonged to the capital-collecting institutions of the central region left to Hungary by the Peace Treaty. These institutions were found more attractive by foreign capitalists too who entrusted to them upwards of 10.000,000 gold crowns. This superior capital-collecting power of the central and mutilated territory now pertaining to Hungary, which possessed 674 such institutions in the period preceding the war, may be accounted for by the fact that Budapest, the heart of the commercial and economic life of the country, and the seat of the greatest and most powerful credit institutions of the land, is situated there.

One must however emphasize the fact that the above mentioned considerable amount of private capital was never exclusively Hungarian, not even before the war, but partly consisted of foreign investments. Especially our wealthier neighbour, Austria, or rather Vienna, has always been keen on buying Hungarian stock. This tendency remained unchanged after the war also, except during the time when Austria was prevented by her far lower rate of exchange, and Austrian capitalists were always ready to put their money into Hungarian securities.

Of Hungarian securities the most popular abroad (apart from Austria) before the war were the mortgage bonds, which were much sought after in the Western

States owing to the comparatively high interest they bore and their absolute safety.

After the conclusion of the war foreign capital, owing to the constant devaluation of the Hungarian crown, tried another way of influencing the Hungarian market, i. e., by buying up with more valuable foreign currency the majority of the shares of certain concerns. Thus it was that the Anglo-Hungarian Bank, the Anglo-Austrian Bank, the Hungaro-Italian Bank, the Hungaro-American Bank, and the Hungaro-German Bank were founded one after the other. Besides these, French capitalists often invested money in enterprises whose names did not reveal the part they played therein.

The lack of mobile capital in the period after the war rendered it necessary for both the greater central and the smaller provincial institutions to increase their capital, in which the foreign capitalists duly participated. In the feverish reconstruction following the devastations wrought by the war, numbers of small banks were of course founded which, though unable to stand serious competition, aided by favourable circumstances did not fail though they were pushed into the background and soon became insignificant.

Owing to the reconstruction of the finances of Hungary — to the programme of which we shall refer later — the prospects for foreign capital in this country will be even brighter in the future than at present, not because of large though uncertain profits but because as the Hungarian crown becomes more stable it becomes always more evident that there are in this country excellent opportunities for the increase of production and the profitable investment of capital. Those States especially where capital was made risky by gold inflation may profitably

invest their money by assisting the production of goods in Hungary, not perhaps at a high rate of interest but certainly with absolute safety.

The stabilisation of the exchange rate of the Hungarian crown and the introduction of the gold crown, or some foreign currency to facilitate calculations, will probably bring about a revival of mortgage credit. Owing to the changed circumstances the new mortgage bonds will differ in some respects from those before the war. They will mature earlier and bear higher interest. The laws of the country and above all the high productivity of the Hungarian soil are sufficient guarantees of the profitableness of any investment. The aim of the organisation of Hungarian credit institutions is to supply the country with the necessary credit through the medium of foreign capital.

We have no data showing the work done by the Hungarian banks and savingsbank during the past few years. In 1921 there were such 777 credit organisations with a capital 518.915,700 of gold crowns.

The small farms in the country are supplied with credit by the co-operative associations, which were united in Hungary by the organisation of the Hungarian Central Credit Association. Of such credit associations before the war there were 1200 on the territory of present Hungary, and their number has been gradually increasing since.

An important feature of the co-operative movement is the formation of co-operative stores which, though not compulsorily so, are mostly affiliated to a central co-operative union known as "The Ant" (*Hangya*). The number of these prior to the war was 800 in the territory of present Hungary; since the war however this number has

increased far beyond that of the credit associations, so that there are now more than 2000 such stores.

Besides these, also important are the co-operative dairies which were especially flourishing in the Transdanubian region. Though they knew bad times during the war, they have of late recovered and rallied round a special central organisation of their own.

Further, there are numerous agricultural and commercial co-operative associations, also industrial co-operative associations, united by the National Central Alliance of Industrials.

Hungarian credit is to a certain extent served by the limited liability companies organised for the purpose of promoting the industry and commerce of the country. The total value of the shares of such companies before the war was 831.000,000 gold crowns, and gross assets value 2,000.000,000 gold crowns. The industrial companies, like the credit institutions, were most numerous in the central parts of the country owing to the highly developed industrial and commercial life of Budapest. The number of the industrial and commercial limited liability companies has since the conclusion of the war grown very quickly in Budapest. Some enterprises owned by private individuals found themselves unable to increase their mobile capital without resort to outside capital. Many companies were formed to carry on the increased commerce of the country, and a few only to increase agricultural and industrial production. As the stabilisation of the Hungarian crown will probably result in a period of marking time in the commercial life of the country the importance of those companies which were founded for the purpose of increasing the output is bound steadily to enhance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Before the war a maritime country, Hungary by the Trianon Treaty has been deprived of her access to the sea. Besides numerous lesser ports she has lost her only really important maritime town, Fiume, on which since 1871 she had expended upwards of 55,000,000 gold crowns, to say nothing of the costly mountain-railway connecting Fiume via Croatia (now part of the Yougoslav Kingdom) with the principal seats of consumption and production.

Though in most respects it could not be said that Fiume is one of the great seaports of the world, yet it was one of the most important so far as the timber export trade is concerned; for it was by way of Fiume that the timber from pre-war Hungary's extensive forests was exported. For the especial purpose of the timber export requirements the Hungarian State built the Baross Harbour, with a railway line of its own.

Hungary's own shipping routes connected the country on the one hand with the countries situated around the Mediterranean and the chief seaports of western Europe, and on the other they touched at the principal South American ports and (in the last few years before the outbreak of the war) those of Australia too.

The shipping routes of the Austrian State, so closely allied with Hungary, connected this country with the Far East.

In building some parts of Fiume harbour — especially the railway line leading to the timber wharves — numerous



difficulties had to be overcome owing to the situation of the port; and not a few parts of the harbour deserve to be considered as masterpieces of engineering skill.

The main waterway of the country was the Danube, navigable throughout its whole length in Hungary, while of its navigable tributaries the Tisza, Drave, Save and Körös must be mentioned. Before the war the total length of the waterways of Hungary was 6011 kilometres, including besides the above-named rivers, two canals and Lake Balaton. After the conclusion of the Trianon peace however only 2128 kilometers of waterways were left to Hungary, while the different rivers being disconnected, they are of far less use now than formerly.

This loss is felt all the more keenly by the Hungarians as Hungary was the very State charged by the Berlin Congress with the removal of the obstacles to navigation from the Lower Danube; this profoundly difficult task being undertaken by Hungary with a view to promoting international navigation.

The river traffic of Hungary is at present carried on chiefly by The Royal Hungarian River and Sea Navigation Co. Ltd. and the First Danube Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., both which convey goods between Ratisbon and Galatz and passengers between Passau and Belgrade.

The total length of the Hungarian railway lines before the war was 19,723 kilometers; in the present mutilated state of the country however there are only 8364 kilometers in existence. The Ostende—Constantinople express crosses Hungary en route. Those railway lines connecting Budapest with the West, mostly go at present via Vienna, the direct railway lines from Budapest to the Northern States via Berlin having ceased to exist owing

to the changes in connection with the frontiers. The main lines to the south and south-east go through Vienna and Graz. Formerly the Fiume route to South Europe via Ancona and the Adriatic was also of international importance. At present there are no direct trains to the north east in consequence of the new frontiers. There is on the other hand, a regular express service to the south-east via Arad, Brassó and Bucarest; while there is direct communication with the Balkan Peninsula by two other routes: via Szeged with Bucarest, and via Szabadka with Belgrade and Sofia.

Before the war there was considerable traffic on the Hungarian railway lines. The zone tariff system, initiated by Hungary, — considered at that time a daring innovation — caused an enormous increase in the traffic. As the lines are now frequently cut asunder by the Trianon frontiers, the crossing of which is rendered difficult by passport formalities, the traffic today is naturally considerably lower than in the past. Undoubtedly however Hungary has done her utmost to recover from her post-war collapse, when she had to surrender an immense part of her rolling-stock, and as far as possible to revive the normal conditions of railway travelling.

The major part of the railway system of the country is the property of the Royal Hungarian State Railways, which also manages most of the local light railways. Of the lines run by private enterprise, the Danube, Save and Adriatic Railway Co. (formerly the Southern Railway Co.) is alone of international importance today. Smaller and of merely local importance are the Arad—Csanád and Győr—Ebenfurt lines, which the Peace Treaty has left to Hungary.

STATE FINANCE.

It was not until 1867 that Hungary was in a position to direct her own modernised State household according to her own will; even then however she was considerably impeded by being compelled to bear a certain proportion of the Austrian State debt. The expense of reorganising the economic life of the country — especially the expenses in connexion with the building of new railway lines, grants-in-aid to private railway companies, — and the agricultural crisis resulting from a succession of bad harvests rendered the financial situation in the first years exceedingly precarious, and from 1870 Hungary had a constant deficit. In 1878 the situation was aggravated by the Austrian occupation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, when Hungary, compelled to undertake a heavy share of debt, sought to reduce the deficit by the issue of uncovered banknotes.

The 'eighties brought a change for the better. Certainly the deficit was not altogether wiped off, but the country became economically stronger and healthier, while the taxability of the population rose considerably. Thanks to these changes the country was able to decrease the floating debt and to obtain loans on comparatively favourable terms, the greater part of which it was able profitably to invest. And in 1892 the time was ripe not only

for entirely eliminating the currency notes, but for changing the former silver currency into a gold one. At the same time the right of granting licenses for the sale of beverages was withdrawn from the communes and estates which had formerly enjoyed that right and it was declared to be henceforth a State monopoly; and shortly afterwards the loans with high rates of interest could be converted to loans bearing lower interest.

By the end of the 'eighties the deficit in the budget had nearly disappeared, and later it was able to show an annual surplus, notwithstanding that the State not only supported the economic life in a suitable manner but spent always more and more on cultural and hygienic schemes.

In the pre-war period the direct, consumption, and income taxes amounted to 27 gold crowns per head, and on the territory of present-day Hungary however 34 gold crowns per head: which illustrates the superior taxable value of the latter, thanks to the busy commercial and industrial life of Budapest.

The war naturally caused a change for the worse. Hungary, as a vanquished State, found herself face to face with a critical situation, while the crisis was aggravated by the two revolutions and the Roumanian occupation. The State was burdened, in addition to the enormous sum of uncovered banknotes issued during the war, by having to repay pre-war debts in gold value. The deficit again became chronic and rose daily. The deficit was further augmented by the maintenance of such an army of State employes, too numerous for the reduced size of the country but which could not be diminished all at once without inflicting serious hardships on thou-

sands of worthy individuals; while the decreased taxability of the population still further contributed to the deficit.

The financial situation was rendered even more parlous by the constant slump of the crown, which resulted in higher prices of articles both imported from abroad and manufactured at home.

After the liquidation of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the Hungarian government — following the practice of the Successor States — ordered the stamping of all the banknotes in circulation in this country. A State Banknote Institute was founded, which had to issue currency notes, of course insufficiently covered. The total value of currency notes issued up to the end of April 1924 was 48 milliards.

It was evident that the country, deprived of her entire economic resources, was unable to restore equilibrium to her State household and to prevent her currency from falling still lower, but that in spite of the most rigid economy it would continue to fall deeper and deeper.

Hungary therefore resolved to try the expedient resorted to some years earlier by her western neighbour, Austria, i. e., to seek a foreign loan on a gold basis, which would assist her economic recovery, increase the taxability of her citizens and reduce her budget expenditure to the utmost.

After negotiating for about a year with the leading Entente Powers and the League of Nations, the Hungarian Government has at length succeeded in concluding a preliminary agreement regarding a foreign loan.

Unlike the loan obtained by Austria, which seemed advantageous from the first moment, the difference being

that while in the case of Austria's loan the foreign States undertook security for it, in the case of Hungary, in spite of her many trials, her economic life was found so sound that she herself could take the responsibility for it, pledging in the first place the customs dues, sugar duty, net income derived from the tobacco monopoly, and also salt.

The entire plan of Hungarian financial reconstruction is based upon the State housekeeping being put in order and its equilibrium restored in four and a half years, that is to say, by the end of 1926. A preliminary condition of the foreign loan was the stoppage of the increase of the paper currency, which object at present the State is attaining by the infliction of an enforced loan upon a certain category of taxpayers. The subscription term of the enforced loan is already quite expired and the proceeds will serve to cover the budget deficit of the current year. Another preliminary condition was the foundation of the Hungarian National Bank, for which by the beginning of May 1924, thirty millions of gold crowns capital was subscribed, so that the bank could be founded shortly afterwards and take over the credit administration of the Hungarian economic life with covered banknotes.

A further preliminary condition of the loan, also as in the case of Austria, is the control of the financial high commissioner appointed by the League of Nations, whose competency extends to the restoration of the balance of the State budget till the end of 1926 as well as to all measures of financial policy which may be taken for that purpose.

The Hungarian State finances therefore, though before the application of this remedy they were in truth

in a deranged state and unreliable, are already on the road to stabilisation within a brief period and parallel with this, the confidence of foreign money-markets will return in such measure that the Hungarian crown will be regarded as firm, even if on its present low basis, and further fluctuation will not occur.

In connexion with the foreign loan the Reparation pledges of the country have also been released for a period of twenty years, which will render possible the carrying out of economic schemes for a still longer period.

KSH Könyvtár

INTELLECTUAL AND SCIENTIFIC LIFE IN HUNGARY.

At the end of the tenth century the people of Hungary united with the Christianity of Western Europe; in the eleventh and twelfth centuries they moreover maintained a lively connexion with western culture, sending their youth abroad, chiefly to the University of Paris. In the middle of the thirteenth century however, Hungary being drained of her resources by a long period of war against the Turks, this intellectual connexion declined, to revive again at the Renaissance in the fourteenth century, when the Anjou family, of Italian origin, sat on the throne of Hungary.

At this period the first Hungarian university, founded on the Western model, came into existence at Pécs; though in 1526 it was swept away in the whirlwind of the Turkish invasion.

In the golden age of the *Cinquecento* the throne of Hungary was filled by a Hungarian national prince in the person of King Matthias, who was well acquainted with the culture of the Renaissance, which he further developed in his realm. His own library, consisting of 150 of the world-famous *Corvinus* volumes later fell into the hands of the Turks, and thence reached various art collections and museums abroad, including the British Museum, the

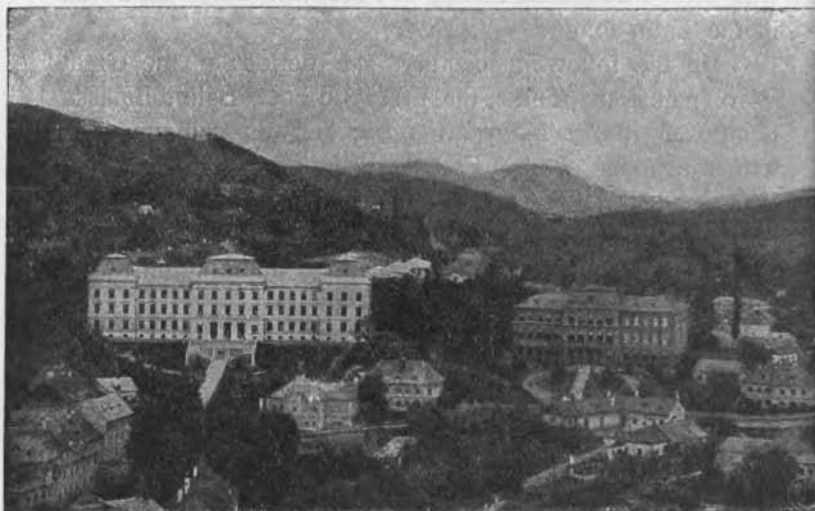
Vatican library, the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and several Italian universities. In the Hungarian National Museum at Budapest, as well as in certain libraries of the country 30 of these rare books are preserved as relics. King Matthias introduced the printing press into Hungary. Among the galaxy of learned men residing at his court was John Pannonius, bishop of Pécs, who wrote his works in the Latin tongue.

In the following century, the period of the Great War against the Turks, the first lyric poet, Bálint Balassa composed in the Magyar tongue; he was contemporary with the poets of the French Pleiades. In this century Hungary gave to the world the great thinker and religious reformer, Francis David, who founded the Unitarian Church, whose tenets have spread to many countries of Europe and the United States of America.

