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The International Exhibition of 1862

Replete with detailed engravings, this four-volume catalogue was published to accompany the International Exhibition of 1862. Held in South Kensington from May to November, the exhibition showcased the progress made in a diverse range of crafts, trades and industries since the Great Exhibition of 1851. Over 6 million visitors came to view the wares of more than 28,000 exhibitors from Britain, her empire and beyond. Featuring explanatory notes and covering such fields as mining, engineering, textiles, printing and photography, this remains an instructive resource for social and economic historians. The exhibition's *Illustrated Record*, its *Popular Guide* and the industrial department's one-volume *Official Catalogue* have all been reissued in this series. Volume 4 continues to catalogue the Foreign Division. Notable is the appearance of early exhibits from Steinway & Sons in the brief section for the United States. In contrast, Austrian and German exhibits occupy more than 400 pages.



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The International Exhibition of 1862

The Illustrated Catalogue of the Industrial Department

VOLUME 4: FOREIGN DIVISION

Anonymous





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THE

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



FOREIGN DIVISION.







THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862.

THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

VOL. IV. FOREIGN DIVISION.



PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS.



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FOREIGN DIVISION.





AUSTRIA

AT

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF

1862.

UPON ORDERS FROM THE I. R. MINISTRY FOR COMMERCE AND NATIONAL ECONOMY

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

PROF. DR. JOS. ARENSTEIN.



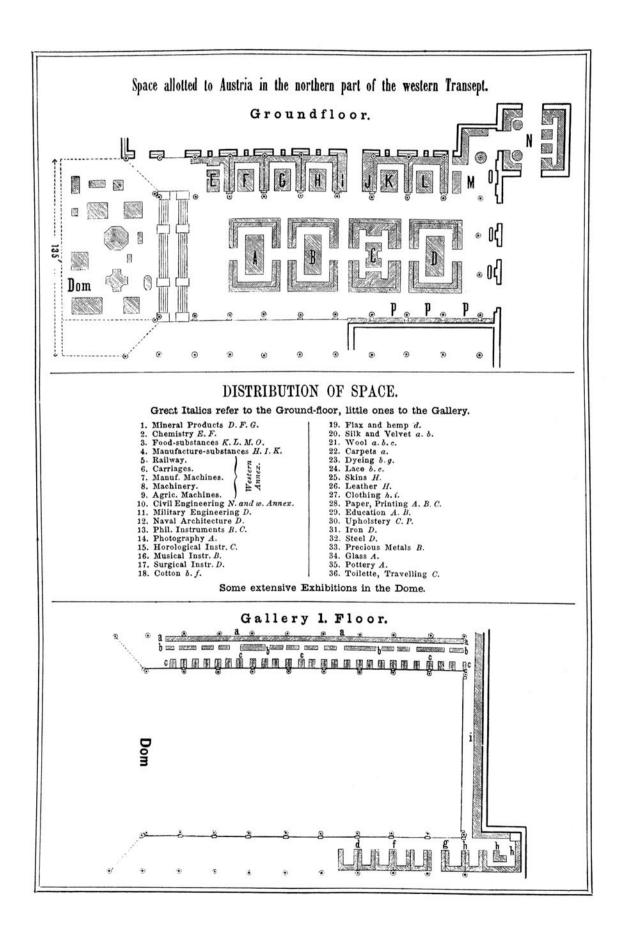
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VIENNA.

IMPERIAL ROYAL COURT AND STATE PRINTING-OFFICE. 1862.

Cambridge University Press 978-1-108-06731-7 - The International Exhibition of 1862: The Illustrated Catalogue of the Industrial Department: Volume 4: Foreign Division

Anonymous Frontmatter More information





THE I. R. Central Committee for the Agricultural, Industrial and Art Exhibition at London, in 1862, presided over by His Excellency, the Minister for Commerce and National Economy, intended to publish not a dry catalogue, but rather a supplement to the Austrian department of the International Exhibition, the sum and substance of all those circumstances that are not apparent at the mere sight of the exhibited objects.

The aim pointed at has been, to give a general account of the state of Agriculture, Mining, Manufacturing Industry, Commerce and Intellectual Progress in the provinces of Austria, besides a special illustration of the exhibited productions of Austrian Industry.

The subjects to be treated of have been arranged in a General and in a Special Part.

The General Part presents outlines intended to elucidate the condition of Austria with respect to national economy, commercial legislature, tariff of customs, institutions for commerce and credit, trade and agriculture, assurance companies and means of communication, etc., in addition to which there is an insight offered into the intellectual culture of Austria, such as it is represented by public educational institutes and literary intercourse, nor were charitable institutions forgotten to be duly noticed.

The Special Part has been classified in accordance with the sections of the Programme of the Exhibition.

The General Part reviewing the condition of the whole Monarchy, leaves to the introductory chapters of the several classes the task of giving a concise description concerning important trades in especial and with respect to their extent or other particulars.

It depends upon too many individual circumstances, whether any one class be represented adequately to its national or industrial importance at an Exhibition so remote from the country that ought to share in it, particularly so, if the exhibitors are themselves to bear the charges of the transport. One not initiated in such circumstances might be apt to draw conclusions from the small number of exhibitors to the little extent of industry in the class in question. It may fairly be supposed that the introductory chapters of each class will avert such a disadvantageous judgment. Thus, for instance, in class 6 (Carriages not connected with Railroads), Austria numbers but two exhibitors, probably owing to the high charges of transport; but the chapter introductory to this class shows that 25,000 workmen are occupied with the manufacture of carriages, bringing a capital of 20,000,000 florins into circulation, a statement which will save this branch of industry from being underrated, though it is represented by only two exhibitors.

Nearly the same remarks may be made concerning the exhibitors individually. Many circumstances relating to the extent of a trade in question, or having particular reference to the saleableness of certain productions, do not directly appear on a superficial view of the exhibited articles, and are discerned only by him who is well acquainted with the special circumstances connected with them. Therefore, since it is desirable to bring circumstances of this nature to bear at the emporium of London, such particulars about many exhibitors and their productions have been inserted as could be gathered from authentic sources or directly from the exhibitors themselves. Publicity seems also to be the best control for the veracity of such statements. If, in a national point of view, acknowledgment is due to all those who readily assisted the editor in



this first attempt to collect materials for such statements, it is, on the other hand, evident that the interests of the parties concerned are essentially promoted by their own contributions.

