# AUSTRIAN TARIFF 0F IMP0RT DUTIES 

UPON

## THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF BRITISH PRODUCE and ManuFactures,

ARRANGED IN GROUPS,

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE OBJECTS CONIRIBUTED TO THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

WITH ALPHABETICAL INDEX,
A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF AUSTRIAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES,
the anglo-austrian treaty of commerce, the austrian patent laws, and OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF IMPORTANCE.
preparkd by her ahajesty's commissioners, for the guidance of british exhmbitors.

L. ONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLLAM SPOTTISWOODE, PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OPFICE.

$$
\frac{1873 .}{\text { Price One Florin. }}
$$

# aUstrian tariff 0f impori duties 

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PREPARED BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMSSIONERS, FOR THE GUIDANCE OF BRITISH EXHIBITORS.


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PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE, printers to the queen's most excellent majesty, FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

## iii

## NAMES OF COMMISSIONERS

Appointed by Her Majesty on the 29th April, 1872, to represent British and Colonial Exhibitors at the Universal Exhibition to be held at Vienna in 1873, and inserted in the London Gazette of 7th May 1872.

## His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., President.

The Right Honourable Sir Andrew Buchanan,
G.C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna.
His Serene Highness The Duke of Teck, G.C.B.
His Serene Highness Count Gibichen, Captain, R.N.

The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., Lord President of the Council.
The Earl Cathcart, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.
The Earl Cowprer, K.G.

The Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P.
The Lord Acton.
The Right Honourable Hugh C. E. Childers, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart.
Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., M.P.
Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy. Henry Arthur Brassey, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Hawkslex, Esq., President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Philif Cunliffe Owes, Esq., Secretary.

Her Majesty's Commissioners having procured through the Austrian authorities, the latest official edition of the Austro-Hungarian Tariff of Import Duties upon Articles of British Produce and Manufactures, have caused the same to be translated and arranged for the convenience of British exhibitors in groups, in accordance with the classification of objects adopted for the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873.

It is to be observed that, according to the Official Regulations, the Exhibition grounds and buildings will be considered as a Bonded Warehouse; goods for exhibition will therefore be exempt from customs duties. Goods not returned to this country at the close of the Exhibition will, however, be liable to the rates of import duty as fixed by the Austro-Hungarian customs tariff.

> 41, Parliament Street, London, April, 1873.

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## I.

## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

So far back as the year 1851 Austria first abandoned a prohibitory and adopted a protective system of customs duties. Under this system raw products, especially those of agriculture, were admitted at low rates of duty, whilst manufactured goods and works of art were more highly taxed.

With some few exceptions the export duties levied at that time were insignificant.
On the 19th February, 1853, Austria concluded a treaty of commerce with the Zollverein, by which treaty mutual concessions were made in the customs tariff's of the respective countries.

The revised tariffs, as concluded by the treaty for the term of 12 years, came into operation on the 1st January, 1854.

On the 16 th December, 1865, Austria concluded a treaty of commerce with the United Kingdom, which treaty remains in force until the 1st January, 1877. Under this treaty British subjects and trade are placed upon the footing of the most favoured nation, and share in all the privileges which are granted to the subjects or trade of any third Power.

The reductions accorded to France by continental States have been generally extended to the United Kingdom, either under treaties containing the "most favoured nation" clause, or by direct tariff negotiations, as in the case of Austria.

The Austrian Treaty further provides that the rate of import duty to be levied upon the produce or manufactures of the United Kingdom shall not, on and after the 1st January, 1870, exceed 20 per cent. of their value at the place of production, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission as far as the Austrian frontier.

There are very few ad calorem duties in the Austrian tariff; the duties are chiefly levied by weight. As regards imports the duties are sometimes imposed on the gross and sometimes on the net weights. The export duties, which are charged on a very few articles-namely, on raw hides and skins, rags and materials for paper making, and bones and refuse of hoofs, \&c.-are levied on the gross weight.