In the seventeenth century Hungarian literature had already briskly developed. In the sphere of Hungarian grammar and rhetoric the greatest figure of the time was Cardinal Péter Pázmány, Primate of Hungary, who founded the second University in Hungary at Nagyszombat (now ceded to Czechia); this was later removed to Budapest, where today it is known as the Pázmány University, in honour of its illustrious founder. The most famous representative of epic poetry (but also of military and political writings) of that period was Nicolas Zrinyi. The eighteenth century also brought further developments in the sphere of literature and science. The most ancient technical high-school of Europe, the Mining and Forestry Academy, was founded at Selmeczbánya (now ceded to Czechia), the academy being removed at the cession to Sopron. There foreign students also are received. Already

in this century there were likewise cultivators of classical and popular poetry.

In the last year of the first quarter of the nineteenth century, in 1825, was founded the Hungarian Academy of Science, which will presently celebrate its first centenary, looking back with satisfaction on the culture work it has



The College for Mining and Forestry in Selmecbánya.

accomplished during the period. The decades that followed revealed several great Hungarian geniuses. Alexander Petőfi, the greatest Hungarian lyricist, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated a short time ago, was already the centre of the literary life of the country, his youth notwithstanding. (He was but 27 years of age when he fell fighting against the Russians at Szigetvár.) In epics, lyrics, and ballads, one of the greatest Hungarian geniuses was John Arany.

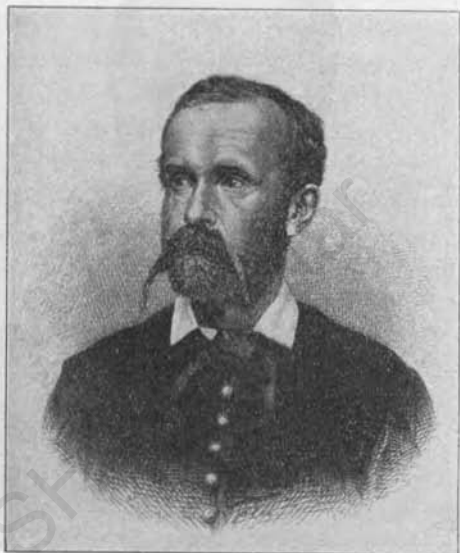
Maurice Jókai's romances have been translated into the languages of most cultured nations. In narrative literature Coloman Mikszáth is a worthy successor and has inherited the popularity of Jókai; while we must not omit to mention



Maurice Jókai.

Francis Herczeg, the most distinguished of living dramatists, Géza Gárdonyi, and lately Cecily Tormay. In dramatic literature two classical works are of especial distinction: Joseph Katona's "*Bánk Bán*", a tragedy of Hungarian life in the thirteenth century; and Imre Madách's "*Tragedy*

of *Man*“, which also has been translated into several foreign languages; it describes the various phases of the struggles of mankind throughout the ages. Among the distinguished cultivators of lyric poetry are Michael Tompa Paul Gyulai, Julius Vargha, Julius Reviczky, Alexander



Imre Madách, author of the „Tragedy of Man“.

Endrődi. Already at the beginning of the twentieth century there arose a special school of lyric poets, among them being Michael Babits (who has translated the *Divina Comedia* into Magyar) and Endre Ady.

That of Babits is the third Hungarian rendering of Dante's immortal classic, but there are also excellent

translations into the Magyar tongue of all the most important creations in world-literature: the complete works of Shakespeare, Molière, Ariosto, Petrarch, Tasso — to name only a few.

In aesthetics and literary history, Zsolt Beöthy, Eugene Péterffy, and Frederick Riedl are great names; in philosophy Charles Böhm and Ákos Pauler; in political literature Count Stephen Széchenyi, Francis Deák, Louis Kossuth, Baron Joseph Eötvös (also a poet and novelist), the friend of the illustrious Montalembert, Baron Sigismund Kemény (also a novelist), Count Albert Apponyi (orator and statesman of world repute), Count Stephen Tisza, etc.; in the circle of cultivators of historiography we must mention the names of George Pray, Ignatius Fessler, Ladislas Szalay, Matthew Biel, Michael Horváth, and Count Julius Andrassy; in economics Martin Schwartzler, Julius Kautz, Béla Földes, Louis Láng, Charles Keleti, and Joseph Kőrösy; in law and statecraft Imre Hajnik, Victor Concha, Augustus Pulsky; among the philologists Ignatius Goldzieher, Joseph Sinnyey, Géza Némethy; among the physicians, in the front rank must be placed Ignatius Semmelweis, the great discoverer of the remedy against puerperal fever, and Baron Loránt Eötvös, besides a long list of names well known abroad. Eötvös's finished studies on the laws of pendulum motion and his geophysical experiments are world-famous.

In the sphere of geographical exploration the most illustrious is Alexander Kőrösi Csoma, the explorer of Tibet, over whose lonely grave on the slope of the Himalayas a monument has been erected by the English Asiatic Society; also Ladislas Magyar, who travelled in unknown regions of Africa; Count Béla Széchenyi, who rendered



Count Albert Apponyi

valuable services in connexion with Professor Louis Lóczy's Chinese expedition.

In the list of the mathematicians at the opening of the nineteenth century the names of the two Bolyais have become eminent: Farkas Bolyai *père* and John Bolyai *fils*, whose fame is world-wide as the inventor of *geometria absoluta*.

The scientific life of Hungary has found a home since 1872 in a second university, and since 1912 even in a third and fourth.

In the sphere of technical instruction — besides the Academy of Mining and Forestry already referred to — the Joseph Polytechnic draws out the best of budding engineering talent. Among the universities, that of Kolozsvár (now belonging to Roumania) and that of Pozsony (of yore the seat of the Hungarian parliament, now belonging to Czechia) had at the time of the mutilation of the country to seek safety in flight. Of the five agricultural colleges three only remain on the present territory of Hungary. In 1920 a faculty of economics was added to the curriculum of the Budapest university.

Other homes of scientific learning are the great public collections. The most important of these is the Hungarian National Museum, erected in 1802, which at the present time comprises a library, an archaeological section, zoological, botanical and mineral collections, and finally an ethnographical museum.

The collection of paintings originally of the National Museum was later made an independent collection under the name of the Museum of Fine Arts. Among its classical and modern pictures, statuary, and graphical collections, it possesses several invaluable treasures of the Italian

Renaissance and of the Dutch school, while it further illustrates the progress of Hungarian art.

The Museum of Industrial Art possesses collections of the chief works of native and foreign industrial art. There are in Budapest also an agricultural museum, a museum of communications, a sociological museum, and an agronomical museum (on the site of the old Roman city of Aquincum). In the provincial towns too are thirty one minor museums: some of them containing interesting and valuable archaeological remains derived from excavations carried out on the spot.

Among other great libraries are those of the Academy of Science and of the University: after which in order of importance come the libraries of the Abbey of Pannonhalma and of the Primatial Palace at Esztergom, both dating from the eleventh century.

Among the scientific institutions of Hungary, the most important are the National Hungarian Archives Office, the State and the Municipal Statistics bureaus, the Astronomical Observatory connected with the university, as well as a number of important experiment stations of various kinds.

The intellectual life of Hungary with its scientific pursuits however, though it strives to keep pace with the culture of Western Europe, is unable to show true values since some twelve millions only understand the Hungarian tongue; consequently the finest conceptions of Hungarian genius can be made accessible to foreigners only through the medium of translations in the principal world-languages. Even in the past there were financial obstacles to this, which since the war have become more serious, even insurmountable. Even in the Magyar tongue

the works of Hungarian literature and science have been less able to circulate than formerly, for three and a half millions of Hungarians have come under the rule of the neighbour States, where literature in the Magyar tongue was at first not generally permitted, while even today very few books in Hungarian are allowed to find their way there.

The fact however that Hungarian savants are regular collaborators with various scientific periodical reviews published in the chief world-languages is a tacit proof of the high standard of Hungarian learning.

KSH Könyvtár

THEATRE AND ART.

Without reckoning the so-called "school dramas" of the middle ages written sometimes in Latin and sometimes in Hungarian and represented in the schools, the origins of the Hungarian theatre may be traced back to the 18th century; to Kolozsvár (now no longer Hungarian), the social and culture centre of Transylvania, and to Budapest, though the cultured classes of the latter city at that time were mostly German, owing to the great number of Austrian court officials and military staying there. Consequently the Hungarian theatre had there and then to compete for German favour, with the greater popularity and undoubtedly higher standard of German dramatic art. Of the other towns of the country Miskolcz may be mentioned as the first to build a permanent theatre.

In 1837 the Hungarian National Theatre was first opened. A worthy edifice, build by voluntary contributions, wherein from the outset none but the best native Hungarian actors performed. Later it was taken over by the State. For many years the only Hungarian theatre in the Capital, its repertory contained plays of all kinds: operatic performances, besides tragedies and comedies, and it became the home of a particularly Hungarian type of drama, the "People's Play".

In the 'seventies the People's Theatre was built, also by public subscription, which made a speciality of farces, "people's plays" and operettas, or musical comedies.

In 1886 a third was opened in Budapest — that splendid Renaissance pile, the Opera House, the task of which was to produce operatic works, hitherto given at the National Theatre. The Opera also is now under State direction.

Instead of giving a detailed account of the progress made after the opening of the Opera House, we may say that at present there are fourteen large theatres in Budapest, of which three are State property — the Opera House, the City Theatre, and the National Theatre. The *ensemble* of the National Theatre has always maintained an excellent standard. Its repertory includes the best classical and modern plays, and lately, besides the preferable works of Hungarian authors, this theatre has created a sensation with its representations of Shakespeare's and Molière's plays. Nor have the ancient Greek classics been neglected.

The repertory of the Opera House includes the famous Italian and French operas, the works of Wagner and of the Hungarian composers.

The other private theatres are devoted to drama, comedy, and musical plays, or operettas.

Nearly every provincial town of Hungary has its permanent theatre, with a constantly improving standard of excellence.

Among the most distinguished exponents of Hungarian, dramatic art are the Lendvays, Szigethys, Nádays, Odrys, Vizvárys, Edward Újházy, Madame Déry, Madame Louisa Blaha, the heroine of the "people's plays", Lily Pálmay,

Aurelia Hegyi, Madame Mary Jászay, the great tragedienne, and Madame Emily Márkus, the brilliant dramatic artiste.

With regard to music, with the exception of a few country towns, which make a speciality of the cultivation of serious church music, Budapest takes the lead with its two old and famous academies of music: the National



Francis Liszt.

College of Music and the National Conservatoire, as well as numerous municipal and private schools for musical instruction.

The operatic theatres directly connect the greater part of the musical life of the country. Musical demands of a higher order are fulfilled by the Philharmonic Society, which arranges classical concerts. Private enterprise provides



Michael Munkácsy.

the city with concerts on nearly every day of the winter season, foreign virtuosi often being invited who receive the applause of the grateful connoisseurs of Budapest.

Hungary too can boast her famous composers. Haydn was born in Hungary. Francis Liszt, the great composer, was a Hungarian and was always glad to return to Hungary after his prolonged sojourns abroad. He was at one time director of the Budapest Academy of Music. The most eminent composers of the past are Francis Erkel, Count Géza Zichy, Eugene Hubay and Árpád Szendy; of the present must be mentioned Ernest Dohnányi and Béla Bartok, who are as well known abroad as they are at home.

The *chefs d'oeuvre* of Hungarian painters and sculptors may be inspected in the Museum of Fine Arts. As this collection bears witness, the most eminent landscape painters are the two Charles Markós, father and son. Julius Benzur was a really great portrait painter and unrivalled for his painting of historic scenes. Another distinguished portrait painter is Philip László, now domiciled in London. The greatest of them all however was Michael Munkácsy, remarkable for his colouring, whose name was made famous by his paintings of scenes from the life of Christ, besides a number of other pictures of minor importance. The greater part of his life was passed in Paris. Other eminent painters are Ladislas Paál, Stephen Csók, and for landscapes, Baron Mednyánszky and Paul Szinnyei-Merse.

Hungarian sculptors were, in the sixteenth century, the Debreczeni brothers, who executed the famous statue of St. George at Pozsony; and in the second half of the nineteenth century Nicolas Izsó, George Zala, Alois Strobl

(whose masterpieces adorn many a street and square in Budapest and country towns), John Fadrusz, a short-lived genius, whose best works are the Maria Theresa monument



The statue of king Matthias at Kolozsvár by John Fadrusz.

at Pozsony (demolished by the Czechs), that of King Matthias at Kolozsvár (damaged by the Roumanians), and the statue of Louis Tisza at Szeged.

All the fine arts have their schools in Budapest, under the direction of distinguished masters.

The works of the most eminent painters and sculptors may be seen in, besides the Museum of Fine Arts, the frequent exhibitions arranged by the Fine Arts Corporation, in the National Salon, the Ernst Museum, and certain private and temporary exhibitions.

BUDAPEST.

Budapest, the metropolis of mutilated Hungary, has at the present time nearly 1,000,000 inhabitants. Together with the adjacent, though administratively not yet incorporated towns and villages, which were growing with remarkable rapidity in the last ten years before the war, and which shelter an integrant portion of the working classes of Budapest, it accounts for 15% of the population of the entire realm.

Situated on both banks of the Danube, Budapest can boast the grandest panorama of all the cities of the European continent. On the one side of the river it lies at the feet of romantic forest-clad hills, one of which, the Gellérthegy, a steep cliff of well-nigh a thousand feet, practically abuts on the Danube; while on the opposite bank is the apparently dense mass of the gigantic houses of the Capital, a striking colour-scheme in the brilliant rays of the sun, gradually blending with the verdure of the Hungarian lowlands beyond, the factory chimneys alone marking the bounds of this city of swift progress.

The extraordinarily rapid development of Budapest commenced in the second half of the nineteenth century, though Pest, a commercial city, had been growing quickly ever since the beginning of the eighteenth. Buda, on the opposite side, the seat of the Court for a long period, and

a fortified place, has been of considerable importance for centuries. In the fifteenth century King Mathias built his palace in the Renaissance style on the slope of the Várhegy (Castle Hill). This edifice however, together with the mansions of the nobles forming his Court, were swept away during the Turkish régime. Later, towards the middle of the eighteenth century, Queen Maria Theresa had another royal palace built in Buda, in Louis Quinze (or Baroque) style. This was modernised and enlarged at the opening of the twentieth century as the residence of Francis Joseph I. in accordance with the designs of the eminent architect, Alois Hauszmann, and is to-day one of the most magnificent and, as regards its interior, most gorgeously decorated piles in Budapest.

The twin cities of Buda and Pest, divided by the azure strip of the Danube, are reunited by six bridges, the most remarkable of which is the Széchenyi Suspension Bridge, built from the plans of the English engineer, Adam Clark. It was opened in 1848, and for excellence of construction it is unsurpassed even at the present day. The Elizabeth Bridge too is noteworthy. Opened in 1902, it is another triumph of engineering skill, its graceful arch grasping the broad river with a single span.

Between Buda and Pest, situated in the midst of the Danube, is Margaret Island. Ages ago it was the peaceful refuge of an order of nuns; now it is the property of the municipality, laid out as a popular winter and summer resort with its extensive and beautiful grounds, planted with ancient trees, splendid flower-beds and velvety lawns. The island possesses an excellent sulphur spring, a comfortable hotel, a swimming bath, skating rink, and accommodation for all kinds of sport.

The Buda half of the capital, lying partly on the slopes of somewhat low hills, could not be built with that regularity of contour that characterises Pest. In the case of the latter the ancient crooked, cobble-stoned streets between 1860 and 1880 gave place to long straight avenues and broad boulevards with charming vistas; while new rows of stately mansions superceded the plain buildings and entirely altered the aspect of the city.

Besides the horse-cabs and auto-taxis, the principal means of conveyance are the tramways. The United Electric Tramway Co. (the property of the municipality) has an extensive network of lines connecting both parts of the city across the bridges. Besides this, there are the Electric Underground, from the Danube side to the City Park; a motor-bus service from the centre of the City to the Park; while small steam ferries constantly ply between both sides of the Danube. For the convenience of persons ascending the Castle Hill there is a *funiculaire*, or cable-railway; and the beautiful summer resort of the Svábhegy, high above the Metropolis, can be comfortably reached by means of a cog-wheel railway.