In compiling these particulars, affording a clear insight into the real state of industry in that empire, the editor principally aimed at making foreigners acquainted with all they may wish to know, in order to enable them either to apply their capitals in, or extend their mercantile transactions to, some agricultural, mining or manufacturing branch of industry in Austria.

The sketch of the national economical condition of Austria (General Part, I—XXIII) has been composed by Mr. Ficker, secretary to the Ministry of Finances, and the introductory chapters to the several classes were contributed by Mr. Schmitt, clerk to the Ministry of Finances, both gentlemen having worked under the immediate guidance of his Excellency, Baron Czoernig, Chief of the Office for Administrative Statistics. The data for the epitome of public instruction were furnished by the Educational Section of the State Ministry. The introduction to the catalogue for the section of Art was composed by Professor Dr. Eitelberger.

The editor begs leave to claim the generous indulgence of the English Nation for the present translation of the German original into English. To the short time of a few weeks during which this very difficult task was to be performed, and to the circumstance of there not having been even time enough for making the necessary corrections, must be attributed the numerous errors that are encountered, but which will be corrected in the next edition.

But there is particular admiration due to the excellent organization and superior artistic capacity of the I. R. Court and State Printing Office, which alone was able to print three volumes of this extension in four weeks and in three languages.

The alphabetic index contains all names; but of other references the heading words only. In order to retain the same number for each exhibitor in all the three catalogues, which they have in the English Official Exhibition Catalogue, it was sometimes necessary to deviate from the alphabetic order to which some exhibitors belong, but there is always reference to be found at the proper place.

Vienna, April, 1862.

Arenstein.



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GENERAL PART.

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More information

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SKETCH

OF THE NATIONAL-ECONOMICAL CONDITION

OF THE

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE,

IN THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1862.

ж·

sq. miles

Extent.

The Austrian Empire embraces an area of 11,252.9 Austrian square miles, distributed as follows:

Archduch	y o	f Au	stri	a,	Lo	we	er								344.5
77	77	,	n		Uį	ρpe	er								208.5
Duchy of															124.5
"	"	Styr	ria												390.2
**	"	Car	inth	iia	•										180.3
n	77	Car	nio	la											173.6
Littorale	(Pr	incip	alit	y	of	Go	ri	tz	an	d (Fr	\mathbf{ad}	isc	a,	
Mar	grav	viate	of I	st	ria	aı	nd	C	ity	oí	T	ric	est	e)	138.8
Principal	ity	of T	yro	la	nd	v	or	arl	be	rg					509.0
Kingdom	of	Bohe	mi	ı											902.8
Margravi	ate	of M	Tora	vi	a										386.3
Duchy of	Si	lesia													89.4
Kingdom	of	Galie	cia												1364.1
Duchy of	Bu	kow	ina		٠.										181.7
Kingdom	of	Dalr	nati	ia											$222 \cdot 3$
"	77	Lon	ıba	rđ	y a	nd	v	en	ic	е					436.9
77	77	Hun	ıgaı	·y											3727.7
77	77	Cros	atia	a	nd	Sc	la	٧o	nie	3.					335.0
Grand Pa	inc	ipali	ty (of	Tr	an	syl	lva	ni	а					954.3
The Milit		-	-				-								583.0

Mountains and Plains.

The Austrian Monarchy is the most mountainous State of Europe, Switzerland excepted, full three quarters of its area comprising mountain-regions. The extensive Alpine system (Tyrol, Salzburg, southern border of Austria, Styria, Carinthia and northern Carniola) is, in the south, steeply sloping towards the Venetian plain, advancing south-eastward, terracelike, into the Karst land and the Istrian-Liburnian-Dalmatian coast-borders which continue the former, crossing to the north-east, without any such gradation, into the mountain-region of southern Austria-proper and western Hungary, and reaching its northern ter-

archduchy, divided into the Upper Danubian basin and the Vienna basin. On the other side of the Danube the Bohemian-Moravian-Silesian highland expands itself, encompassed by border-mountains, and is, within, interlinked in an undulating form. From the Mark castward, the Carpathian mountains commence and stretch thence in a semi-circular course between Hungary and Galicia, on both sides of which the High-Carpathians are connected with a mountain-region passing northward over the Galician gradient levels into the Polish-Russian plain, southward down to the Danube and Theiss belonging to Hungary, and in the south-east hanging together with the mountain fastnesses of the Transylvanian highland. The Alps, the Carpathians and the Transylvanian highland enclose the extensive Hungarian lowland. The Galician gradient levels occupy an area of 1,000, the Hungarian lowland an area of 2,000 sq. miles; the Venetian plain is confined to a little more than 100 sq. miles.

Rivers.

The system of the soil is also fairly balanced by the range of the Austrian river-system. Tributary to the Adriatic Sea are 1,215 sq. miles, to the North Sca 1,050 sq. miles, to the Baltic 825 sq. miles of river area; the remainder is tributary to the Black Sea, principally through the Danube system the area of which comprises 7,600 sq miles within the empire.

Sea.

The Adriatic Sea washes 250 miles of the Austrian coast, and above 300 miles of Islands belonging to Austria. The castern coast is mostly high and rocky, offering however natural road-steads to vessels by means of numerous creeks, inlets and channels. The western coast, on the other hand, is flat; the Lagoons before the Bacchiglione and the Brenta being separated from the open sea by small dikes. A strong mination in the Danubian basin which is, in the inortherly current passes along the Dalmatian coast

IV

More information

GENERAL PART.

another, taking a southern direction, passes along the Venetian.

Geognostic division.

With respect to geognostic relations the Austrian Monarchy is divided into four systems:

- a) the system of Plains;
- b) , , , Alps;
- c) " " Carpathians;
- d) " Bohemian-Moravian-Silesian system.

System of Plains.

With the exception of those horizontal deposits of diluvial and alluvial formations, which usually accompany rivers both in the plain and in other ranges, and of which gault clay and silt prevail in the plain,—the hilly parts consist almost only of neogenite tertiary strata of clunch, sand, sandstone, silt-conglomerate and Leitha-lime.

Alpine System.

