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Recently published statistics show the importance of the agricultural resources of Hungary in the material prosperity of the country. The area of the country which is annually sown with corn amounts to 13,200,000 hec tares, or 32,618,000 acres; orchards etc., cover 400,000 hectares, or 988, 440 acres; vineyards, 200,000 hectares or 499,220 acres; and pasture 4,200,000 hectares, or 10,378,620 acres. The principal products of the soil are wheat, maize, rye, barley and oats, the production of which during last year, according to the offical estimate, was: wheat 198 million bushels, rye 57 million bushels, maize 164 million bushels, oats 78 million bushels, and barley 68 million bushels. It is evident that in a country so extensive as Hungary the soil has not everywhere the same fertility; the mountainous regions to the north and east are in particular less fertile than the rest of the country, and this explains the fact. which is often the subject of remark but is rarely understood, that the yield per hectare is much less in Hungary than in many other countries. Wheat is cultivated in Hungary on land which, in France, for example, would not yield a sufficient return, to be profitable. Moreover, a considerable proportion of the area sown with corn s not manured, the peasant relying solely on the fertility of the soil and the favor of the elements. In the cen-

AGRICULTURE IN HUNGARY

tral plain, which extends from Buda-

pest to Temesvar, there are numerous

farms where a yield of 35 hectolitres

per hectare is obtained, but there are also some where the yield is no more

than 9 hectolitres; in this way the

average yield for the whole country is considerably diminished. As re

gards the quality of the cereals produced, Hungary occupies a high posi-

tion amongst the grain-producing countries of the world, her wheat and bar-

ley being especially esteemed.

Excited Traveller—"Porter, porter, can I catch the 3.30 for Bristol?"
Porter—"Well, look 'ere, sir. Can ye run? It's only been gone out o', the station about three minutes."—Bristol

"O, Mr. Saloon-keeper, your sign's fallin' down!" said a little boy to the rum-seller. The saloon-keeper hurried out, and the boy pointed to a drunken man who had fallen over. When last seen the boy was two rods ahead of the saloon-keeper.

"Dad," said a young solicitor, who start business for himself, "you know that Wilkins case you've been engaged on for the last ten years?" The elder man nodded. "Well, "said the son, "I've succeeded in settling it." "What? exclaimed his father. "Settled it? Why my boy I gave you that case as Why, my boy, I gave you that case as an annuity!"

A shooting party, putting up at Amos Libby's Maine camp, found their sport much interfered with by rain. Still, fine or wet, the old-fashioned barometer that hung in Amos's general room per-sistently pointed to "set fair." At last one of the party drew his attention to the glass. "Don't you think now, Amos," he said, "there's something the matter with your glass?" "No, sir, she's a good glass an' a powerful one," Amos replied, with dignity, "but she din't moved by trifles."

O uglas Jerrold had a genius for repartee. Perhaps his most famous toply was to Albert Smith, whom he The liked and frequently abused. Smith gray tired of being made the butt of the same's wit, and one day plaintively resure ed: "After all, Jerrold, we row in the same boat." "Yes," came the answer "but not with the same skulled." He hat I snobbishness, and when Samnel Warren one day complained that at ducal house where he had dined he ald get no fish, "I suppose," said



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