For long-distance traffic there are three large railway termini: the Western Terminus, the stopping-place for all trains going in the same direction as the Amsterdam—Bucarest express; the Eastern, where the lines from the east and the south end; and the Southern, where the lines of the Danube—Save—Adriatic Railway Co. terminate. Suburban transport is more easily effected by the suburban electric railways which, in different parts of the town, have direct communication with the tramways, connecting the Capital with the towns and villages in the vicinity of Budapest.

Budapest is of importance also as a watering-place. The natural hot sulphur springs in different parts of the town are mostly used in connexion with modern baths. The principal of these baths are, on the Pest side, the Széchenyi artesian bath, the property of the municipality, and on the Buda side the Kelenföld salt bath, the St. Gerard bath, St. Luke bath, Rudas bath, Raschian bath, King's bath, Emperor's bath, Roman bath, and the Margaret Island bath with its sulphur spring. The Széchenyi, St. Gerard and St. Luke baths are equipped with the most modern appliances and indeed luxuriously furnished. The two last named have moreover comfortable hotels of their own; the St. Gerard Hotel is especially remarkable for its splendid appointments. Most of these baths have their mud-springs, of high curative value in certain diseases, and of especial benefit in cases of rheumatism and gout.

To the stranger desirous of finding his way about Budapest, the following description of the thoroughfares, monuments, and public squares will be of interest.

On both sides of the Danube the embankments are lined with rows of palatial edifices. The most striking of these is unquestionably the House of Parliament, with its magnificent dome and stately façade. Designed by Imre Steindl, this Gothic pile is one of the largest and most beautiful edifices in Europe. Its superb exterior and its artistic interior decoration both render it by far the most noteworthy sight of the Hungarian Metropolis. At some distance from the embankment, almost parallel with the House of Parliament, on the opposite side of the Parliament Square, is the Palace of Justice, built in Italian Renaissance style by Hauszmann. The grand hall on the

ground-floor is a worthy imitation of the *Salle des Pas Perdus* in the Palais de Justice at Paris.

On the south side of the House of Parliament, in a small square along the embankment is an equestrian statue of Count Julius Andrassy, the elder. It is a famous work of George Zala. Count Julius Andrassy was the first independent premier of Hungary, after the "great reconciliation" between King and Nation in 1867. He later held office as Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and in that capacity played an important rôle in the Berlin Congress of 1878.

Somewhat north of the Suspension Bridge is the beautiful Renaissance building of the Academy of Science, founded by voluntary contributions, in which, besides the offices and meeting halls, there are a large library and the Széchenyi museum. In the small square in front is the bronze statue of Count Stephen Széchenyi, the chief founder of the Academy, the square pedestal of which is embellished with emblematical figures at each corner. Opposite this, in the same square, is the statue of another illustrious Magyar, Francis Deák, the great Hungarian tribune, who was Minister of Justice in 1848 and who acted as mediator between King and Nation in the auspicious year 1867. On the other (south) side of the Suspension bridge is the statue of Baron Joseph Eötvös, the great poet and statesman.

One of the most important edifices along the embankment south of the Suspension Bridge is the Vigadó — an assembly hall for concerts, State balls, and public meetings generally. Its style of architecture, though eclectic, rather smacks of the Arabic. Along the embankment, both south and north of the Vigadó, are situated the most elegant and sumptuously appointed hotels of Budapest.

On the embankment, south of the Vigadó, stands the bronze statue of Alexander Petőfi, the immortal Magyar lyricist. Annually on the 15th March it is the scene of patriotic demonstrations in commemoration of that same day in the year 1848, when the youth of Budapest, led by the poet himself, passed resolutions adopting those constitutional reforms which a few weeks later were hastily sanctioned by the King and ratified by Parliament.

Proceeding southward past the statue of Petőfi we reach the parish church of the Inner City (*Belváros*), which seems lost in insignificance beside the towering stanchions of the Elizabeth Bridge. This sacred building dates back to the remote days of the thirteenth century and is the *doyen* of all the churches on the Pest side of the Danube. The procession of imposing buildings between the Elizabeth and Francis Joseph bridges is brought to an end with the Renaissance styled Central Custom House, flanked by the Central Market Hall, the scene of brisk business and bustle from morn till eve.

South of the Central Market Hall, also on the embankment, is the Central Goods' Station, whence the market-hall is regularly supplied with all kinds of food-stuffs, slaughtered cattle, game, etc. Further on is the Grain Elevator, which stores the grain it unloads from the river-barges.

Retracing our steps and crossing over to the Buda side, we first of all notice, immediately opposite the Margaret Island, the Emperor Bath and the St. Luke Bath, each surrounded by a lovely park. Further on is the Calvinist church, of red brick, in Gothic style. As a continuation as it were of the Suspension Bridge, there is the tunnel by which the Christina quarter (*Krisztinaváros*) is reached.

South of this is a part of the Royal Gardens facing the Danube; below, the statue of Nicolas Ybl, the great architect; and a little further down, at the top of a flight of stone steps, is the statue of St. Gerard, the apostle of Hungary. A minute more and we have reached the sheer rock of St. Gerard's Hill (*Gellérthegy*), towering a thousand feet above our heads. Opposite the Francis Joseph Bridge is the St. Gerard Bath-Hotel, and still further along the Buda embankment is the Polytechnical University — another monument of the building genius of Hauszmann — with its imposing central edifice and pavilions for the different faculties.

In the Pest part of the Metropolis our orientation is facilitated by two *boulevards* or *rings*. Beginning at the Margaret Bridge, we proceed along the Leopold Boulevard (*Lipót-körút*) which, though short, possesses one edifice of note: the Louis Quinze Gaiety Theatre (*Víg-színház*). At the Western Railway Terminus this boulevard ends and the two boulevards referred to properly begin. We will take the less pretentious sweep of the first boulevard, known at different parts by different names (Emperor William's Road, King Charles's Boulevard, Museum Boulevard, and Custom-House Boulevard) whence we reach the Danube at the point where it is crossed by the Francis Joseph Bridge.

Emperor William's Road (*Vilmos császár-út*) and King Charles's Boulevard (*Károly király-körút*) bisect the busiest part of the Capital from the factory quarter to the region of the shops and therefore in these parts of the boulevard the traffic is exceedingly animated. The most noteworthy building on this route is the Basilica or Cathedral of St. Stephen, the largest Christian church in Hungary,

designed by the architect Hild and built by Ybl. It is in Italian Renaissance style and in the form of a Greek cross. Its grand façade looks on a narrow street, its back being turned to the Emperor William's Road. A flight of broad stone steps leads to the entrance under a colonnade of noble proportions. The mural paintings in the cathedral are all the works of the most eminent artists and will amply repay the trouble of inspection. That venerable looking building in King Charles's Boulevard has a remarkable history; could it speak it would doubtless tell of stirring times. Originally intended as an *Hôtel des Invalides*, it was later used as barracks, and at the present day serves as the City Hall, where all the business of the municipality is transacted. The front of this pile (in City Hall St.—*Városház-utcza*) has a peculiar value from the artistic standpoint.

The Museum Boulevard contains the two main buildings and a number of pavilions pertaining to the philosophical faculty of the University. Here are the scientific institutions, the philological, historical, and geographical seminaries, and the lecture halls. The most conspicuous feature however of this boulevard is the National Museum. Built in 1847, it is the largest public edifice of Budapest, and with its noble façade adorned with eight Corinthian columns it gives the impression of an ancient Greek temple.

On the grand staircase of the Museum is a remarkable large fresco, the joint work of Charles Lotz and Maurice Than, illustrating the history of the Hungarian nation from the Conquest under Árpád. We have no space here for any description of the valuable collections of the Museum. Each department contains numerous rarities which render the Museum one of the most famous



in Europe. It is particularly rich in Roman remains. In the Museum Gardens are statues of John Arany, the poet, and Count Francis Széchenyi, founder of the Museum, as well as busts of Charles Kisfaludy, Kazinczy and Bercsényi — all three great poets.

In Calvin Square, which forms the connecting-link between the Museum and Custom-House Boulevards, is the picturesque old "Danubius" Fountain. On our left is the simple looking High Church of the Budapest Calvinists, whence the square takes its name.

The other boulevard, beginning at the Western Railway Terminus, also leads direct to the Danube. Like the inner boulevard, it changes its name in the course of its career, being known as Theresa Boulevard, Elizabeth Boulevard, Joseph Boulevard, and Francis Boulevard — in honour of the respective members of the Royal Family — until it is arrested by the Danube at Wine-merchants' Square (*Boráros-tér*). This boulevard is not distinguished for any public buildings; it is of interest only for the regularity of the stately private and business premises which line its route.

A third boulevard of even larger radius is in course of construction. This is at the end of the suburbs, in the region of the factories and workers' dwellings.

The following are the more important avenues which dissect the city, and together with the boulevards constitute the principal thoroughfares. On the north, parallel with the Danube, runs the Váczi Road (*Váci-út*), beginning at the Western Railway Station. Here we have a characteristic picture of the industrial quarters of Budapest: iron-works and machine-factories in the foreground and the workers' dwellings scattered about the neighbourhood.

Another avenue, and one of the most beautiful, is Andrassy Road (-út), beginning at Emperor William's Road and terminating at the City Park. This important artery may be divided into three parts. The first is flanked by palatial shops, whose window displays are most attractive to the by-passers; the second by residential mansions of flats, with occasional shops on the front ground-floor; while the third section is adorned with the palaces, mansions and villas of the world of wealth, rank and fashion. These stand in their own grounds, with well tended gardens and lawns. The stateliest edifice of Andrassy Road — in the first section — is the Royal Hungarian Opera-House, in the Renaissance style. In a near-by side street are the statues of Francis Liszt, the famous musician, and Maurice Jókai, the eminent romance-writer. Quite near is the Academy of Music, with its spacious concert-hall.

At the junction of the Andrassy Road with the Theresa Boulevard, the road broadens and together with the four corner buildings the two thoroughfares crossing form the so-called *Octagon*. Here endeth the first section. At the end of the second section and the beginning of the fashionable quarter, is the *Circus (Körönd)*, adorned at the cardinal points by four statues of personages mighty and illustrious in their country's glorious past. Wending our way we reach the City Park, passing by the tall Millenium Column half encircled by a colonnade, the niches of which are occupied with the statues of Hungarian kings.

King Street (*Király-utca*) is a thoroughfare that will not be overlooked by shopping visitors to Budapest. Beginning at the junction of Emperor William's Road with King Charles's Boulevard, it crosses various noisy



streets, the centre of a lively retail traffic, and finally ends at a broader tree-lined avenue of stately private residences, mostly on the flat system, second in interest only to Andrassy Road. This, formerly known as "The Avenue" (*Fasor*), has since the war been re-named Queen Wilhelmina Road (*Vilma királyné-út*), in grateful memory of the Dutch queen and people's practical sympathy with the suffering Hungarian children during the calamitous period.

Another avenue, and chief artery of Budapest traffic, extends in a line (not quite straight) from the Elizabeth Bridge to the City Park. Commencing its career by the name of Oath Road (*Eskü-út*) — in allusion to the oath taken by the king at his coronation in the adjoining Oath Square (since re-named Apponyi Square), flanked with palatial edifices and adorned with statues — at the Franciscan church (on the side of which is a bas-relief commemorative of the great inundation of 1838 and its hero, Baron Wesselényi) it takes the name of Louis Kossuth Street (*Kossuth Lajos-utca*). This short section is not unequal in distinction as a fashionable shopping locality to Vác Street (*Váci-utca*) — which will be referred to anon. Here is the National (*Nemzeti*) Casino — the most exclusive club of the aristocracy — and also another National (*Országos*) Casino, which is the resort of the upper middle-class. Crossing the point where the King Charles and Museum Boulevards join, it is called Rákóczi Road, in honour of a great national hero. On our right is the original site of the National Theatre — the first theatre built in Hungary — founded in 1837 and pulled down shortly before the war. It is the intention of the Government to erect a *new* National Theatre on the same spot, but to that there are at present economic obstacles.

Further down, on the same side, is the Hospital of St. Roche — one of the oldest charitable institutions of the city — and next comes the People's Theatre, founded in the 'seventies, now serving as the *National Theatre*, by which name it is becoming popularly known, to the prejudice of its proper designation.

At the end of Rákóczi Road is a large square, in which stands the statue of Gabriel Baross, the great reformer of Hungarian communications; the immense glass-roofed Eastern Railway Station forming a fitting background. This gigantic pile creates a fork in the road: the right hand leading to the racecourse and so on out into the country, while the left (Thököly Road) terminates at the City Park. The former has an electric light-railway service, the latter an electric tramway.

Just off the Rákóczi Road (before reaching the Eastern Terminus) is the Gothic parish church of the Elizabeth quarter (*Erzsébetváros*), and in Coloman Tisza Square is the Municipal Theatre (*Városi Színház*).

Branching off sharply to the right at the end of Rákóczi Road we reach the Kerepes Cemetary — Budapest's *Père Lachaise* — which contains the mausolea of many of the great and illustrious Magyars of the past, including Louis Kossuth, the Dictator, and Francis Kossuth, his son, Francis Deák, Count Louis Batthyányi and others. Some of the funeral monuments are of remarkable beauty and masterpieces of the sculptor's art.

Another important avenue must not be forgotten: the Üllő Road (*Üllői-út*), which begins at Calvin Square and ends at the terminus of the Kispest—Szentlőrincz electric light-railway. The first object of our notice here is the beautiful palatial edifice of the Museum of Industrial

Art and of the School of Arts and Crafts; next the chaste design of the Church of Perpetual Adoration. On the opposite side of the road we may see the buildings of the medical faculty of the University, beginning in the Üllő Road and extending into the neighbouring streets. At the end of this road are the new University hospital and other large establishments for the care of the sick,



The Statue of Michael Vörösmarty.

as well as the State asylum for children. There is, further, the Ludovica — a military academy with a spacious park — and the University Botanical Gardens, in which are numerous rare and curious plants.

The Inner City (*Belváros*) — the most ancient and most animated quarter of Pest — is bounded by King Charles's Road, the Museum Boulevard, the Custom-House Boulevard, and the Danube Embankment as far as the Vigadó. Here is the Vác Street (*Váci-utca*) with its attractive shops of all kinds. Parallel with it runs Alexander Petőfi Street, its equal in every respect. The most notable

edifice of this quarter is the Peter Pázmány University, with its great dome, displaying aloft the enlightening torch, and with its figures of ravens presenting the bread of knowledge; while the finest of its squares is the quondam Gizella Square — now re-named Vörösmarty Square — in honour of the revered poet of the people, whose monument adorns its centre. Here and there the streets of the Belváros have retained their quaint oldworld character, though the ancient buildings are constantly being demolished and modern constructions erected on their sites.

Far more modern and quite as remarkable for the splendour of its shops is the interior of the Leopold quarter (*Lipótváros*) — the banking and commercial centre of the Metropolis.

This part of the city has several remarkable squares: Joseph Square, containing a statue of the Archduke Joseph, palatine (or viceroy) of Hungary at the beginning of the nineteenth century, whose memory is cherished for his zeal in the cause of the development of Budapest. Elizabeth Square, with the National Salon (a permanent exhibition of the works of a society of artists) and a couple of statues: the one of Mrs. Paul Veres, the pioneer and advocate of the higher education of women in Hungary; and the other of Professor Semmelweis, whose discovery after many years of investigation of the remedy against puerperal fever has saved the lives of thousands of mothers. At the pedestal is represented a kneeling woman with grateful countenance holding in her lap her babe and regarding the benevolent features of their mutual preserver. Liberty Square (*Szabadság-tér*) is perhaps the largest of all the squares of the Hungarian Capital. Its site — now smiling with shrubs and flowers and gay with the echoes of infant

laughter — marks the spot where formerly stood the so called "New Building", of sinister memory. This was a military prison wherein many a good patriot suffered torture and execution in the year following the disastrous War of Freedom. Rather melancholy ornaments of this square are the symbolical figures of North, South, East, and West, set up in memory of the territorial losses sustained by Hungary at each point of the compass. Of the edifices enclosing the square, especially noteworthy are the Hungarian National Bank and the Stock Exchange. The former is the work of Floris Korb, the second of Ignatius Alpar. Both of these rank among the stateliest examples of architecture in Budapest. Another sight of the Leopold quarter is the Ministry of Justice, with its four grand façades.