The central chain of the Alps is composed of links of the crystalline slate mountains, particularly of gneiss, mica-slate, clay-slate, granular lime-stone, with here and there some serpentines. In the north and south of this central chain the "Lime-alps" appear as sedimentary formations. Between the limealps and the central chain, slate of the gray-wacke and coal formation is found stratified, whereas in an opposite direction there are added, in the south and north of the above-mentioned lime-alps, cretaceous formations where slate and sandstone prevail. Eccene and neogenite tertiary formations fill up more or less extended basins, the former consisting mostly of numulitic lime and sandstone, the latter of clunch, Leitha-lime and sandstone. Of block-stone there occur insulated groups of granite, porphyr and basalt.

Carpathian System.

Geognostically, this system is subdivided into the northern (Galician) and southern (Transylvanian) range. The geognostical components of the northern Carpathian range are in general similar to those of the Alpine range, with the difference that the Vienna sandstone is here denominated Carpathian sandstone, and that near the borders of the lower Danube basin. besides components of crystalline slate formation, great masses of granite, porphyr and diorite are spreading and, of neoteric eruptive stone, basalt and trachyte are found to a great extent. The mountains enclosing Transylvania consist of rocks of crystalline slate, gneiss, mica, clay-slate, etc., partly of block-stone such as granite, porphyr, trachyte, and basalt; the less frequent trias, lias, and chalk formations resemble those of the Alpine range. In the interior, there is a great extent of eocene, but especially of neogenite, tertiary deposits where also basalts and trachytes occur.

Bohemian-Moravian-Silesian System.

The ranges of this system (the Bohemian forest. Pine-, Ore- and Giant-mountains, Sudetes, and Bohemian-Moravian border mountains) likewise consist, in their higher parts, mostly of crystalline slate strata (gneiss, mica-slate, clay-slate, granulated limestone, and serpentine), but there is also block-stone (granite, granilite, diorite, porphyr, and syenite). Towards the inland of Bohemia and Moravia are joined the crystalline slate strata, gray-wacke formation, and in larger basins coal formation and adamic earth are to be met with. Trias and Jura formation is entirely wanting in this range; chalk formation, however, is represented by the strata of upper chalk (plener and square stone). The middle mountains of north-western Bohemia belonging to the tertiary time consist of numerous neogenite tertiary basins, grouping about basalts and phonolithes; moreover, neogenite tertiary formation appears also in some smaller basins as e. g near Budweis.

Climate.

The greatest part of the Austrian monarchy lies in the temperate zone, the northmost parts of Bohemia, Silesia, Galicia, and Bukowina alone stretchingout into the subarctic zone.

Considered in general, the isotherm of 11 degrees R. takes its course through the north of Dalmatia; that of 10 degrees enters the empire at Lodrone, embraces a considerable portion of southern Tyrol and crosses over Padua to Rovigno and Fiume; the curve of 9 degrees of mean annual temperature touches Verona and Temesvár; that of 8 degrees joins Bregenz with Marchfeld and central Transylvania; that of 7 degrees ascends in north-western Bohemia up to Saaz, approaches, past Sternberg, the Carpathian mountains on the southern declivity of which it stops; the isotherm of 6 degrees traverses the gradient country of the Sudetes and turns to the Pruth through the midst of Galicia.

Upon the whole it is ascertained that, in Austria, with every degree of increasing latitude, a decrease of the mean annual range of temperature by 0.44 degree takes place, and the difference of heat between the farthest west and east averages 1 degree. Southern Tyrol, Venice, Dalmatia, Hungary and the lowland plains of Bohemia and Moravia are, in proportion to their latitude, distinguished by a higher mean annual range of temperature, whereas northern Tyrol, Salzbürg, Carinthia, Upper Styria, and Austria-proper are much less favoured.

In a vertical direction, the annual range of heat within Austria decreases 1 degree, at an altitude of 110 fathoms above the level of the sea. The height of the line of perpetual snow is found in the Alps at about 1,360 fathoms, in the Carpathian mountains at about 1,330 fathoms.

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Volume 4: Foreign Division

Anonymous Frontmatter More information

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The greatest deviations from the mean annual range of temperature are exhibited in those provinces that share the character of the continental climate in a higher degree.

Meteorological observations.

a) Winds.

The Austrian monarchy is situated almost entirely in the region of the westerly winds. The mean direction of the winds in north-western Bohemia, is from west to south; in the rest of Bohemia, in Moravia, Galicia, Hungary and Austria-proper, from west to north; within the Alpine regions the general laws are, at nearly every point, variously modified by local circumstances. In Venice northerly or northeasterly winds prevail, and on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, Bora and Sirocco (winds of equalization between land and sea temperature) struggle for ascendency nearly the whole year.

The amount of atmospheric pressure is on an average in:

Vienna					•				27"	6.61"
Prague				•					27"	5.76"'
Buda		•	•						27"	9.85"
Venice	•								$\mathbf{28''}$	0.69"

b) Rains.

The Austrian monarchy is, nearly throughout all parts, favoured with a sufficient quantity of atmospheric descents of moisture, in which respect the Alpine regions may be considered among the richest in Europe.

The isohyetose (line of equal quantity of rain) of from $40^{\prime\prime}$ to $45^{\prime\prime}$ ascends from the Garda lake up to Roveredo, passes over Vicenza to Treviso, Trieste, Fiume, Ragusa, Cattaro, and returns over Carlstadt, Cilli and Gailthal, including the ranges of Belluno, Goritz, Laibach, Tarvis with from 45" to 50", those of Udine and Adelsberg with from 55" to 60", and that of Tolmezzo with 70" annual quantity of rain. The line of from 35" to 40" turns closely around the first; the curve of from 30" to 35" accompanies the valley of the river Po, extending itself northwardly to Verona, Padua and Chioggia, whilst, on the other hand, it takes its course from Trient to Klagenfurt, Windischgratz and Petrinia. The isohyetose of from 25" to 30" moves along the northern boundary of the Alps, bends from the Kahlengebirge down to the Semmering and south-westwardly to Murau, and finally turns over Marburg to Agram and Brod. This latter alone makes its appearance as a recurvating line at two points of the Hercynian mountain system, in southern and western Bohemia, from Hohenfurt to Rumburg, and in the Sudetes, the lowland and the Moravian mountains, from Reichenberg to Zwettl and Göpfritz. Both within the Heroynian and the Carpathian mountain system the isohyetose of from 30" to

35" occurs frequently, and within the Alpine range the isohyetoses succeed each other rapidly. The Ortles with 92", Aussee with 62", Starkenbach with 81" constitute uncommonly pluvious regions. The isohyetose of from 20" to 25" takes its direction through northern and eastern Bohemia, past Vienna to the Platten lake, finally to Esseg and Semlin, but is, with a narrow strip, also traversing central Hungary and accompanying the Carpathian mountains in a semi-circular course down to Weisskirchen. The interior of Bohemia, southern half of Moravia, Vienna valley, and Hungarian plains are situated beyond the curve of 20", the environs of Prague, the country about Raab, Komorn, and Tokai forming insulated spots with from 12" to 15" quantity of rain.

c) Electrical Phenomena.