As all roads are said to lead to Rome, so at least most of the chief thoroughfares of Pest culminate in the City Park, the popular rendez-vous of all in need of either quiet rest and relaxation or of rowdy amusement: the City Park caters for both, and is as much frequented by foreign visitors as by the natives. In this park are the Zoological Gardens, which, extended in the last years preceding the war, were among the finest in Europe. In the meantime many of the animals have perished (like so many of the human war-victims), yet the Zoo, with its tastefully laid out flower-beds and lawns, its eminently appropriate buildings for the well-being of the different beasts, birds, and reptiles that are housed therein, cannot fail to repay the trouble of a visit. The concerts held in the Park during the summer and the skating-rink in winter add to the vivacity and popularity of this delightful resort.

In the vicinity of the Park is the Széchenyi Artesian Bath, already referred to; also the National Picture Gallery, the Greek front of which is adorned with Corinthian columns. Opposite is the Museum of Fine Arts, in which exhibitions of paintings and statuary are from time to time arranged to illustrate the progress of Hungarian art, or to introduce the creations of foreign artists to the notice of the Hungarians. In the rear of these temples of art, past the Millenium Colonnade, and across a small bridge, is an island in the midst of the Park Lake, much used in the summer for boating and in the winter for skating. On this island is the Museum of Agriculture, in a style that may be called early Hungarian. A part of the museum building is a faithful copy of the fourteenth century Gothic castle of Vajda-Hunyad — the home of John Hunyady, the conqueror of the Turks, and of the good King Matthias. Another part is a replica of the early Romanesque church of Jaák, and yet another of the fifteenth century Renaissance palace of King Matthias himself.

In front of the Agricultural Museum is the statue of Count Alexander Károlyi, a great protagonist of Hungarian agrarian interests. A few steps further on is the statue of "Anonymus" — the unknown historian of the Magyars who flourished at the beginning of the thirteenth century. On the shore of the lake is the statue of George Washington, which must be of interest to every American visitor.

A portion of the City Park is devoted to popular amusements. Here may be found, together with permanent and temporary erections, sweet-stuff stalls, refreshment booths, merry-go-rounds, the "movies", magic railway, swing-boats, conjurers, and all the other favourites of the youngsters.

In the immediate vicinity is a special exhibition of a famous Hungarian work of art: Árpád Feszty's inimitable historical painting entitled "The Home-coming" (*Honfoglalás*). This picture, which is of ample dimensions, represents the first arrival of the Magyars, under their chief Árpád, in Pannonia (present-day Hungary). It was exhibited for the first time in Budapest in 1896, since when it has made a tour of the world-capitals, before finally settling down at home.

The large Industrial Hall, with its conspicuous dome, now used for temporary exhibitions, was erected in 1885 for the Universal Exhibition at Budapest in that year. Near by is the Museum of Communications; and in front the beautiful fountain, amidst gorgeous flower-beds that reflect the unrivalled artistic genius of the municipal gardeners.

The City Park is not sufficiently large to satisfy the recreation needs of the entire population of Budapest, and it cannot conveniently be enlarged, owing to the presence of the factories and other buildings on the farther side. During the last few years however another "lung" has been at the disposal of the inhabitants: the so-called People's Park, situated at the end of the Üllő Road, which affords accommodation for the recreative requirements of the denizens of that side of the Capital.

Let us now return to Buda. Besides the places already mentioned, there are the Fisher Bastion, looking down picturesquely from the brow of the Castle Hill, whence a charming panorama of Pest is obtained; beneath the bastion a statue of the famous paladin, John Hunyady, the terror of the Turks; and above it an equestrian statue of St. Stephen, first King of Hungary. Seen from the river, the Fisher Bastion is backed by the Coronation

Church of St. Matthias, an incomparable Gothic edifice, filled with historic monuments. Across the way stands the Finance Ministry. In the square, dedicated to St. George the dragon-slayer, at the north end of the Royal Palace is a somewhat unpretentious two-storey house in Louis Seize style: that is the official residence of the prime minister of Hungary. On the opposite side of the square is the Renaissance palace of Archduke Joseph; Renaissance in style alone however, the building itself being quite modern in construction.

The ancient narrow streets typical of the Citadel — the locality now under description — are filled with the residences of Hungary's noblest, whose ancestors have occupied them since the days of the Ottoman Conquest, when Sulieman Pasha ruled in Buda and stabled his horses in the peerless church of St. Matthias. The rest of Buda is built partly on the slopes of the neighbouring hills and on the level ground at the foot of the Citadel.

The so-called Water-town quarter (*Víziváros*) — the level ground just mentioned — abounds with public offices, scientific institutions, colleges and schools of all kinds. Away to the north is Old Buda, and beyond is *Aquincum*, a city (or at least the remains of it) founded by the old Romans in the pre-Christian era and receiving its name from the circumstance that it was prolific in *aquae* (baths). The numerous antiquities discovered on the site are preserved in the museum erected amidst the ruins of the amphitheatre, cemetery, and aqueduct.

Southward from St. Gerard's Hill is a new district, not yet a quarter of a century old, known as the Clay-fields (*Lágymányos*). Its principal thoroughfare is Nicolas Horthy Road (*Horthy Miklós-út*) — so named in compliment

to the present Regent — flanked by modern houses worthy of any Capital city in point of size and stateliness.

A few words must be said of the Buda hills, for the more ancient half of the Hungarian Metropolis is so undulating that one cannot proceed many yards without finding it necessary to either ascend or descend.

West of the Citadel (sometimes alluded to in these pages as the Castle Hill) rises the Sun Hill (*Naphegy*), thickly planted with modern villas of pleasing varieties of style and colour.

Rose Hill (*Rózsadomb*), opposite Margaret Island, is also a favourite residential quarter. Hidden amidst its villas and trees is actually a small Mahometan mosque covering the mortal remains of a Turkish saint, who rejoiced in the picturesque name of Gül Baba — "*Father of Roses*". This spot — holy ground in the eyes of the followers of the Prophet — is often to this day visited by pilgrims from the Orient.

Cool Valley (*Hűvösvölgy*) and The Covert (*Zugliget*), with their bracing mountain air, are some distance from the city, but connected with it by an excellent electric tram service — and an almost uninterrupted line of villa-residences.

O'er-topping all these eminences is the Suabian Hill (*Svábhegy*), with its villas peeping forth from amid the trees, and its sanatorium dominating the private residences.

Yet this too has its superior in the commanding height of the forest-clad St. John's Hill (*Jánoshegy*). Here is an ornamental observatory tower, whence one can look out beyond the verdant undulations of Buda, over the sea of buildings that constitutes Pest, and turning, descry afar the Rocking Stone (*Dobogókő*).

TRANSDANUBIA AND BALATON.

That western portion of Hungary bounded on one side by Austria and on the other by the Danube, and Drave rivers, the western and southern parts of which have however been torn away from the country, is called Transdanubia. On this territory — ancient Pannonia — the Romans had their settlements, or colonies, and every culture which each race in Hungary endeavoured to promote, took root and flourished the earliest in this region. When the Magyars adopted Christianity they built many monasteries here, among them being the Benedictine Abbey of Pannonhalma founded in 1001 A. D. Here too were founded the earliest bishoprics, towns, cloisters, and ecclesiastical schools. Not only was the development of agriculture first connected with this region but also the rise of the general culture of the people.

It is true that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the era of the Turkish occupation, the greater part of Transdanubia came under the Ottoman yoke, yet this hilly wooded region was never laid waste like the defenceless flatlands of the Alföld, so that Transdanubia was at that time one of the most densely populated and most civilised parts of Hungary.

The leading rôle in the national culture was of course later played by the Metropolis, that is, as soon

as ever the cultural and economic life of the country desired a centre; the Capital itself however is half in Transdanubia and is nourished by its culture.

The most remarkable geographical feature of Transdanubia is Lake Balaton, 80 kilometres long by ten to thirteen wide; it is one of the largest lakes in Europe. Its southern shore is peculiarly appropriate for bathing resorts, owing to the curative properties of its sandy soil; while its northern shore is conspicuous with its peaks of



Landscape at the lake Balaton.

volcanic origin, remains of mediaeval towns, and the romantic scenery of a constantly changing panorama unfolding before the eye of the beholder. Sunset over the Balaton is one of the grandest sights imaginable.

Both shores of the lake are skirted by the railway, there is an excellent service of steamers also plying between the different bathing-places, while its mirror-like surface bears a whole fleet of sailing yachts, the annual yacht-races never failing to attract a large concourse of visitors.

The fishing of Lake Balaton is exceedingly important, for here are reared the famous *fogas*, 'toothsome' food (as the name implies) well known and appreciated abroad. The reeds that grow in the shallows (many of them however have been removed) are the favourite haunt of the waterfowl of various species, affording numerous surprises for the hunter and naturalist. A few heron — a bird rapidly becoming rare — may still be found on the shores of Balaton.

The mountain slopes of the northern shore yield the most flavoured wines, among which Badacsonyi is very famous. On the southern shore also extensive vineyards are to be found.

During the past fifty or sixty years a very diversified and vigorous bathing-life has sprung up on the Balaton. More than a century ago Balaton boasted of a single bathing-resort worth mentioning. That was Balatonfüred, where carbonic acid therapeutic springs abound, and where to-day there is the most up-to-date sanatorium for patients afflicted with affections of the heart.

The curative and strengthening properties of the Balaton water itself, especially for children and persons suffering from nervous complaints, are not even yet sufficiently recognised; nor the invigorating effects of the pure air which characterises the shores. Every day there is a good service of trains rumbling along the shores, carrying passengers to the villas and hotels with which the various bathing-resorts abound; and in spite of the war, which suspended building operations, the environs of Balaton have continued to develop on modern lines, attracting not only native bathers but even a multitude of foreigners. Nor in winter are these bathing-resorts deserted; for

numerous kinds of winter-sport on the smooth frozen surface of the lake may be practised.

Among the various bathing-resorts of Balaton — besides Balatonfüred already referred to — the most noted are Siófok and Balatonföldvár. The entire range of the



The Basilica in Esztergom.

lake constitutes a splendid panorama; with the peninsula of Tihany, extending far out into the centre, on the headland of which stand out conspicuously the twin spires of the ancient Benedictine abbey.

Transdanubia has other smaller lakes, also sufficiently frequented by the public, but not to be compared with the Balaton: Lake Velence, almost choked with reeds, and Lake Fertő.

Near the Danube, proceeding from west to east, we reach the ancient culture city of Sopron, restored to Hungary by plebiscite in 1921. Nearby, in the graveyard of Czenk, lie the mortal remains of Count Stephen Széchenyi, one of Hungary's most illustrious statesmen.



The central aisle of the cathedral of Pécs.

In Sopron is the College of Mining and Forestry, the first institution of its kind to be founded in Europe — removed from its original seat, Selmeczbánya, which has passed under the rule of Czecho-Slovakia.

Sopron as a large commercial town is somewhat surpassed by Győr, which is situated close alongside the Danube. At twenty kilometres distant, on the crest of a hill, rises the watch-tower of Pannonhalma monastery.

Both its situation and style of architecture render it remarkable, while it shelters the most ancient library of Hungary, with a number of rare volumes of priceless value.

On both banks of the Danube stands the old fortified town of Komárom — one half of which has however been lost to Hungary by the terms of the Trianon Treaty, that part on the left bank of the river now belonging to Czecho-Slovakia.

Likewise beside the Danube, in a setting of beauty worthy the artist's brush, stand out proudly from the hill-top the noble and stately proportions of the basilica of Esztergom — the primatial see of the Catholic church in Hungary. As well as the cathedral, the archiepiscopal picture-gallery and library, with numerous ancient specimens of the printer's art (both in the primate's palace) well merit inspection.

The shores of the Danube from Esztergom to Budapest are richly embellished with ruined castles and fort-crowned hills, and pretty villas of every style and hue dotting the hillsides, peeping forth amid the luxuriant greenery surrounding them. From Budapest southwards the Danube leads to the Great Plain, so that there is little remarkable or interesting, merely large farming and shop-keeping villages like Dunaföldvár, Paks, and Mohács.

Among the towns in the interior of Transdanubia must be singled out the most highly developed town of that region: Pécs, spread out at the foot of the Mecsek hills. Originally a Roman colony, it was already in the eleventh century an episcopal see, and in the fourteenth it boasted a flourishing university. The university of Pozsony (on that city being ceded to Czecho-Slovakia) was transferred here. Pécs is distinguished for its many

ancient churches, numerous schools, and especially for its magnificent cathedral, restored in Romanesque style, beneath which is an early Christian catacomb. Pécs is the headquarters of the world-renowned Zsolnay pottery and porcelain enterprise. On the southern slopes of the hills are excellent vineyards, while the northern side is rich in coal.

Other towns of importance are Szombathely on the west, Veszprém in the neighbourhood of Lake Balaton, Székesfehérvár not far from the Metropolis, and several other cathedral cities well provided with educational establishments. A good proportion of these towns date back to Roman times, and became more or less flourishing cities after the advent of the Magyars in the eleventh century after Christ.

The hilly region and agreeable climate of Transdanubia, with a rainfall regulated by the Balaton, is everywhere highly suitable for agriculture. Cattle-breeding, of the horned variety especially, is exceedingly developed. Transdanubia has also two agricultural colleges or institutes, at Magyaróvár and Keszthely respectively.

The mineral wealth of Transdanubia is also considerable: the coal of the Pécs district, of Tatabánya near Komárom, while the industrial concerns connected with the latter are noteworthy. The factory settlements of Transdanubia come mostly within the sphere of agricultural industry, the principal being the sugar factories.

Hungary's connexion with the southern and western States is at the present time solely secured by the commodious Transdanubian railway system.

ALONG THE DANUBE AND TISZA; WITH THE TOWNS OF THE ALFÖLD.

The region between the Danube and Tisza consists mostly of sandy soil, and formerly a considerable portion of it was not very fertile. The Ottoman conquest compelled the inhabitants to congregate with a view to their defence, thus causing large agrarian towns to arise. The circumstances of the time, owing to the difficult state of the communications, led to pasturing and cattle-breeding rather than grain-growing. Magyar hardihood however improved this poor soil, and the favourable situation of the territory, being not far from the chief consumption market of the country — the Capital — and also by virtue of this, nearer to foreign connexions, here in a short period farms came into existence and the formerly abandoned regions were quickly repopulated.

Between the Danube and Tisza are found both farming villages which contain dwellings situated remote from each other and forming the centre of the economic units, and villages with a denser population, while there are also many larger towns, in which the majority of the population obtain their livelihood from husbandry, though their development attracts more and more the representatives of commerce and industry.

By degrees this sandy waste became a plantation

and, besides the various kinds of grain, among which rye thrives best in this region, the vineyards are now especially prolific, and careful treatment of the crops has enhanced the value of the wines grown here as well as facilitated their exportability. Fruit trees having been planted amongst the vines, there are now millions of



The city-hall of Szeged.

carefully tended fruit trees, especially apricots, the produce of which in July finds its way into distant lands of Western Europe. The apricot market, with its long train-loads of carefully picked fruit, begins before day-break by the light of the electric arc lamps, and is one of the most interesting sights of the Alföld towns. The vegetable cultivation also has been raised to an exceedingly high

standard in these districts, and lettuces, cucumbers, peas, beans and other spring and summer vegetables and greens supply not only the needs of the Metropolis but are also much in demand in the Western lands. The superfluous fruit and vegetables go to the preserve works, which are increasing in number.

The more important towns of this region, Czepléd, Nagykőrös, and Kecskemét, all form the centre of the vine, fruit and vegetable farming area. But the two towns last mentioned are also cities of ancient culture, while Kecskemét has had a rapid industrial and commercial development. Further, we must not omit to mention Kiskunfélegyháza, Kunszentmiklós, Kiskunhalas; on the Danube, Kalocsa, an ancient archiepiscopal see, and Baja; and on the Tisza, Szolnok, with its brisk commerce, and also Csongrád.