The number of thunder-storms diminishes from the northern coast of the Adriatic sea (where the number of 50 is reached at Udine) both towards the south and the interior, so that Ragusa stands with 12.5, and Czernowitz with 7.5 at the opposite end of the scale.

d) Hail-showers.

Hail-showers are generally least in number in the Alpine lands; but there are countries, as Upper-Austria, where the Insurance Companies find insurers against hail risks paying $4\%_0$, whereas in other parts, as in the Marchfeld, they vainly offer their service at $3/4\%_0$.

Population.

The last census of 1857 has shown a population of 34,439,069, for the actual extent of the monarchy, the army not included.

Based upon a strict registration of births and deaths, it is to be computed that Austria numbers in the beginning of 1862 (the army not included) 35,795,000 inhabitants, who are distributed in the several Kingdoms and dependencies of the Crown, as follows:

	-									
									Population	Number of inhab- to sq. mile
Austria,	L	٥١	vе	r					1,719,000	4,990
"	U	p	pe	r					714,000	3,424
Salzburg	•								147,000	1,186
Styria .									1,077,000	2,760
Carinthia	1								338,000	1,875
Carniola									459,000	2,644
Littorale	((30	rit	z,	Gr	ad	isc	a,		
Istria,	T	ri	es	te)					545,000	3,927
Tyrol an	d	7.	or	arl	lbe	rg			862,000	1,694
Bohemia									4,952,000	5,485
Moravia									1,955,000	5,061
Silesia .									471,000	5,268
Galicia .									4,900,000	3,592
Bukowin	a								487,000	2,680

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Dalmatia 437,000	1,966
Lombardy and Venice . 2,523,000	5,735
Hungary 10,172,000	2,729
Croatia and Sclavonia 920,000	2,746
Transylvania 2,027,000	2,124
The Military Borderland 1,090,000	1,870

Nationalities.

Members of other races 1,430,000 Religions.

Regarding religion there are the following distinctions:

Roman Cat	holi	cs .										24,874,000
Greek	77											3,600,000
Armenian	"											10,000
Schismatic	Gre	eks										3,000,000
n	,	,	Ar	me	eni	an	18		• .			4,000
Protestants	of	the	Αι	ıgs	bu	rg	P	ers	ua	sic	n	1,250,000
,,	77	n	H	elv	et.	P	er	sue	si	on		2,000,000
Jews												1,052,000
Members of	f oth	ier i	reli	gi	on	s						5,000

Habitations.

The inhabitants of Austria live in 878 towns, 2,264 market-towns, and 66,376 villages; among the towns, Vienna numbers above 500,000 inhabitants, Pesth-Buda near 200,000, Prague 150,000 and Venice 120,000. There are furthermore 10 towns containing above 50,000, and again 15 containing above 25,000 inhabitants.

Government.

The form of government in the Austrian empire is a constitutional monarchy.

Council of the Empire.

The rights which, in consequence of the Diploma of Oct. 20th 1860 and the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of Feb. 26th 1861, are conferred upon the Joint Council of the Empire are as follows:

- a) Consent to all laws relating to military duty.
- b) Co-operation in the legislature on coinage, matters of money and credit, on duties and commercial transactions, on the principles of banking, posting, telegraph, and railway concerns.

c) Examination of the estimates for the public expenditure, and the balance of public accounts; granting of new taxes or heightening existing taxes; approving of new loans, converting previous stocks, the sale, commutation or mortgaging of public estates.

The public debt is put under the control of the Council of the Empire.

Diets.

As for the right of giving, amending or abrogating the rest of the laws, the Emperor participates in this with the Partial Council of the Empire (to which the members of the provinces belonging to the Hungarian Crown are not joined) for public concerns common to all the German, Slavonian and Italian provinces, and relatively also with the Hungarian, Croatian-Slavonian, or Transylvanian diets for the public concerns of these respective provinces.

For those Kingdoms and dependencies, which are represented in the Partial Council of the Empire, there are moreover instituted 16 Separate Diets (besides the Common Council of Trieste performing also the office of a Separate Diet). The public business submitted to the co-operation of such a diet is: —

- a) All regulations concerning culture in the respective province, public buildings or charity institutions at the charge of the province, and its economical administration in general.
- b) Special regulations within the range of general laws concerning communities, churches and schools, relays, provisions and quarters for the army.
- c) Dispositions about other business and propositions, specially directed to the diet, regarding general laws and institutions particularly bearing upon the common welfare of that province.

Autonomy of Municipal Corporations.

In the same provinces the autonomy of municipal corporations is of a very liberal extent. The Municipal Corporation Act of March 17th 1849, issued for all German and Slavonian provinces, declares that all concerns and interests of a municipal corporation and all that is to be enforced within their limits, belongs to the natural sphere of activity of a municipal corporation; and the same Act entitles to vote for the representation of a municipal corporation all burgesses that have, the year previous, actually paid at least 1 florin 5 kreutzers direct taxes for a house or land, situated within the municipality, or for a trade, for the exercise of which a stationary abode within the municipality is stipulated; furthermore all ecclesiastical ministers, teachers, doctors, government and military officers are entitled to vote. Only in such places as possess statutes of their own, there is a higher scale of

Lombardy and Venice also enjoy great liberty of autonomy in their municipal corporations. All (and-

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owners (ccclesiastics and military gentlemen excepted) have equal votes in the representation of a municipal two thirds of those that pay direct taxes. corporation (convocato generale), only the election of the chief delegate of the corporation (executive organ) the Croatian-Slavonian diet, the Act of 1848 has must be made from among the three landowners that pay the highest taxes. The law of March 5th 1862 again secures the autonomy of municipal corporations and leaves the special regulations to the several diets.