At the confluence of the Tisza and Maros stands Szeged — the second largest town after Budapest — with 110,000 inhabitants, formerly the most typical town of the Tisza fisherfolk, today a centre of industry and commerce — even of science, as between its walls it now shelters the former university of Kolozsvár. In one of the squares of Szeged is the statue of Louis Tisza, the rebuilder of Szeged after its partial destruction by the great inundation of 1879. It is the work of John Fadrusz, the greatest Hungarian sculptor. This monument is all the more prized by Hungarians now that his two other masterpieces have been destroyed or at any rate mutilated. The beautiful monument of Maria Theresa at Pozsony lies completely in ruins; while the statue of King Mathias at Kolozsvár — also the work of Fadrusz — has been subjected to mutilation in a lesser degree.

THE CIS-TISZA REGION.

By this term is to be understood that part of mutilated Hungary which is situated north of Budapest. A narrow strip of land stretches westward, and the eastern boundary of the territory is formed by the river Tisza. Along the Tisza the country is flat, in other parts however it is mostly hilly. To this region belongs the left bank of the Danube from its junction with the Ipoly. From the new frontier almost as far as Budapest the Danube is enclosed by forest-clad mountains and hills, its banks being lined with a long array of summer resorts and bathing places.

Here are the Cserhát and the Börzsönyi mountains; the Mátra, Bükk, and Avas heights — all rich enough in mineral treasures.

There are two extensive coal-mining centres in this region: Salgótarján, and at some distance towards the east Sajószentpéter, both surrounded for a fairly wide radius by villages with coal-mines of more or less importance. The Salgótarján coal is inferior as regards caloric value to that produced by the mines around Pécs and also to the brown-coal of Tata, though it is on the other hand superior to that of the Sajó valley.

Not far from the Sajószentpéter coal-mines and from Miskolcz, the largest town in this part of the country, are

the Diósgyőr and Vudróbánya iron-mines — the only ones left to mutilated Hungary, and producing ore of inferior quality. Not far distant from these, to the north, are the iron-mines of Gömör, which are far richer, but they are now however in the possession of Czecho-Slovakia. These

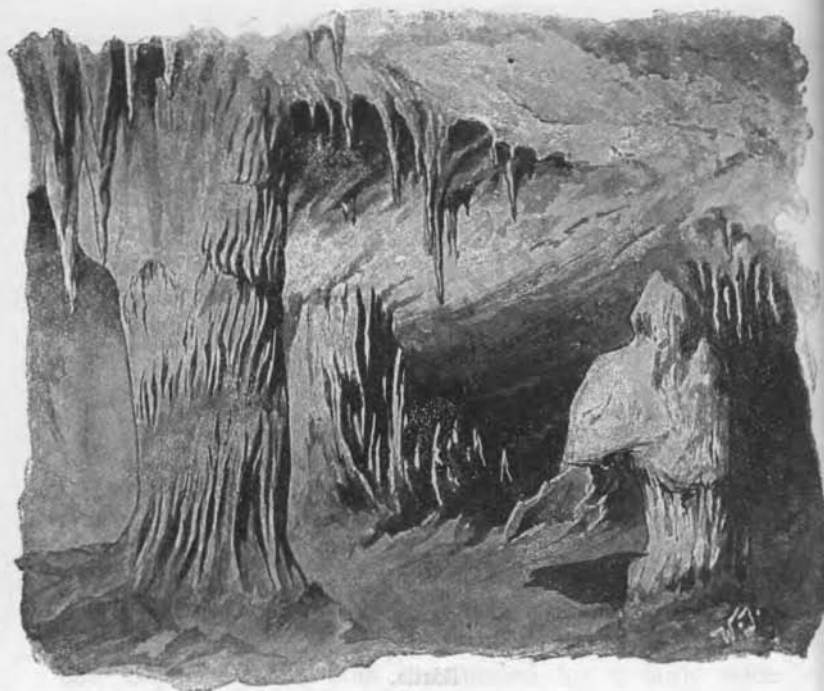


Bártfa.

were the best iron-mines of Hungary before the Trianon Peace Treaty took them away.

Miskolcz is an important industrial centre, driving a thriving commerce. It has an old and highly developed culture, and is now the seat of the Academy of Laws, which was compelled to vacate the town of Eperjes.

Other important towns of this region are Eger, an archiepiscopal see containing many educational institutions, including a college of law. During the Ottoman invasion, 1552, the heroic resistance of the brave women of Eger,



Part of the stalactite cavern in Aggtelek.

extolled in song and poetry, contributed in no small measure to checking the victorious westward march of the Turks. The garrison of 2000 men, after holding out for four weeks against a force of 150,000 Moslems, were

reduced to 700, when the women voluntarily joined the ranks of the defenders, compelling the Turks to retire with tremendous loss. Gyöngyös, which does a flourishing trade in wine; Jászberény; Vác, on the Danube, not far from Budapest, the seat of a bishop, and possessing a museum; Balassagyarmat, on the new Czecho-Slovak border, a busy little place; Sárospatak, with its old and famous Protestant law academy; and Sátoraljaújhely which also is in the immediate vicinity of the new frontier.

This highland region is rich in natural beauties, whose attractions are only enhanced by the contrast between the wooded heights and the treeless lowlands, through which the Tisza winds its devious course.

In the neighbourhood of Miskolcz is Lillafüred, beside the lovely little Lake Hámor, the sole summer resort and bathing place of this part of the country now left to Hungary. To the north of Miskolcz is one of the most remarkable wonders of nature, the stalagmite cavern of Aggtelek.

Besides industry and commerce, agriculture also is in a flourishing condition in the Cistisza region. On the southern slopes of the hills extensive vineyards are often to be found; especially the Eger and Gyöngyös vines producing their richly flavoured red wine much appreciated abroad; while on the north-eastern boundary of the country, on the banks of the Tisza is situated the famous wine-yielding district of Tokaj.

THE TRANS-TISZA REGION.

The region eastward of the Tisza remaining in the possession of Hungary since her mutilation unquestionably belongs to the Great Hungarian Plain. The upper portion of this territory is characterised by a somewhat capricious climate; and the harvest, especially of that sown in the spring, is frequently jeopardised by summer drought. Some parts are treeless flat-lands. Not until recently has any attempt at afforestation been made there. The soil is often found to contain sodium carbonate. In some parts, if well cultivated, first class wheat can be grown thereon, but in others it is useless for anything except the pasturing of sheep, and even for that it leaves something to be desired. The improvement of this sodium soil, with proper cultivation here and in other parts of the Great Plain, would render about 300,000 cadastral holds* more productive. Measures have already been taken to this end. Naturally this could be accomplished much more quickly if the necessary capital were available. The frontiers beyond the Tisza — as we have observed in our introduction — nowhere follow natural lines but wind hither and thither quite irrationally, for example, parting the two large Hungarian towns of Debreczen and Nagyvárad, each in the immediate vicinity of the other, the latter being awarded to Roumania.

The new frontier-line is drawn five kilometers east

* 1 cadastral hold = 1.43 English acre.



of Debreczen, notwithstanding that to within a hundred kilometers east of Debreczen the population is purely Magyar. The urban life of the Transtisza region, besides in Nagyvárad, could develop only in Debreczen, which with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants is the third largest town of Hungary.

Debreczen has since the sixteenth century played an important rôle in the cultural life of the country, for its Calvinist college dates from that period. To this time-honoured institution a number of intermediate schools and special vocational colleges have since been added, among them an agricultural high-school and (in 1912) a university consisting of four faculties, the medical institutions and hospitals being especially well equipped and up to date. Debreczen is the commercial and industrial centre of this region. Its chief enterprises are of course mostly concerned with agriculture, though numerous other important branches of industry are also represented.

Debreczen owes its further historical importance to the fact that, after the disastrous result of the War of Freedom (1848—9), the Hungarian Government and Parliament removed there. In that city too was proclaimed the famous Declaration of Independence on 14th April 1849. And there was born, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, Michael Csokonai Vitéz, one of the greatest Hungarian lyrists, whose statue is one of the ornaments of the town.

Nagyerdő (*Great-Wood*), adjoining Debreczen, is a favourite pic-nic ground for the inhabitants on holiday bent, and well worth a visit from the stranger.

Another important and populous town of the Transtisza region is Nyíregyháza. Though possessing but few



factories it is the centre of a thriving commerce in the agricultural produce of the district. Potatoes and cabbages are the chief produce of the vicinity, though other branches of husbandry are zealously fostered. The intensive culture of the potato here is all the more important as the whole country is dependent upon Nyíregyháza for this highly useful article of diet.

Near Debreczen are three other towns engaged chiefly in agrarian pursuits: Hajdunánás, Hajduböszörmény, and Hajduszoboszló.

Near the Tisza are also a number of rather agricultural towns, such as Törökszentmiklós, Mezőtúr, Kunszentmárton, and Turkeve, belonging to the Jász and Kun districts. South of these, in a far more fertile locality, are Békéscsaba, and Gyula close to the Roumanian frontier; also Szentés and Hódmezővásárhely — this last-named a typical example of a small farmers' town, and, as regards population, the fifth town of mutilated Hungary.

Makó lies beside the river Maros, and is known throughout Europe for its onions, which are highly esteemed abroad, as they can be preserved longer than, for instance, the Egyptian variety.

While all these towns are inhabited by farmers and husbandmen, they have a flourishing commerce and a rapidly developing agricultural industry.

Near Debreczen and the property of the town is the famous Hortobágy prairie, the meadows of which were formerly used chiefly as grazing ground for cattle. Now however that the prairie is crossed by the iron road and the shriek of the locomotive and the rumbling of trains are familiar sounds, the peaceful pasture has given place to intensive culture of the soil.

DIRECTORY.

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Nicolas Horthy of Nagybánya, Knight ; Governor of Hungary ; Elected March 1st 1920.

The Governor's Staff : Director : Dr. Richard Bartha.

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Vice-Presidents : Charles Huszár, Tiberius Zsitvay.

Dean of the House : Eugene Karaffiáth.

Chief Clerk to the National Assembly : Colomon Palmer.

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Minister for Defence : Count Charles Csáky, I., Szent-György-tér 3.

Finance Minister : John Bud, I., Szentháromság-tér 3.

Minister for Commerce : Louis Walkó, II., Lánchíd-utca 1.

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- Italy (Vatican)* : Baron Julius Bornemisza, Envoy Extraordinary et Minister Plenipotentiary. Rome, Via Piemonte 68. Telegraphic address : *Legung.*
- League of Nations (Royal Hungarian Secretariat to the)* : Dr. Zoltán Baranyai, Ministerial Secretary, Geneva, Chemin de Miremont 4. Telegraphic address :

- Lettland*: Dr. Michael Jungerth, Councillor of Legation, Chargé d'affaires (see Esthonia).
- Lichtenslein*: Dr. Constantine Masirevich, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (see Austria).
- Lithuania*: Dr. Michael Jungerth, Councillor of Legation, Chargé d'affaires (see Esthonia).
- Luxemburg*: Count Oliver Woracziczky, Councillor of Legation, Chargé d'affaires (see Belgium).
- Netherlands*: Baron Paul Forster, Councillor of Legation, Chargé d'affaires, the Hague, Oranjestraat 8. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- Norway*: Ivan Bogdán, attaché of Legation, chargé d'affaires (see Sweden).
- Poland*: Alexander Belitska, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Warsaw, Sluzewska 5.2. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- Roumania*: Antonius Magyary, chargé d'affaire, councillor of Legation. Bucarest, Strada Boteanu 4. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- Serbo Croat-Slovene Kingdom*: Dr. Andras Hory, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Belgrade, Zorina ulica 70. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- Spain*: Dr. Baron Frederick Korányi of Tolcsva, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (see France).
(The *Madrid office* of the Hungarian Legation in Paris is at Claudio Coello 28, under the direction of Dr. Eugene Szentmiklós of Szentmiklós, Imperial and Royal Consul-General *en retraite*, Councillor of Legation. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.)
- Sweden*: Ivan Bogdan, attaché of Legation, chargé d'affaires. Stockholm, Narvavägen 32. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- Switzerland*: Felix Parcher of Terjékfalva, Councillor of Legation, Chargé d'affaires, Berne, Thunstrasse 9. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- Turkey (Angora, Constantinople)*: Dr. Ladislav Tahy of Tahvár and Tarked, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Constantinople, Grande Rue de Pera 436. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.

(Consular Representatives)

- Albania*: Honorary Consul, Tirana, Kruga Shinjedit. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- America (United States of)*:
New York, N. Y., 25, Broadway, Consul-General. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
Chicago, Ill., 440 South Dearborn Street. Room 505, Consul. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
Cleveland, O., 750, Prospect Ave. Rooms 201—203, Consul. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
Pittsburg, Pa., 404, Mc. Cance Block, Consul. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- Belgium*: Honorary Consul, Antwerp.
- Bulgaria*: Honorary Consul, *Burgas*, Tchernomorska ulica 5. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
 Honorary Vice-Consul, *Rustchuk*. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Varna*.
- Canada*: Consul-General, Montreal, Queb., Drummond Building, Room 610. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- Danzig (Free City of)*: Honorary Consul, Joppengasse 66.
- Denmark*: Honorary Consul, Copenhagen, Laxegade 8. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- Egypt*: Honorary Consul-General, Alexandria, Rue Pharaon 2. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, Alexandria, Rue Nabi Daniel 8.
- Estonia*: Honorary Consul, Reval (Tallinn), Neue Promenade 11. Telegraphic address: *Katung*.
- Finland*: Honorary Consul, Helsingfors, Erottajakatu 4. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
- France*: Honorary Consul, *Cherbourg*, Rue Noël 9. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Havre*, Rue de Phalsbourg 10. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Lyons*, Place de la Miséricorde 2. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Marseilles*, Rue Sylvabelle 51. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.

- Germany* : Consul, *Cologne*, Richard Wagnerstrasse 35. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Consul, *Hamburg*, Beneckestrasse 48. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Consul, *Munich*, Schönfeldstrasse 32. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Breslau*. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Bremen*, Martinistrasse 41/a. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Leipzig*, Hugo Lichtstrasse 1. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Magdeburg*, Otto von Geurichstrasse 24. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Stettin*, Augustastrasse 44. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Frankfort-on-Main*, Kettenhofweg 130. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
- Greece* : Honorary Consul, *Salonica*. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
- Great Britain* : Honorary Consul, 5, Beaver Street, *Manchester*.
 Honorary Consul, 54, George Square, *Glasgow*. Telegraphic address : *Exungla*.
 Honorary Consul, *Southampton*.
- Italy* : Consul, *Trieste*, Via Vincenzo Bellini 13. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Consul, *Milan*, Viale Monte Santo 16. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Pro-Consulate, *Fiume*, Via Giuseppe Giusti 2. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Venice*, Campiello "Flaminio Corner" 5599. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Palermo*, Corso Olivuzza 209. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Naples*, Via Flavio Gioia 28. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.
 Honorary Consul, *Turin*.
- Latvia* : Honorary Consul, *Riga*, Grosse Sandstrasse 34. Telegraphic address : *Exung*.

Lithuania: Honorary Consul, Kovno (Kaunas), Duonelaicio gatve 7/a.
Telegraphic address: *Exung*.

Luxemburg: Honorary Consul, Luxemburg, Josephstrasse 53. Tele-
graphic address: *Exung*.

Netherlands: Honorary Consul-General, Amsterdam, Heerengrach
206. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.

Honorary Consul, Rotterdam, Wijnhaven 91. Telegraphic
address: *Exung*.

Norway: Honorary Consul, Christiana. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.

Roumania: The Hungarian Legation at Bucarest has a passport office
at Kolozsvár (Cluj), Hôtel Central. Telegraphic address: *Exung*.

Spain: Honorary Consul, Barcelona, Granvia Layetana 4. Telegraphic
address:

Sweden: Honorary Consul, Gothenburg, Drottninggatan 35. Tele-
graphic address: *Exung*.

Honorary Consul, Malmö, Posthuset Norra ingången. Tele-
graphic address: *Exung*.

Switzerland: Honorary Consul-General, Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 102.
Telegraphic address: *Exung*.

The Most Important Legal and Public Institutions in Budapest:

Chief State Accountancy Department, II., Fő-utca 81.

Royal Hungarian Administrative Court, I., Úri-utca 49.

Ecclesiastical Offices:

Roman Catholic Archbishop's Court, II., Úri-utca 62.

Greek Catholic Parish Office, VII., Szegényház-tér 9—10.

Calvinist Bishop's Court, IX., Ráday-utca 28.

Scotch Church Mission, VI., Vörösmarty-utca 49.

Evangelical Bishop's Court, IV., Deák Ferenc-tér 4—5.

Greek-Oriental Bishop's Court, I., Döbrentei-utca 14.

Macedonian Greek (Greek-Oriental) Parish Office, IV., Petöli-tér 3—4.

Unitarian Bishop's Court, V., Koháry-utca 4.

Jewish National Office, V., Arany János-utca 27.

Baptist Parish Office, VIII., Kistemplom-utca 12.

Methodist Church, VI., Felsőerdősor-utca 5.

Mahometan Mosque.

Cultural Institutions :

(Museums)

Hungarian National Museum, VIII., Múzeum-körút 14.

(The Museum Library, the Archaeological and Numismatical Collections; Zoological, Mineral, and prehistoric Collections are here; but the Botanical Collection is at V., Akadémia-utca 2., and the Ethnographical Collection at the Industrial Hall, in the City Park.)

Museum of Technological Industry, VIII., József-körút 6.

Museum of Industrial Art, IX., Üllői-út 33.

Agricultural Museum, Széchenyi Island, City Park.

Sociological Museum, VI., Eötvös-utca 3.

Museum of Communications, Hermina-út, City Park.

Metropolitan Museum, City Park.

Petőfi Museum (containing relics of the poet), VI., Bajza-utca 2.

George Ráth Museum of Industrial Art, VI., Vilma királyné-út 12.

Criminological Museum, V., Markó-utca.

Count Eugene Zichy Museum, VI., Rózsa-utca 62.

Francis Hopp Museum of the Far East, VI., Andrásy-út 103.

Queen Elizabeth Memorial Museum, I., Royal Palace, in the Citadel.

Ernst Museum, VI., Nagymező-utca 8.

National Museum of Fine Art, VI., Aréna-út 41.

National Gallery of Paintings, City Park.

Historical Portrait Gallery, V., Akadémia-utca 2.

National Salon, V., Erzsébet-tér.

(Public Libraries)

Academy Library, V., Akadémia-utca 2.

University Library, IV., Ferencziek-tere 4.

National Széchenyi Library, VIII., Múzeum-körút 14—16.

Municipal Library (Chief), IV., Károlyi-utca 10.

Branches in various parts of the city.

Statistics Office Library, II., Keleti Károly-utca 5—7.

Municipal Pedagogical Library, VIII., Mária Terézia-tér.

Braille Library for the Blind, VII., Ida-út 5.



(Theatres)

- Hungarian Royal Opera*, VI., Andrásy-út 22.
National Theatre, VIII., Rákóczi-út 37.
Municipal Theatre, VIII., Tisza Kálmán-tér.
Citadel Theatre, I., Színház-utca.
Gaiety Theatre, V., Lipót-körút.
King's Theatre, VII., Király-utca 71.
Hungarian Theatre, VII., Wesselényi-utca 62.
City Theatre, IV., Petőfi-utca 6.
Renaissance Theatre, VI., Nagymező-utca 22.
Municipal Operetta, VI., Nagymező-utca.
Louisa Blaha Theatre, VI., Szerecsen-utca 35.
Andrásy Theatre, VI., Andrásy-út 69.
Municipal Summer Theatre, I., Krisztina-tér.
Budapest Theatre, VI., City Park.

Scientific and Belletristic Societies :

- Hungarian Academy of Science*, V., Akadémia-utca 2.
Kisfaludy Society, V., Akadémia-utca 2.
Petőfi Society, V., Szemere-utca 10.
Hungarian Natural Science Association, VIII., Szentkirályi-utca.
Hungarian Historical Society, I., Archives Office.
Mathematics and Physics Association, VIII., Eszterházy-utca.
Hungarian Engineer's and Architects' Union, IV., Reáltanoda-utca.
Hungarian Statistical Society, II., Tudor-utca 5/b.
Hungarian Society for Foreign Affairs, V., Parliament House.
Hungarian Jurists' Union, V., Szemere-utca.
Hungarian Literary Society, V., Akadémia-utca 2.
Hungarian Philological Society, VIII., Múzeum-körút 8.
Hungarian Philosophical Society, V., Akadémia-utca 2.
National Mythological Association.
Hungarian Geographical Society, VIII., Múzeum-körút 8.
Hungarian Linguistics Society, V., Akadémia-utca 2.
Hungarian Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, VIII., Szentkirályi-utca.
St. Stephen's Academy, VIII., Szentkirályi-utca 20.
Protestant Literary Association, IX., Kálvin-tér.

Hungarian Association for Heraldry and Genealogy, VIII., Múzeum-körút 4.

Hungarian Numismatical Association, VIII., Múzeum-körút 14.

Hungarian Ethnographical Society, V., Hold-utca 6.

Turanian Society, VIII., Múzeum-körút 8.

La Fontaine Society, VIII., Sándor-tér 3.

Kőrösi Csoma Society, VIII., Múzeum-körút 14.

Educational Establishments :

Peter Pázmány University of Science, IV., Egyetem-utca 4.

1. Theological Faculty.

2. Law and Statecraft Faculty.

3. Medical Faculty.

4. Philosophical Faculty.

Joseph Polytechnical University, I., Gellért-tér 4.

1. Department of Engineering and Architecture.

2. Department of Mechanics.

3. Chemists' and General Department.

4. Department of Economics.

University Faculty of Economic Science, IV., Szerb-utca 23.

Veterinary College, VII., Rottenbiller-utca 23.

School of Art, VII., Andrassy-út 71.

Academy of Music, VI., Liszt Ferenc-tér 12.

College of Industrial Art, IX., Üllői-út.

National Academy of Dramatic Art, VIII., Rákóczi-út 21.

Civil School-Teachers' Training College (Men), I., Györi-út 13.

Queen Elizabeth Women's School (Civil School-Teachers' Training College — Women), VII., István-út 91.

Also higher-grade commercial schools, gymnasiums (boys and girls), modern schools, civil schools, elementary schools, kindergartens, and various industrial schools.

Courts of Justice :

Hungarian Royal Curia (Supreme Court), V., Parliament Square 12.

Budapest Royal Court of Appeal, V., Parliament Square 12.

Workmen's Insurance Court, V., Akadémia-utca 1.

Budapest Royal Court of Justice, V., Alkotmány-utca 14.

- Royal County Court of Pest*, II., Fő-utca 70.
Budapest Chamber of Barristers, V., Szemere-utca 10.
Budapest Chamber of Attorneys, V., Dorottya utca 14.

Institutes for Scientific Research :

- Zoo-biological Institute*, II., Kitaibel Pál-utca 4.
Roland Eötvös Geophysical Institute, VIII., Eszterházy-utca 7.
Entomological Institute, II., Kitaibel Pál-utca.
Geological Institute, VII., Stefánia-út 14.
Wool Quality-testing Institute, II., Döbrői-út 15.
Meteorological and Geomagnetical Institute, II., Kitaibel Pál-utca 1.
Seed-testing Station, II., Kitaibel Pál-utca 2.
Chemical Research Institute, II., Keleti Károly-utca 24.
Ampelological Institute, II., Döbrői-út 15.
Ornithological Institute, II., Döbrői-út 15.
Ichtho-biological Research Institute, VII., Aréna-út 29.
Jute and Flax-rearing Institute, II., Döbrői-út 15.
Botanical Research Station, II., Döbrői-út 15.

Industrial and Commercial Institutions :

- Budapest Stock-Exchange*, V., Szabadság-tér 17.
Budapest Chamber of Commerce, V., Szemere-utca 6.
Commercial Museum, V., Akadémia-utca 3.
Hungarian Royal Postoffice-Savingsbank, V., Hold-utca 4.
Hungarian Royal Patent Office, VII., Erzsébet-körút 19.
Chief Superintendent of Railways and Navigation, II., Lánchíd-u. 7.
Hungarian State Railways :
 General Administration, VI., Andrássy-út 73.
 Business Direction, VIII., Kerepesi-út 103.
Danube, Save, and Adriatic Railway Co., I., Mészáros-utca 19.
Győr, Sopron, and Ebenfurt Railway Co., II., Szilágyi Dezső-tér 1.
Hungarian Royal River and Sea Navigation Co., V., Mária Valéria-
 utca 11.
General Ticket-Office of the State Railways, V., Vigadó-tér.

Other Important Public offices :

- State Trigonometry Office*, II., Fő-utca 34.
Budapest State Building Office, IV., Semmelweis-utca 6.
River Office of Works, V., Parliament Square 11.
Government Commission for the Budapest Commercial and Industrial Harbours, I., Döbrentei-tér 4.
National Hydraulic Architecture Direction, V., Parliament Square 11.
State Note Institute, V., Szabadság-tér 8.
Captaincy of Mines, II., Fő-utca 34.
Central Direction of the Tobacco Monopoly, II., Iskola-utca 13.
Budapest Finance Direction, IX., Chief Custom House.
Finance Direction of the Budapest District, V., Szalag-utca 8—10.
Central Excise and Duty Office, IX., Custom House Square 8.
Municipal Surveyor of Taxes, IX., Chief Custom House.
Chief Customs Office, IX., Custom House Square 8.
Budapest Post and Telegraph Administration, IV., Petöfi-utca 13.
Post and Telegraph Administration for the Pest District, VI., Szerecsen-utca 7.
Budapest Telephone Direction, VIII., Mária Terézia-tér 17.
State Police Department :
 Captain-General's Office, V., Ferencz József-tér 7.
 Passport Section, V., Béla-utca 5.
 Reporting Office, V., Ferencz József-tér 5.
Budapest Lord Mayor's Parlour, IV., City Hall.
Communal Victualling Enterprise, IX., Soroksári-út 58.
Municipal Statistics Office, IV., Váci-utca 80.
Central Statistics Office, II., Keleti Károly-utca 5—7.
National Archives Office, I., Bécsi kapú-tér.
Government Labour Exchange, VIII., József-utca 33.
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The most important firms of Budapest.

Banks and savings-banks.

British-Hungarian bank, co. ltd., V., Vilmos császár-út 32. Phones 73—37, 73—39. Telegrams „Coloniale“.

Anglo-Austrian bank, V., Fürdő-utca 6. Phones 74—83, 74—85.

City savingsbank, co. ltd., IV., Petőfi Sándor-utca 2. Phones 158—91, 158—92.

Lepold district savingsbank, co. ltd., V., Vilmos császár-út 36/38. Phones 91—46.

Budapest closed accounts and savingsbank, co. ltd., V., Nádor-utca 27. Phones 119—37.

Budapest industry bank, co. ltd., IV., Eskü-tér 8. Phones: Joseph 62—33, Joseph 150—48. Telegrams „Therma“.

Budapest savingsbank and market cashier, co. ltd., IX., Soroksári-út 58. Phones: Joseph 138—82.

United Budapest municipal savingsbank, V., Dorottya-utca 4. Phones 55—52, 72—18.

Industry bank, V., Deák Ferenc-utca 16/18. Phones 20—27, 20—28.

Wood bank, co. ltd., V., Nádor-utca 21. Phones 158—60, 158—61.

Land credit bank, co. ltd., V., Hold-utca 1. Phones 138—90, 138—91.

Municipal bank and money exchange, co. ltd., V., Dorottya-utca 4. Phones 171—51, 130—29.

Municipal commercial bank ltd., VII., Rombach-utca 16. Phones: József 32—37.

„Gaea“ agricultural, industrial and commercial, co. ltd., VI., Gróf Zichy Jenő-utca 19. Phones 179—80.

Hazai Bank r.t. V., Harmincad-utca 6. Phones 61—01, 61—02.

„Hermes“ Magyar Általános Váltóüzlet Részvénytársaság. IV., Petőfi Sándor-utca 5. Phones 54—12, 54—13.

- Hungária bank r.-t.** IV., Petőfi Sándor-utca 18. Phones 73—83, 73—84.
- Kelet európai forgalmi bank r.-t.** IV., Eskü-út 6. Phones 96—26, 159—94.
- Kisbirtokosok országos földhitelintézete.** V., Géza-utca 2. Phones 33—16.
- Lloyd bank részvénytársaság.** V., Nádor-utca 9. Phones 103—34, 103—35.
- Ingatlanbank r.-t.** IV., Deák Ferenc-utca 17. Phones 135—86.
- Magyar Általános Hitelbank.** V., József-tér 2—4. Phones 27—10.
- Magyar általános takarékpénztár r.-t.** V., József-tér 14. Phones 93—63, 93—64.
- Magyar-cseh iparbank részvénytársaság.** V., Nádor-utca 6. Phones 176—50, 176—51.
- Magyar forgalmi bank r.-t.** V., József-tér 5. Phones 151—46, 151—47.
- Hungarian Mortgage-Loan institute,** V., Bálvány-utca 7. Phones 51—72, 51—73.
- Magyar-hollandi biztosító r.-t. és Gazdasági részvénytársulat.** VIII., Üllői-út 2/4. Phones: Joseph 98—61.
- Magyar Jelzálog Hitelbank.** V., Nádor-utca 7. Phones 73—30, 73—31.
- Magyar kereskedelmi hitelbank r.-t.** V., Erzsébet-tér 18. Phones 109—20, 109—21.
- Magyar kereskedelmi Mercur r.-t.** VI., Andrássy-út 57. Phones 131—09.
- Magyar Leszámitoló és Pénzváltó Bank.** IV., Dorottya-utca 6. Phones 53—71.
- Mercur váltóüzleti részvénytársaság.** V., Fürdő-utca 3. Phones 38—72, 42—74.
- Magyar-német bank r.-t.** VII., Rákóczi-út 18. Phones: Joseph 81—06, Joseph 131—34.
- Hungarian-Italian bank,** V., Nádor-utca 16—18. Phones 152—80.
- Magyar Országos Központi Takarékpénztár.** IV., Deák Ferenc-utca 7. Phones 11—16, 11—18.
- Magyar Városi Bank.** V., Zrinyi-utca 7. Phones 151—39.
- Mercator bank és kereskedelmi r.-t.** IV., Városház-utca 14. Phones 172—12.
- Magyar Takarékpénztárak Központi Jelzálogbankja részvénytársaság.** V., Tükör-utca 4. Phones 34—38.

- Nemzeti Hitelintézet Részvénytársaság.** VI., Vilmos császár-út 25.
Phones 27—56, 135—80.
- Nemzeti pénzváltó részvénytársaság.** V., Vörösmarty-tér 1. Phones
36—93, 163—40.
- Nemzeti Takarékpénztár és Bank r.-t.** IV., Károly-körút 20. Phones
18—72, 118—72.
- Országos iparbank részvénytársaság.** V., Ferenc József-tér 6.
Phones 111—70, 131—65.
- Pesti hazai első takarékpénztár-egyesület.** IV., Deák Ferenc-utca 5.
Phones 72—68, 72—69.
- Pesti Magyar Kereskedelmi Bank.** V., Fürdő-utca 2. Phones 73—67.

Assurance companies.

- Adriai biztosító-társulat.** V., Erzsébet-tér 9/10. Phones 115—21,
115—22.
- Anker biztosító-társaság.** VI., Deák Ferenc-tér 6. Phones 17—07.
- Első keresztény biztosító-intézet r.-t.** IV., Fővám-tér 2. Phones:
Joseph 65—43.
- Első magyar általános biztosító-társaság.** IV., Vigadó-tér 1.
Phones 73—89, 73—90.
- Európai árú- és poggyászbiztosító r.-t.** V., Eötvös-tér 2. Phones
181—51.
- Foncière általános biztosító-intézet.** V., Sas-utca 10. Phones
73—32, 73—33.
- Gazdák biztosító-szövetkezete.** IX., Üllői-út 1. Phones: Joseph
99—57.
- Hazai általános biztosító r.-t.** IV., Papnövelde-utca 10. Phones:
Joseph 149—52.
- Hungária általános biztosító részvénytársaság.** VII., Károly-körút 3.
Phones: Joseph 116—33, 116—34.
- Középeurópai szállítmány és viszontbiztosító r.-t.** V., Mária-
Valéria-utca 19. Phones 124—58.
- Magyar-francia biztosító részvénytársaság.** IV., Vigadó-tér 1.
Phones 73—92, 81—76.
- Magyar-hollandi biztosító r.-t. és Hollandi életbiztosító r.-t.**
VIII., Üllői-út 2/4. Phones: Joseph 98—61.
- Magyar jég- és viszontbiztosító r.-t.** V., Nádor-utca 5. Phones
38—25.