Statutes of Diets.

Dalmatia possesses a separate diet, but its position relatively to political law and its connection with Croatia and Slavonia is subject to further negociations.

Till the time when a constitution for the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice shall be published upon principles equal to those of the other provinces, the sphere of action of the Central Assembly existing since 1815 and the new Provincial Assembly has been liberally enlarged.

The diet of each German or Sclavonian province is composed of only one assembly, the members of

- 1. The archbishops and bishops of the Catholic and Oriental-greek Church and the rectores magnifici (chancellors) of the universities.
- 2. The representatives of great estates convened through the direct elective right of such owners of lands, registered at the board of States, as are, within the respective province, assessed at a certain sum of property tax (generally 100 florins, in Tyrol 50 florins, in Lower Austria 200 florins, in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia 250 florins); in Tyrol, Silesia and Bukowina also through the direct elective right of certain landowners without scale of valuation, and in Dalmatia through the direct elective right of those that pay the highest taxes (50-100 florins).
- 3. The representatives of towns and other places of comparatively large extent, the direct election of whom devolves upon those members of a municipality who are qualified to be electors for the representation of the municipal corporation and who, in municipalities with three bodies of electors, belong to the first or the second body, or who, when belonging to the third, pay at least 10 florins direct taxes; in the remaining municipalities, those that constitute the first two thirds of all municipal electors ranked according to the amount of their direct taxes.
- 4. The representatives of Boards of Commerce and Trades, who are elected by a body of electors composed of the members of each Board and their substitutes.
- 5. The representatives of country municipalities, the election of whom devolves upon chosen electors, which latter are appointed by such members of a municipality as are qualified electors for the representation of a municipal corporation, and either belonging

three bodies of electors, or ranking among the first

Regarding the composition of the Hungarian and been revived; regarding the Transylvanian diet, the election-franchise has been enlarged to the valuation of eight florins, direct taxes.

Members of the Council of the Empire.

a) House of Commons.

The diets of the German and Sclavonian provinces, and the central assembly of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice elect the deputies for the Council of the Empire from among their members, the former by groups, the latter by a terniary of the provincial assemblies. The deputies thus elected constitute the House of Commons of the Partial Council, and, together with the deputies of the Hungarian, Croatian-Slavonian, and Transylvanian diets, form the House of Commons of the Total Council of the Empire.

b) House of Lords.

The House of Lords of the Council of the Empire is composed of the adult Princes of the Imperial House; the chiefs of those families of nobility that are appointed to the hereditary dignity of Councillors of the Empire; the catholic archbishops and lord-bishops; and those gentlemen that are appointed members for life by the Emperor.

Rights of the representative bodies.

Both the Houses of the Total as well as Partial Council of the Empire, and the separate diets, within their sphere of action, have the right of proposing first. A law of the empire requires the united consent of the two Houses of the Total Council of the Empire; a law for the German, Sclavonian and Italian provinces requires that of the two Houses of the Partial Council of the Empire; but both kinds of laws require the sanction of the Emperor; a provincial law requires the Monarch's consent after the decision of the diet.

Diets and the Council of the Empire are convened annually, prorogation and dissolution are imperial prerogatives. When the Council of the Empire or the Diets are not assembled, and when, in the meanwhile, urgent measures must be taken in matters belonging to their sphere of action, the ministry has to state the reasons and success of the enactment to the next convention. Sessions are public; a decision is only accomplished by absolute majority of the members present.

Equality before the Law.

All subjects are equal before the law. The state maintains inviolate the personal security, private property and rights of every subject.

The attainment to offices, dignities and honours is to the first or the second body in municipalities with | not connected with any prerogative of birth; military

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duty is equally incumbent upon every male person capable to bear arms, on his entering the age of 21 till he is 26 years of age, so that a claim to exemption from military service can only be founded upon his being indispensable for the support of a family, his taking orders, entering the service of the state as civil officer, or upon eminent distinction in higher studies.

An alien is excluded only from the political rights of a liege subject; concerning personal rights, the acquisition of property, exercise of agricultural, commercial or trade industry, he is on a level with a natural born subject of Austria.

Religion.

Lawfully recognized congregations of faith (the Catholic, Oriental-Greek, Armenian-Gregorian Churches, Protestants of the Augsburg, Helvetic and Anglican Persuasion, Unitarians and Jews) are allowed the public observances of their religious doctrines, unrestricted autonomy and disposition of their funds and establishments. A share in political rights is conditional to no religious creed.

Particular position of the inhabitants of the Military Borderland.

A peculiar position within the empire is held by the inhabitants of the Military Borderland.

The borderers, indeed, enjoy the full right of property of their land and premises, but with the general obligation to do military service for a considerable length of time. They also stand under military government and have a kind of municipal constitution only for their towns and market-towns (Border-Municipalities).

Central Offices.

" Finances

1. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The highest central offices of the administration are:

3.	n	n	" Commer	ce \rangle 1	or the whole
4.	n	n	" War		Empire
5.	,,	n	, the Nav	y)	
6.	,,	"	"the State)For the pro	vinces repre-
7.	n	n	_ Police	sented in	the Partial
8.	77	*	" Justice) Council of	the Empire.
9.	77	Hungari	ian Court-Off	iice) For their
10.	n	Croatian	n-Slavonian	Court-Office	respective
11.		Transvi	vanian Cour	t-Office) provinces.

On a level with the above mentioned offices is still the Accountant General's Office for the direction of the extensive business of public accounts.

Provincial offices.

The political administration in the German, Slavonian and Italian provinces is managed, under the Ministry of the State (Home Office), by 10 vicegerencies and 6 provincial-governments, subordinate to which are 967 district-offices. In Bohemia, Galicia

and Dalmatia there besides exist sheriffs, in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom delegations, serving as middle organs between the vicegerencies and district-offices. The management of police is, in general, assigned to the organs of Political administration; in larger cities only there are distinct police-offices. The Municipality Act hints at the institution of District-municipalities.

Administration of Justice.

a) In the German and Slavonian Provinces.

The judicial administration of civil right is, in the first instance, assigned partly to special courts (many of which are at present still connected with the political district-offices), partly, for cases of higher importance, to 71 tribunals entitled Provincial or District Courts. For cases in commercial and maritime law, there exist several distinct Commercial Courts; in other respects the Courts decide after consulting men of experience, a usage also followed in questions of miners' statutes. In penal cases the examination and decision about minor offences is within the province of special courts, when they are not assigned to political or police jurisdiction.

Examination in cases of crime and misdemeanor is conducted by distinct courts of inquisition, whereas public trials and the passing of sentences is incubent on tribunals (or provincial courts). There is a prospect of the aid of a Jury for decision in questions of fact in all important cases, when a new penal code will be instituted.

In the event of an appeal, the case is referred to a Higher Court of Justice of which there are nine in activity; there is a third appeal to the Chief Court of Chancery at Vienna.

The Army and Navy, as well as the inhabitants of the Military Borderland, are, in all instances, subject to military jurisdiction.

b) In Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania.

For political administration and jurisdiction there are in these provinces the chosen officers of the comitates (counties), districts and cities, who, regarding political administration, are respectively subordinate to the Hungarian vicegerency, the Croatian, Slavonian council of vicegerency, and the Transylvanian gubernation, — and for jurisdiction, there are the Royal Hungarian Board, the Compulsory Board (penal board) and the two courts of appeal of the three Transylvanian nations (from which appeals are referred to the Septemvir Board and the Hungarian Court Office), the Chief Croatian-Slavonian Court of Justice and the Transylvanian Gubernation.

Financial Offices.

cies and 6 provincial-governments, subordinate to The administration of direct taxes is managed which are 967 district-offices. In Bohemia, Galicia by 12 provincial directories for financial matters, the

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financial prefecture at Venice, and 7 offices of taxes in the minor crown-dependencies, subordinate to which are the district-offices and tax-commissions, and subordinate to these again, there are offices of assessment and administration of taxes. The administration of indirect taxes is managed by the provincial offices for financial matters and the financial prefecture, subordinate duty is done by district offices for financial matters and by financial intendencies, and subordinate to these again, there are various taxgathering offices.

The offices for distinct Revenues (lottery, to-bacco, stamps, excise, duties), for the exchequer mining and smelting works, salines and montanic manufactures, forests, coining and assaying and stamping business, etc. are very numerous.

Navigation Offices.

For Naval matters and Commercial Navigation there exists, as Chief Office, the Central Navy Office at Trieste, subordinate to which are 13 portoffices and boards of health, besides numerous portcommissions and commissions of health, agencies and reference-offices.

Agricultural condition.

More than two thirds of the population of the empire are engaged in husbandry. In Bohemia only, the number of individuals (and their families) thus occupied sinks below a half of the total population; and in Lower Austria and Moravia one half is but little exceeded.

The component parts of the soil, the abundance of water and the quick succession of isothermal lines, are circumstances eminently favourable to the growth of those products which Austria is daily studying to improve.

The peaks and ridges of the various systems of high mountains in Austria, the elevated portions of the Karst and the Dalmatian ranges of heights, some marshes and moors (particularly near the Hungarian lakes and within the river system of the Theiss), and some small tracts covered with quicksand are, the only portions of land that may be said to be entirely without vegetation.

Repartition of the soil.

Numerical details respecting the repartition of the soil cannot be exhibited here, but the fact is established that many extensive landed estates can be pointed out in Austria, and that the division of the soil into little plots of property is, in general, far from that excess to which it has been carried in western Germany as well as in France. However, the number of great landed estates is comparatively very little in the Littorale, Carniola, part of Tyrol and Vorarlberg,

where the ancient laws for the preservation of farms in sufficient consistency were not enforced during the French and Bavarian domination and these regulations never having had any efficiency in Venice and Dalmatia; the foregoing remarks are also to be referred to the last mentioned provinces. In Lower Austria, the metropolis, and in Bohemia and Moravia the settlements of a numerous manufacturing population, have, though only partially, accelerated division into small lots. In general, it may be computed that to one individual paying land-tax (to one taxed plot) in Salzburg, there falls an average share of between 40 and 50 acres (1,600 square fathoms per acre); in Carinthia, Bukowina and Galicia between 20 and 30; in Hungary 20; in Croatia, Slavonia and Transylvania 18; in Styria and Upper Austria 17; in Silesia 14; in Carniola and Dalmatia 13; in Bohemia 12; in Lower Austria and the Littorale 11; in Moravia 10; in Venice 71/2 acres of land. But there is to be taken into consideration that many a landowner must be repeatedly en umerated (even ten times perhaps if not oftener) as possessor several of taxed plots, and, therefore, as many times as a payer of land-taxes, so that the above-quoted cyphers might be heightened by nearly a third.

In the Hungarian provinces, the segregation of compound plots, and the aggregation of scattered ones was, during the years 1854 to 1860, regulated energetically.

Exoneration of tenures from statutelabour.

The exoneration of tenures having brought in its train the exemption from all burdens upon landed property, occasioned by the feudal and patrimonial system, commissions have been appointed in all provinces in order to achieve the redemption of the service of tenant and other encumbrances of relative rights upon landed property.

Value of the soil.

It is extremely difficult to ascertain an average value of the soil throughout the whole monarchy. But in a gross estimate, the following average value may be quoted: an acre of arable land 150 florins; an acre of garden ground 400 florins; an acre of vineyard 300 florins; an acre of meadow land 150 florins; an acre of pasture ground 50 florins; an acre of wood land 40 florins.

But these mean numbers stand, of course, between two extremes, which are fluctuating respecting arable land between 30 and 1,500 florins, meadow land rising up to 3,000 florins, and wood land fetching from 10 to 800 florins. Farm rent naturally tallies with the value of the soil.

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Woodland.