- Nemzeti általános biztosító r.-t. és Első biztosító-intézet katonai szolgálat esetére.** VII., Károly-körút 3. Phones: Joseph 116—30.
- Nemzeti balesetbiztosító r.-t.** V., Nádor-utca 28. Phones: Joseph 21—25.
- New-York életbiztosító-társaság és Első magyar általános biztosító-társaság.** IV., Vigadó-tér 1. Phones 190—73.
- Triesti általános biztosító-társulat (Assicurazioni Generali).** V., Dorottya-utca 10. Phones 104—31, 104—32.

Iron works, machine factories, and electric works.

- Berndorfi fémárúgyár, Krupp Arthur r.-t.** IV., Váci-utca 4. Phones 12—89.
- Fehér Miklós gépgyár r.-t.** V., Váci-út 34. Phones 99—49.
- Felsőmagyarországi bánya- és kohómű r.-t.** V., Akadémia-utca 3. Phones 16—62, 80—30.
- Fodor Béla és fia lakatosárú, vasszerkezeti és csavargyár r.-t.** V., Révész-utca 9. Phones 19—19.
- Felten és Guillaume kábel-, sodrony- és sodronykötélgépgyár r.-t.** I., Budafoki-út 60.
- Ganz és Társa—Danubius gép-, vagon- és hajógyár r.-t.** X., Kőbányai-út 31. Phones: Joseph 5—04.
- Gép és vasútfelszerelési gyár r.-t.** Kistarcsa. Phones: Joseph 32—18.
- Hofherr-Schrantz és Clayton-Schuttleworth r.-t.** VI., Vilmos császár-út 57. Phones 11—85, 26—68.
- Kaszab-féle csavar- és vasárúgyár r.-t.** VI., Bence-utca 3/5. Phones 22—62.
- Kühne mezőgazdasági gépgyár r.-t.** VI., Vilmos császár-út 59. Phones 38—43, 182—36.
- Lang L. gépgyár.** V., Váci-út 152/156. Phones 131—33.
- Lemezárúgyár r.-t.** VI., Forgách-utca 20. Phones 71—09, 186—07.
- Dr. Lipták és Társa építési és vasipari r.-t.** Pestszentlőrinc. Phones: József 89—14.
- Magyar acélárúgyár r.-t.** VI., Váci-út 95. Phones 14—88, 160—22.
- Magyar Általános Gépgyár r.-t.** Mátyásföld. Phones: Joseph 26—06.
- Magyar-belga fémipargyár r.-t.** VI., Hungária-út 115/117. Phones 103—50, 103—51.
- Országos Vaskereskedelmi r.-t.** V., Mérleg-utca 11. Phones 87—33.

Magyar fém- és lámpaárúgyár részvénytársaság. X., Gergely-
utca 27. Phones: Joseph 91—01.

Magyar gázizzófény részvénytársaság (Auerfény). VI., Vilmos
császár-út 3. Phones 16—50.

Magyar Radiátor-gyár részvénytársaság. IX., Üllői-út 55. Phones:
Joseph 40—26.

Magyar vasúti forgalmi r.-t. V., Tükör-utca 3. Phones 170—50.

Mezőgazdasági és ipari gépkereskedelmi r.-t. V., Balaton-utca 12.
Phones 92—29.

Oeti Antal vasöntöde és gépgyár r.-t. X., Asztalos Sándor-út 9.
Phones: Joseph 8—32.

Rimamurány-Salgótarjáni vasmű r.-t. V., Nádor-utca 56. Phones
2—01.

Schlick-Nicholson gép-, vagon- és hajógyár r.-t. VI., Váci-út 45.
Phones 74—16.

Précisios szerszám- és gépgyár részvénytársaság. IX., Gyep-
utca 37. Phones: Joseph 5—87.

Rex Lloyd motorcsónakgyár r.-t. V., Népsziget. Phones 16—55.

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- Stadler Mihály sodronyszövet-, fonat- és vasárúgyár r.-t.**
VI., Teréz-körút 41. Phones 3—71, 147—79.
- Teudloff-Dittrich szivattyú- és gépgyár r.-t.** Kispeszt. Phones:
Joseph 90—02.
- „Tudor” akkumulátorgyár r.-t.** VI., Váci-út 137/139. Phones
19—18, 19—50.
- Unió magyar villamossági r.-t.** V., Rudolf-tér 6. Phones 156—25,
156—26.
- Unio műszaki és gépforgalmi r.-t.** V., Vilmos császár-út 72.
Phones 143—63.
- Csáky László gróf prakfalvi vas- és acélgépgyár r.-t.** IX., Csillag-
utca 4. Phones: Joseph 21—13.
- Weisz Manfréd vasgyár.** Csepel. Bureau: IV., Mária Valéria-utca 17.
Phones 10—81.
- Ganz-féle villamossági r.-t.** II., Lövdház-utca 39. Phones 72—46.
- Albert Sodeman's Technical and Electric Enterprise, I.** Alag-u. 1.
- Hungarian Wolfram-Lampmanufactory John Kremenczky comp.
ltd., VI., Váci-út 74.**
- „Farkasvölgyi” technical and electric comp. ltd., VI., Podmaniczky-
utca 35.**
- Hungarian Brown-Boveri Electric works comp. ltd., VI., Pod-
maniczky-utca 27.**
- Stephen Zaoral knife-factory, Razing knives detail depot,
VIII., Baross-utca 1.**
- Arnheim S. J. pénzszekrény- és tresorgyár, V., Árbóc-utca 3.**

Chemical factories.

- Bihar-Szilágyi olajipar részvénytársaság és „Olea” részvény-
társaság.** V., Nádor-utca 23. Phones 55—56.
- Dr Bayer & Co.** IX., Rákos-utca 17.
- Brázay Kálmán sóborszesz és szappangyár r.-t.** VIII., Üllői-út 66/a.
Phones: Joseph 48—76.
- Dr. Leo Egger & I. Egger, Fabrik pharmaceutischer und che-
mischer Artikel.** VI., Révay-utca 12.
- Hangya-Ipar R.-T.** Bureau: VIII., Baross-utca 13. Usine: Albertfalva.
Phones: Joseph 112—52.

- Dr. Keleti és Murányi vegyészeti gyár r.-t.** Újpest. Váci-út 59.
Phones 47—88.
- „Klotild” első magyar vegyipari részvénytársaság.** V., Deák
Ferenc-utca 18. Phones 16—46.
- Kőolajfinomítógyár r.-t. (fiumei).** V., Dorottya-utca 5/7. Phones
74—81.
- Magyar Mezőgazdasági Vegyipari r.-t. és Magyaróvári ipar-
telepek r.-t.** V., Sas-utca 27. Phones 110—44.
- Nemzeti kátrány-, ásványolaj és vegyi ipar r.-t.** VI., Munkácsi-
utca 3. Phones 163—34.
- Olajipar-társaság.** VI., Andrásy-út 12. Phones 11—62, 141—27.
- Olajművek r.-t.** V., Báthori-utca 5. Phones 8—22, 57—68.
- Chinoín gyógyszer és vegyészeti termékek gyára r.-t.** Újpest.
Tó-utca 5. Phones 163—36.
- „Diana” kereskedelmi r.-t.** VII., Angol-utca 19. Phones: Joseph
113—02.
- Első pesti spodium- és enyvgyár r.-t.** V., Vilmos császár-út 22.
Phones 190—01, 190—02.
- Flóra első magyar stearingyertya- és szappangyár r.-t.** IX. ker.
Soroksári-út 33. Phones: Joseph 19—17.
- Hazai Kőolajipar Részvénytársaság.** VI., Andrásy-út 12. Phones
18—20, 50—84.
- Hungária műtrágya-, kénsav- és vegyipari r.-t.** V., Fürdő-utca 8.
Phones 39—57, 102—71.
- Ferdinand Neruda, En gros drogists,** IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 10.

Mills.

- Concordia gőzmalom r.-t.** IX., Soroksári-út 24. Phones: Joseph
50—54, Joseph 50—55.
- Első budapesti gőzmalmi r.-t.** V., Szemere-utca 17. Phones 72—04,
72—05.
- Erzsébet gőzmalom társaság.** III., Zsigmond-utca 55. Phones
44—22, 160—31.
- Gizella gőzmalom r.-t.** IX., Soroksári-út 16. Phones: Joseph 50—33,
Joseph 50—34.
- Haggenmacher Henrik gőzmalma.** V., Katona József-utca 2/b.
Phones 26—31.

Hungária egyesült gőzmalmok r.-t. IX., Soroksári-út 48. Phones: Joseph 18—69, Joseph 18—70.

Királymalom. Hedrich és Strausz r.-t. IX., Soroksári-út 44. Phones: Joseph 18—67.

Lujza gőzmalom r.-t. III., Kolosy-tér 1. Phones 34—35, 41—66.

Pesti hengermalom társaság. I., Hengermalom-út 49/51. Phones: Joseph 84—28, Joseph 84—27.

Pesti molnárók és sütők gőzmalom r.-t. IX., Soroksári-út 12. Phones: Joseph 38—80, Joseph 38—81.

Pesti Victoria gőzmalom. V., Újpesti-rakpart 22/23.

Sugar factories.

Ács, Komárom megye (Ácsi cukorgyár Patzenhofer és Fiai).

Ercsi, Fejér megye (Fejérmegyei cukorgyár r.-t.).

Hatvan, Heves megye (Hatvani cukorgyár r.-t. Deutsch Ig. és Fia).

Kaposvár, Somogy megye (Mezőgazdasági ipar r.-t.).

Mezőhegyes, Csanád megye (Mezőhegyesi cukoripar r.-t.).

Nagyecenk, Sopron megye (Nagyecenk cukorgyárak részvénytársulata).

Óbuda, Pest megye (Leipzig Vilmos szesz- és cukorgyára r.-t.).

Petőháza, Sopron megye (Petőházi cukorgyár r.-t.).

Sarkad, Bihar megye (Alföldi cukorgyár r.-t.).

Sárvár, Vas megye (Vas megyei cukorgyár r.-t.).

Selyp, County of Nograd (Selyp sugar factory, co. ltd.) central office: Budapest, V., Zoltán-utca 8.

Szerencs, Zemplén megye (Magyar cukoripar r.-t.).

Szolnok, Szolnok megye (Szolnoki cukorgyár r.-t.).

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Beer, spirits and liquor industry.

- Baróti szeszfinomító, szeszszabadraktár és likörgyár r.-t.** VII., Dohány-utca 98. Phones: Joseph 110—40.
- Dietrich és Gottschlig r.-t., rum-, likőr- és szeszárúgyár.** X., Füzér-utca 30. Phones: Joseph 124—58, Joseph 141—45.
- Fővárosi sörfőző r.-t.** X., Maglódi-út 47. Phones: Joseph 56—80, Joseph 56—81.
- Dreher Antal serfőzdéi r.-t.** X., Halom-utca 42. Phones: Joseph 58—11, Joseph 58—10.
- Első magyar részvénysörfőzde.** VIII., Eszterházy-utca 6. Phones: Joseph 4—29, Joseph 34—01.
- Gschwindt-féle szesz-, élesztő-, likőr- és rumgyár r.-t.** IX., Ipar-utca 15—21. sz. Phones: Joseph 50—01.
- Gottschlig Ágoston r.-t.** X., Martinovics-tér 8. Phones: Joseph 91—06.
- Haggenmacher kőbányai és budafoki sörgyárak részv.-társ.** X., Maglódi-út 25. Phones: Joseph 58—70.
- Keglevich István gróf utódai r.-t.** V., Hold-utca 27. Phones 186—16.
- Kőbányai polgári serfőző és Szent István-tápszerművek részvénytársaság.** X., Maglódi-út 17. Phones: Joseph 58—01.
- Krausz-Moskovits egyesült ipartelepek r.-t.** VIII., Örömvölgy-utca 8. Phones: Joseph 50—17.
- Országos szeszértékesítő részvénytársaság** IV., Váci-utca 12. Phones 60—63, 60—64.

Textile industry.

- Goldberger Sám. F. és Fiai részv.-társ.** V., Arany János-utca 32. Phones 34—41, 92—54.
- Hungária Jaquard-szövőgyár részv.-társ. (Hungaria Jaquard Weberei A.-G.)** Kispeszt, Kinizsi-utca 5/7. Phones 138—86.
- Hungária Kalaptomp és Kalapgyár r.-t.** VII., Gizella-út 24. Phones: Joseph 134—58.
- Juta és Kenderipar r.-t.** Pesterzsébet. Phones: Joseph 12—94.
- Kartonnyomó-ipar részvénytársaság.** III., Lajos-utca 93/95. Phones 4—99, 115—07.
- Kelenföldi ruhagyár r.-t.** V., Országház-tér 4. Phones 84—43, 111—41.
- Magyar kender- és lenipar r.-t., Juta- és kenderipar r.-t.** V., Falk Miksa-utca 26/28. Phones 33—39, 34—13.

Magyar pamutipar részvénytársaság. V., Sas-utca 25. Phones 34—19, 120—99.

Magyar posztógyár r.-t. V., Mérleg-utca 3. Phones 12—05.

Magyar Textilművek, Mautner r.-t. V., Nagykorona-utca 17. Phones 35—35.

Nemzeti egyesült textilművek r.-t. VI., Szondi-utca 74. Phones 135—42.

„Pannónia“ kender- és lenipar részvénytársaság. V., József-tér 8. Phones 23—74.

Salvator kötszergyár r.-t. VI., Nagymező-utca 4. Phones 11—08.

Első magyar gyapjúmosó és bizományi r.-t. V., Kárpát-utca 9. Phones 192—24.

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Mines and brick factories.

Badacsonyi bazaltbánya r.-t. V., Hold-utca 25. Phones 31—42.

Bélapálfalvi portlandcementgyár r.-t. V., Bank-utca 6. Phones 53—88, 173—74.

Beocsini cementgyári unió részvénytársaság. V., Alkotmány-utca 10. Phones 31—03, 112—63.

Borsodi szénbányák részvénytársasága. V., Zoltán-utca 2/4. Phones 149—85.

Egyesült téglá- és cementgyár r.-t. V., Deák Ferenc-utca 6. Phones 30—71.

Északmagyarországi egyesített kőszénbánya r.-t. V., Arany János-utca 29. Phones 105—70.

Esztergom-szászvári kőszénbánya részvénytársaság. V., Arany János-utca 25. Phones 52—80.

Felsőmagyarországi bánya és kohómű r.-t. (Oberungarische Gruben und Hüttenwerk A.-G.) V., Akadémia-u. 3.

Kőbányai gőztéglagyár társulat. VII., Erzsébet-körút 1. Phones: Joseph 8—72.

Magyar Általános Kőszénbánya r.-t. V., Zoltán-utca 2—4. Phones 149—85.

- Magyar keramiai gyár r.-t.** VIII., József-körút 14. Phones: Joseph 20—45.
- Nagybátonyi szénbánya részvénytársaság.** V., Nádor-utca 24. Phones 104—90.
- Rimamurány-Salgótarjáni vasmű r.-t.** V., Nádor-utca 36. Phones 2—01.
- Sajókondói kőszénbánya r.-t.** IV., Veres Pálné-utca 4. Phones: Joseph 151—51.
- Salgótarjáni kőszénbánya r.-t.** V., Arany János-u. 25. Phones 52—80.
- Újlaki téglá- és mészégető r.-t.** V., Akadémia-utca 9. Phones 74—30, 74—31.
- Unió bányászati és ipari részvénytársaság.** V., Ferencz József-tér 5/6. Phones 182—34.
- Magnesit ipari és bányászati részvénytársaság.** V., Dorottya-utca 6. Phones 168—53.

Paper factories and printing offices.