There are 3,186.5 Austrian square miles of woodland, which are distributed among the several provinces as follows:

								Absolute scale of sq. miles	Relative scale of p. C of the whole area.
Austria, Lower								111.0	32.2
" Upper .								70.3	33.7
Salzburg								67.1	53.9
Styria								183.2	47.0
Carinthia								96.8	53.7
Carniola							•	74.6	43.0
Littorale								35.3	25.4
Tyrol and Vorar	lb	erg	5					142.7	28.0
Bohemia								261.5	29.0
Moravia								100.0	25 9
Silesia								28.4	31.8
Galicia								346.9	25.4
Bukowina								83.3	45.8
Dalmatia								47.6	21.4
Lombardo-Veneti	ar	ı	ζi	ngc	lor	n		52.2	11.9
Hungary								841.8	22.6
Croatia and Slav	on	ia						125.3	37.4
Transylvania .							•	356.3	37.3
Military Borderla	má	ì						462.2	27.8

Thus the actual Alpine regions, besides Bukowina, Croatia-Slavonia and Transylvania are especially rich in forests. The prevailing forest tree in the high mountain-ranges is the Pine, in the middle heights intermingled with Firs and Pitch-trees, the latter everywhere accompanying the calcareous mountain-ranges and frequently covering sandy plains The principal indigenous tree of the lower lying tracts in the Carpathian mountains and Alps is the Beech, in the north-west of the empire partly still the Oak, in the south the Elm, the Chestnut and Walnut tree, and farther southward thrive the Laurel, the Olive, and lastly the Fig tree. Even after the loss of Lombardy, Austria is still in possession of 4 sq. miles of Olive groves, and 6 sq. miles are covered with Laurel and Chestnut forests. Scarcity of wood is apparent only in the south of Venice, in Dalmatia and Istria (where from the 15th to the 18th century, forests were utterly devastated), likewise also in the Hungarian moorlands and in the north-east of Galicia. The reverse, however, is the case in Upper Austria and Salzburg, in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, where the cultivation of forests is for the greater part exemplary.

Forest Products.

Austria produces, on an average, per annum, 30,000,000 Vienna fathoms of wood, mostly of excellent quality.

Notwithstanding the extensive use of oak-forests for the masts there are 500,000 Cwts of gallnuts

gathered per annum. Besides, the forests of Austria yield for commerce 100,000 Cwts of potash, 250,000 Cwts of turpentine and resin, and 4 millions Cwts of tanning-bark.

Grass-land.

Within the forests there are considerable tracts used as pasture; besides, the monarchy is endowed with 2,820.3 sq. miles of real grass-land, distributed among the several provinces as follows:

	Absolute scale of sq. miles	Relative scale of p. C. of the whole area.
Austria, Lower	69.7	20.2
" Upper	45.3	21.7
Salzburg	21.0	16.8
Styria	83.0	21.3
Carinthia	38.1	21.2
Carniola	64.8	37.4
Littorale	61.6	44.4
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	128.4	25.2
Bohemia	175.0	19.4
Moravia	72.1	18.7
Silesia	16.1	18.0
Galicia	291.0	21.3
Bukowina	48.8	26.9
Dalmatia	127.6	57.4
Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom .	128.5	29.4
Hungary	972.2	26.1
Croatia and Slavonia	70.1	20.9
Transylvania	248.9	26.1
Military Borderland	•	27·1

The extent of grass-land is, therefore, relatively very considerable in Tyrol, Venice, Istria and Dalmatia, in Bukowina, a large part of Hungary, Transylvania and the Military Borderland. That natural pastures occupy nearly half of that area, is to be understood from the former state of farming, which has but begun to give way to a more scientific management, since the exoneration of tenures. In Bohemia alone, the culture of meadows has, partly already in previous times, attained a high degree of perfection. In the Venetian province, where restrictions upon the improvement of the soil have, in the main, already disappeared long ago, there is a partially cultivated irrigation system which is of great advantage for the culture of meadows. Altogether Dalmatia possesse as much grass-land as the Lombardo-Venetian Kingthree-fourths of it are used only as pasture.

Upon the whole, there are made about 363,000,000 Cwts of hay, and 200,000,000 Cwts of various herbage for fodder are cropped, forming the basis of the rearing dom, but of cattle in Austria.

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Arable land.

The area of soil continuously or intermittingly used as tillage land comprises 3,582.4 sq. miles, distributed among the several provinces as follows:

							Absolute scale of sq. miles.	Relative scale of p. C. of the whole area,
Austria, Lower							141-4	41.1
" Upper							73.6	35.3
Salzburg	٠						11.7	9.4
Styria							86.3	22.1
Carinthia							23.9	13.3
Carniola							23.7	13.6
Littorale							24.1	17•3
Tyrol and Voras	rlb	er	g			•	26.0	5.1
Bohemia					•		433-1	48.0
Moravia							196-1	50.8
Silesia							41.6	46.6
Galicia							555-1	40.7
Bukowina							44.6	24.5
Dalmatia							21.4	11.0
Lombardo-Venet	ia	n F	ζir	gċ	lor	n	169.8	38.9
Hungary							1265.3	33.9
Croatia and Slav	or	ia					89.0	26.6
Transylvania .							216.1	22.6
Military Borderla	an	d					136.6	23.4

There is excellent cornland to be found in the alluvial soil of the Danube valley, the flat country about Salzburg, the Windian hills in Styria, the environs of Laibach and Wippach in Carniola, the lowland portions on both sides of the middle Elbe and the lower Eger in Bohemia; but egregiously rich cornlands are in the Moravian Hanna, the north-east of Galicia, the level part of Bukowina, a large portion of the Hungarian lowland inclusive the Banat, eastern Slavonia and the contiguous Military Borderland, finally the south-east of Transylvania.

The central Alps and Carpathian mountains generally form the polar boundary of extended growth of maize and buck-wheat as after-crop.

The Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom contains 5 sq. miles of rice-fields, and also in the Littorale and in southern Hungary rice is cultivated.

Extraordinarily great was the success in agriculture in the course of the last ten years. Extended application of drainage, manufacture and use of artificial manures, frequent substitution of manual labour by agricultural machines, thorough improvement of implements, rendered it possible to make the reforms that took place in the circumstances of the soil and its cultivators particularly available for the furtherance of the productiveness of tillage land in especial.

Agricultural Produce.

a) Production of corn.

All European kinds of grain are cultivated in the Austrian monarchy. There are grown: —

Wheat 50,000,000 Metzen 1 Mixed corn 15,000,000 Rve . 65,000,000 50,000,000 Barley Oats 100,000,000 Maize 44,000,000 Millet and Buckwheat 10,000,000 500,000 Cwts. Rice

With the surplus of their produce, Upper-Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Galicia, but chiefly the Hungarian provinces not only meet the wants of less productive regions of the empire, but furnish also a considerable quantity for export.

In the culture of wheat, Hungary (with the Banat) and Bohemia stand foremost; but the latter even surpasses fertile Hungary in the production of rye; Galicia follows next in both kinds of crops, succeeded by Moravia and Lower-Austria. Four-fifths of all the barley and oats are supplied by Hungary, Galicia, Bohemia and Moravia; a large quantity of oats being produced in Lower-Austria. Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, Transylvania, the Military Borderland and Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom contribute extensive crops of maize the growth of which is also considerable in Bukowina.

The mean market-price in Austria, during the year 1861, was: for wheat 4.5 florins, rye 2.7 florins, maize 2.6 florins, barley 2.5 florins, oats 1.8 florins Austrian Currency.

The straw of cerealia, exclusive of that which serves for stubble-pasture, is estimated at 40,000,000 Cwts.

b) Turnips, Potatoes, Pulse, etc.

Generally speaking, the line cutting off the copious produce of maize towards the north may be considered the limit where the extensive cultivation of potatoes begins; pulse, cabbages and turnips form a very general and abundant crop in all districts of the monarchy down to the Adriatic Sea.

The amount of that produce is:

Potatoes									120,000,000 M	detzen.
									5,000,000	
Cabbages									60,000,000	Cwts.
Beet roots	•				٠		•		20,000,000	n
Turnips etc	٠.	•	•	•	•	•		٠.	30,000,000 1	Metzen

c) Trade-plants.

The soil of a large extent of the monarchy is well adapted for the culture of various trade-plants.

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The whole north-west is excellently qualified for the growth of flax, the south and east for that of Hemp.

Hops constitute a staple crop throughout Bohemia and have till now defied all competition.

Saffron of Lower-Austria, Moravian Mustard, Hungarian Safflower etc. are superior products, but of inconsiderable quantity..

The culture of Rape-seed has become of very great importance to Bohemia and the Hungarian provinces, and has, moreover, become very extensive in Austriaproper, Moravia and Galicia.

Since, besides the actual olive groves, there are still 9 or 10 sq. miles of arable and grass-land on the shores of the Adriatic Sea planted with those trees, the produce of olive oil exceeds the wants of these parts.

Although Tobacco is a monopoly, the cultivation of it has, during the last ten years, in point of quantity as well as quality, risen to an extraordinary height in the Hungarian provinces, in Transylvania and the Military Borderland, in Galicia and Bukowina, in Tyrol and Venice.

The quantities produced are:

Hemp and flax .	•		•	•	•	3,000,000	Cwts
Hops						40,000	n
Tobacco						1,000,000	"¹)
Other trade-plants						230,000	77

The special amount of crop in Linseed and Hempseed is 2,500,000 Metzen; rapeseed 1,200,000 Metzen; the produce of olive oil is 100,000 Cwts.

d) Vegetables.

Besides pulse, Turnips and Cabbages, there are also grown other pot-herbs, especially on tillage ground, so that special kitchen-gardens are to be met with only in the north-west and in the environs of large towns. In the south, cucurbitaceous fruits are also raised in the fields.

The gross amount of vegetable crop is 16,000,000 Cwts.

Culture of Fruit trees.

All sorts of Middle-European fruit-trees thrive in Austria particularly well: Austria-proper, Styria, Carinthia, Northern Tyrol, but especially Bohemia and Moravia cultivate fruit-trees with assiduous care, and the west and south of the Hungarian provinces is also herein very productive. On the shores of the Adriatic Sea fruits of the south grow abundantly. The total amount of crop fluctuates between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000

Growth of the Vine.

Besides France, Austria is, among the European states, most distinguished for the culture of the

variety of the elements of the soil influence the diversity of the products.

The superior development of the vine is promoted by the favourable soil of the Hegyallya hills near Tokai with their continuation to Erlau; the tract of the Elbe valley from Melnik and Cernosek downward; the country round about the Neusiedl lake, Rust and Oedenburg included; the heights near the Middle-Danube, together with St. Georgen, Neszmil, Buda, Szekszard, Villány, up to Schomlau and Menesch; the Fruska-Gora and the extent to Karlowitz; the Kahlengebirge, besides Vöslau, Gumpoldskirchen, Grinzing, and Weidling; the Bisamberg; the Styrian Drave and lower Mur vallies, inclusive of Kerschbach and Luttenberg; the southern slopes of the Karst and the Istrian and Dalmatian coasts.

Hungary, Lower-Austria and Stiria are the principal wine-growing provinces of the monarchy. The abolition of the custom-laws which formerly placed a bar between the Hungarian provinces and the rest of the monarchy, has on both sides of the empire awakened a lively emulation in the improvements of wine-growing.

The produce of wine fluctuates between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 Eimers (12.449 Engl. gallons per Eimer), the husks offering besides an important lateral

Total estimate of the productions of the soil.

The gross amount of value of all hitherto enumerated products of the soil in Austria averages per annum 1,600,000,000 florins Austrian Currency.

Breeding of Cattle.

Austria is possessed of all the fundamental conditions necessary for the successful breeding of cattle, in which pursuit much exertion is being displayed, the more so as the improvement of husbandry is depending upon it.

A numeration of the cattle was also included in the census of October 31" 1857.

a) Horses.

The number of Horses in Austria reaches three millions and a half. The distinctive race is in the east of the monarchy, the Hungarian breed being excellent for riding-horses and the Transylvanian for coachhorses. The Noric breed of the Alpine regions is considered very good for draught-horses. Besides these two regions, there is particular care bestowed on the breeding of horses in the Bohemian, Moravian and vine to which 110 sq. miles of real vineyards and 140 | Silesian provinces, whereas in the Littorale they payless sq. miles of fields planted with vine are allotted. The attention, to it. In addition to numerous private studs,

¹⁾ In 1858 1,707,671 Cwts, in 1859 755,080 Cwts, in 1860 692,012 Cwts.