- Athenaeum irodalmi és nyomdai r.-t.** VII., Erzsébet-körút 7. Phones: Joseph 13—91.
- Karl David & Sohn. Schachtel- und Holzpappenfabrik A.-G.** I., Mészáros-utca 58.
- Franklin-Társulat.** VI., Egyetem-utca 4. Phones: Joseph 148—20.
- Hornyánszky Viktor A.-G. Hofbuchdruckerei.** VI., Aradi-utca 14.
- Pátia-nyomda.** IX., Üllői-út 25. Phones: Joseph 99—32, Joseph 99—31.
- Pallas irodalmi és nyomdai r.-t.** V., Honvéd-utca 10. Phones 5—67, 5—68.
- Pesti könyvnyomda r.-t.** V., Hold-utca 7. Phones 33—67, 36—02.
- Rigler József Ede papírnemű r.-t.** VI., Rózsa-utca 55. Phones 29—41, 23—43.
- Stephaneum-nyomda r.-t.** VIII., Szentkirályi-utca 28. Phones: Joseph 5—63.
- Első magyar papírgyár r.-t.** V., Rudolf-tér 6. Phones 34—77.
- Molnár-féle nyomdai műintézet r.-t.** VII., Csengeri-utca 6. Phones 32—51.

Leather and shoe factories.

- Hungária cipőgyár részvénytársaság.** VII., Rákóczi-út 6. Phones: Joseph 116—29.
- Machlup H. fiai első magyar bőrgyár részvénytársaság.** IX., Lónyai-utca 37. Phones: Joseph 23—93.
- Mauthner Testvérek és társai bőrgyár r.-t.** VI., Hajós-utca 1. Phones 22—45, 28—71.
- Pannónia bőrgyár r.-t.** Újpest, Váci-út 34. Phones 19—03.
- Robur cipőgyár részvénytársaság.** VII., Dob-utca 94/96. Phones: Joseph 63—64.
- „Turul“ cipőgyár részvénytársaság r.-t.** VII., Holló-utca 17. Phones Joseph 128—95.
- Merkur cipőgyár r.-t.** VI., Dálnok-utca 11. Phones 188—13.
- Mészárosok bőrgyára r.-t.** IV., Károly-körút 10. Phones 1—67, 60—02.
- M. Margulies & Comp. Maschinenriemenfabrik.** V., Véső-utca 3.

Wood industry.

- Hazai erdőipar r.-t. és Kisküküllővölgyi faipar r.-t.** V., Dráva-utca 16. Phones 24—35.
- Hazai fatermelő r.-t.** V., Hold-utca 21. Phones 121—56, 121—57.
- Hungária fatermelő és fakereskedelmi r.-t.** IV., Petőfi Sándor-utca 18. Phones 195—46.
- Kronberger-féle faipar részvénytársaság és Kronberger Mór és fia fakereskedők.** V., Akadémia-utca 5. Phones 58—06.
- Neuschloss—Lichtig repülőgépgyár és faipari r.-t. Fabrik Albertfalva.** Phones: Joseph 84—02. Bureau: Budapest, V., Balaton-u. 2. Phones 79—43.
- „Ofa“ Országos fatermelő r.-t.** Zürich—Budapest. V., Zoltán-utca 16. Phones 14—60, 89—73.
- „Slavonia“ faipari r.-t.** X., Kerepesi-út 29. Phones: Joseph 106—99, Joseph 109—95.
- Malomsoky József asztalosárúgyár r.-t.** VII., Francia-út 11. Phones: Joseph 93—27.
- Mátrai Antal és Társa r.-t.** VI., Teréz-körút 33. Phones 22—26.
- Palágyi Gyula r.-t. bútorgyár.** VII., Király-utca 79. Phones: Joseph 124—61.
- „Ofa“ Holzindustrien-Gesellschaft.** Zürich.

Cooperative societies.

Országos központi hitelszövetkezet. V., Nádor-utca 22. Phones 53-33, 151-35.

Általános fogyasztási szövetkezet. Törekvés takarékpénztár r.t. Nagybevásárló és értékesítő r.t. VII., Rákóczi-út 42. Phones: Joseph 48-01, Joseph 75-70.

Fructus gyümölcsértékesítő és szeszfőző szövetkezetek központja m. sz. IV., Váci-utca 80. Phones: Joseph 110-55.

Hangya termelő-, értékesítő- és fogyasztási szövetkezet. IX., Közraktár-utca 30/34. Phones: Joseph 33-50.

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The number of the expositions on the territory of mutilated Hungary amounts to 15, with 3 further stores. The turn-over of the central and of the branches amounted in the business-year 1922, to 6657 Millions of Crowns. As reimbursement on the goods bought, the amount of 333 Millions of Crowns will be paid back to the Societies. The Hangya-Central has at present 1471 employees. The sharecapital amounts to 611 millions of Crowns.

The „Hangya” founded in the year 1916 with an exclusive co-operative capital

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- „Háztartás“ fogyasztási szövetkezet. IX., Bakáts-utca 8. Phones : Joseph 50—28, Joseph 50—87.
- „Futura“, a Magyar Szövetkezeti Központok Árúforgalmi r.-t. V., Dorottya-utca 2. Phones 60—11, 60—12.
- Iparosok Országos Központi Szövetkezete. V., Nádor-utca 22. Phones 53—33.
- Magyar Mezőgazdák Szövetkezete. V., Alkotmány-utca 29, Phones 73—86.
- Pannónia christian consuming society, IV., Múzeum-körút 41.
- Hungarian State-Functionaries Cooperativ Society of Production and Consumption, IX., Mester-utca 15—17. Phones : Joseph 50—47.

Motor factories and representations.

- Bárdi József automobil r.-t. VI., Lehel-utca 25. Phones 112—23, 112—24.
- „Benz“ magyar automobil- és motorgyár r.-t. V., Vörösmarty-tér 1. Phones 140—70.
- Király automobil részvénytársaság. VI., Andrásy-út 8. Phones 91—57.
- Marta magyar automobil r.-t. V., Arany János-utca 10. Phones 29—24.

Products and alimental firms.

- „Agricola“ export-import r.-t. V., Széchenyi-utca 2. Phones 33—60, 39—61.
- Budapesti általános tejcsarnok r.-t. IX., Drégely-utca 2/6. Phones : Joseph 50—16.
- Budapesti húskereskedelmi részv.-társ. IX., Viola-utca 31. Phones : Joseph 45—75.
- Budapesti húsnagyvágó r.-t. IX., Lónyai-utca 11. Phones : Joseph 24—25.
- Budapesti központi tejcsarnok részvénytársaság. VII., Rottenbiller-utca 31. Phones : Joseph 45—40, Joseph 45—41.
- Budapesti tejkereskedelmi r.-t. Budapesti Általános Tejcsarnok r.-t. IX., Drégely-utca 2/8. Phones : Joseph 128—02.
- „Éléstár“ kereskedelmi r.-t. VIII., Rákóczi-út 1. Phones : Joseph 73—24.

- Erzsébet kenyérgyár részvénytársaság.** VI., Petneházy-utca 58/60.
Phones 135—32.
- Fővárosi tej- és tejterméküzem r.-t.** I., Horthy Miklós-út 118—120.
- Franck Henrik fiai pótkávégyár.** VI., Nagy János-utca 1.
- Haltenyéztő és halkereskedelmi r.-t.** V., Béla-utca 8. Phones
79—46, 113—52.
- Magyar baromfikereskedelmi r.-t.** VII., Dob-utca 54. Phones:
Joseph 62—82.
- Magyar sertéshizlaló és húsipari r.-t.** Nagytétény, hizlalótelep.
Phones: Joseph 84—10.
- Magyar vadkiviteli vállalat r.-t.** IX., Tóth Kálmán-utca 8/10.
Phones: Joseph 18—61.
- Swiss watch manufacturer, Constant Guendet, founded 1862.**
Budapest, IV., Apponyi-tér 5.
- S. Kralik Söhne Nachfolger Serényi & Medgyesy, Königl. ung.
Hofuhrmacher.** Váci-utca 34.
- Meinl Gyula kávébehozatali r.-t.** IX., Dandár-utca 15. Phones:
Joseph 50—22.
- Szent István tápszerművek r.-t.** X., Maglódi-út 17. Phones: Joseph
58—01.
- Kugler Henrik utóda Gerbeaud.** V., Vörösmarty-tér 7. Phones
144—86.
- Magyar élelmiszerszállító r.-t.** V., Fürdő-utca 2. Phones 73—67.
- Magyar szalámigyár r.-t.** X., Füzér-utca 37. Phones: Joseph 58—42.
- „Ocean“ Magyar Konzervgyár r.-t.** VI., Vágány-utca 12. Phones
49—71.
- Sertésnagyvágó részvénytársaság.** V., József-tér 8. Phones 125—63.

Stephen Radvanyi, Budapest, IV., Apponyi-tér 5. Folk art and hand
art presents, and souvenirs.

Alexander Halwa, Gun smith, shop: Budapest, I., Krisztina-tér 2.
Factory: St. Johann-platz 4.

Opticians.

Libál and Mazács, opticians, Budapest, IV., Duna-utca 6.

Hotels, sanatoriums and cure baths.

- Astoria-szálloda.** IV., Kossuth Lajos-u. 19/21. Phones: Joseph 51—26.
- Bristol-szálloda r.t.** IV., Mária Valéria-utca 4. Phones 119—55, 119—56.
- Budapest-svábhegyi ligetszanatórium r.t.** I., Báró Eötvös-út 12/14. Phones 169—91.
- Dunapalota-szálloda.** V., Mária Valéria-utca 14. Phones 60—88.
- Fővárosi fasor-szanatórium r.t.** VII., Vilma királynő-út 9. Phones: Joseph 15—26.
- Palace-szálloda.** VIII., Rákóczi-út 43. Phones: Joseph 125—00.
- Hungária-fürdő és Continétál-szálloda r.t.** VII., Dohány-utca 42/44. Phones: Joseph 125—83, Joseph 125—84.
- Hungária-nagyszálloda.** IV., Türr István-utca 1. Phones 93—76, 93—77.
- Hüvösvölgyi parkszanatórium.** I., Hidegkúti-út 74/78. Phones 145—90, 50—37.
- István-úti szanatórium.** VII., Hungária-körút 9. Phones: Joseph 95—08.
- János-szanatórium r.t.** I., Városmajor-u. 68. Phones 8—18, 119—89.
- Liget-szanatórium r.t.** VI., Nagy János-utca 47. Phones 164—60, 106—00.
- Vadászkürt Szálloda.** IV., Türr István-utca 5. Phones 32—90.
- Dr. Pajor Szanatórium és Vizgyógyintézet.** VIII., Vas-utca 17. Phones: Joseph 53—30, Joseph 39—81.
- Royal-nagyszálloda r.t.** VII., Erzsébet-körút 45/47. Phones: Joseph 118—99, Joseph 119—21. (Grösstes Hotel der Hauptstadt 400 Zimmer modernste Einrichtung.)
- Schwartzer-szanatórium.** I., Kékgyólyó-utca 5. Phones 40—11.
- Park sanatorium, surgical cure institute,** Budapest, VI., Aréna-út 84. Medica-mechanical Zander institute: The best and most well equipped physical cure institute in Budapest, in the east of the town, IV, Semmelweiss-utca 2 (corner of the Kossuth Lajos street) Founded by Dr. Nicolas Reich 40 years ago, the Head doctor at the time Dr. Armond Melha. Phones: Joseph 4—12.

Theatres.

- Nemzeti Színház.** VIII., Rákóczi-út 35/37. Phones: Joseph 22—52.
M. kir. Operaház. VI., Andrásy-út 22. Phones 161—04.
Vígyszínház. V., Lipót-körút 12. Phones 38—52.
Királyszínház. VII., Király-utca 71. Phones: Joseph 119—85.
Belvárosi Színház. IV., Petőfi Sándor-utca 6. Phones 124—84.
Városi Színház. VIII., Tisza Kálmán-tér. Phones: Joseph 6—95.

Film companies.

- Corvin-filmgyár és filmkereskedelmi r.-t.** VIII., Rákóczi-út 9.
 Phones: Joseph 5—92.
„Star”-filmgyár és filmkereskedelmi r.-t. IV., Kossuth Lajos-utca 13.
 Phones: Joseph 6—56.
Unió filmipari r.-t. VII., Rákóczi-út 76. Phones: Joseph 21—56.

Different undertakings and firms.

- Agrár-Industria r.-t.** IX., Dunaparti teherp.-u. Phones: Joseph 33—14.
Apenta r.-t. Kelenföld, Dobogó-út 35. Phones: Joseph 82—09.
Arator kereskedelmi r.-t. V., Arany János-utca 27. Phones 74—41,
 74—42.
Biró Michael & Comp., Internationale Transporte. VIII., Baross-
 utca 45.
Dénes Alexander Chokoladewaren, Desserte en gross VI. ker.,
 Podmaniczky-utca 27.
Dorogi és társa gummigyár r.-t. Albertfalva. Phones: Joseph 36—91.
„Ecclesia” egyházművészeti és árúforgalmi r.-t. IV., Irányi-utca 27.
 Phones: Joseph 148—24.
Fischer Simon és társai r.-t. V., Bécsi-utca 10. Phones 16—44.
Hazai mechanikai palackgyár részvénytársaság. V., Akadémia-
 utca 18. Phones 36—98.
Hofer Stefan & Comp. VI., Podmaniczky-utca 59.
Idegenforgalmi és utazási vállalat r.-t. Menetjegyiroda. IV., Haris-
 bazár 1. sz. Phones 2—54.
Kissling Rudolf és Fia csillárgyár. VI., Jász-u. 5. Phones 28—16.
Klein és fia finom pipereszappan- és illatszergyár részv.-társ.
 VII., Dob-utca 13. Phones: Joseph 110—92.

- Kovald Péter és fia gyár:** VII., Szövetség-utca 37. Phones: Joseph 15—71.
- Magyar bortermelők kiviteli pincészete.** V., Dorottya-utca 3. Phones 26—20.
- Magyar légiforgalmi r.-t.** VII., Erzsébet-körút 9. Phones: Joseph 83—87.
- Magyar Lloyd-művek r.-t.** V., Tükör-utca 2. Phones 113—06.
- Magyar őstermelő r.-t.** V., Széchenyi-utca 1. Phones 154—44.
- Magyar ruggyantaárúgyár r.-t.** X., Kerepesi-út 17. Phones: Joseph 10—80.
- „Magyar Úriborok“ tokaj-hegyaljai borkiviteli r.-t.** V., József-tér 8. Phones 118—56.
- „Metax“ magyar izzólámpa r.-t.** IV., Irányi-utca 10. Phones: Joseph 148—48.
- Muskatli, undertaking for bonbons and sweet specialities,** Budapest, I., Avar-utca 17.
- Nemzetközi kiviteli és behozatali r.-t.** VI., Vilmos császár-út 7. Phones 53—69, 53—70.
- Nostra kereskedelmi r.-t.** IV., Bécsi-utca 2. Phones 78—08.
- Országos raktárházak r.-t.** V., Vörösmarty-tér 3. Phones 36—78.
- Pálma-kaucsuk r.-t.** VI., Szerecsen-utca 12. Phones 201—40.
- Dr. Pápay-féle oltóanyag- és szérumintézet r.-t.** VI., Teréz-körút 31. Phones 20—19.
- Phöbus villamos vállalatok r.-t.** Újpest, Tó-utca 1. Phones 151—64.
- Sachslehner András Hunyadi János keserűvízforrás.** VI., Andrassy-út 3.
- Sieburger et Cie, première fabrique hongroise de papiers peints.** IV., Apponyi-tér 1.
- Straub U. festéküzlete.** IV., Petőfi-tér (Piarista-épület).
- Stern József részvénytársaság.** IV., Calvin-tér 1. Phones: Joseph 48—45.
- Szandrik magyar ezüst- és fémárúgyár r.-t.** IV., Semmelweis-utca 9. Phones 17—70.
- Tauril pneumatik részvénytársaság.** VI., Mozsár-utca 9. Phones 76—02, 99—02.
- „Terra“ magkereskedelmi és kiviteli r.-t.** V., Balaton-utca 16. Phones 32—88.

Tokajhegyaljai vidéki borkereskedelmi r.-t. VII., Rákóczi-út 8/a.

Phones : Joseph 85—72.

Török József r.-t. VI., Király-utca 12. Phones 134—77.

Transeuropa kiviteli és behozatali r.-t. V., Falk Miksa-utca 3.

Phones 180—51.

Unio kereskedelmi részvénytársaság. V., Vilmos császár-út 26.

Phones 86—97.

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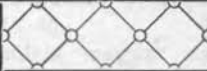



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