Transit duties have been entirely abolished.
Trade and commerce are entirely free in Austria, foreigners being admitted to the unrestricted exercise of manufacturing or commercial industry upon obtaining the consent of the Minister of Commerce.

## II.

## TREATY OF COMMERCE

# CONCLUDED BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 

## 16th December 1865.

(This Treaty is in force until the 1 st Jamuary, 1877.)


#### Abstract

\section*{Article I.}

During the continuance of the present Treaty the subjects and commerce of The subjects and com. Austria shall enjoy within all the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, including Her Majesty's colonies and foreign possessions, the same advantages which have been conceded to French subjects and commerce by the Treaty between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, signed at Paris on the 23rd of January, 1860, and to the subjects and commerce of the States of the Zollverein by the Treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Prussia, representing the sovereign States and territories united to the Prussian system of customs and contributions, signed at Berlin on the 30th of May, 1865; and further, Austrian subjects and commerce shall be placed in all other respects on the footing of the subjects and commerce of the most favoured nation. merce of Austria shall enjoy, within the British dominions, the same advantages as French sub- jects and commerce and those of the Zollvercin, and be placed in all other respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.


> Article II.

From and after the 1st of January, 1867, British subjects and commerce shall, within the dominions of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, be placed in every respect upon the footing of the most favoured nation, and share in all the advantages and privileges which are enjoyed by the commerce and subjects of any third Power.

From this rule are excepted:-
(a.) Such advantages as those which for the sole purpose of facilitating frontier traffic are at present conceded or may hereafter be conceded to the States of the German Zollverein, or to other neighbouring States; and also those reductions of or exemptions from customs duties which are valid only at certain parts of the frontier, or for the inhabitants of particular localities.
(b.) Such advantages as belong or may hereafter be conceded to the subjects of the German Confederation in virtue of Federal treaties and Federal laws.
(c.) Such special and ancient privileges as are enjoyed by Turkish subjects, as such, for Turkish commerce in Austria.

## Article III.

The Austrian Customs Tariff (the present system of calculating customs duties Duty to be levied upon by weight being maintained) shall be so regulated that the duty to be levied upon artices of Brat British pror articles, the produce or manufacture of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, on importation into Ause upon their importation into the Austrian States, shall, from the 1st January, 1867, atter 1st January, 1867, 30782.

25 per cent. of their value, including cost of transport, insurance, \&c.

After 1st January, 1870, the maximum of import dufies shall not exceed 90 per cent ad valorem.
Arficles constituting State monopolies (tobacco, salt, and gunpowder) and goods of Classes I. and VII. of Austrian Tariff are exAustria.
cepted.
Commissioners from
both Govermments shall determine the values and charges on the basis and charges on the basis of the average prices
Great Britain in 1865.

## Three years after the

 duties fixed by the Treaty have come into operation each party has the right to claim a revision of the value standard.Duties of special interest to England coming into operation on the 1st January, 1867 shall form the subject of a supplementary Treaty.

## Articles constituting

 State monopolies and roods of Classes 1. and VII. of the Tariff are excepted.Internal imposts levied in one country on production, preparation, or use of articles shall not athect the procuctions of higher degree than those of native origin.

Reductions of import or export duties, and other
privileges granted by either party to a third Power shall be extended to the other immediately.
not exceed 25 per cent. of the value, with the addition of the cost of transport, insurance, and commission necessary for the importation into Austria as far as the Austrian Customs frontier, and for this purpose there shall serve as basis the average value of the articles included under one and the same denomination in each position of the future Austrian Tariff.

From and after the 1st January, 1870, the maximum of these duties shall not exceed 20 per cent. of the value, with the additions above defined.

Articles constituting State monopolies-namely, tobacco, salt, and gunpowder,-and further, goods comprised in Classes I. and VII. of the present Austrian Tariff, are excepted from these maxima.

## Article IV.

Commissioners from both Governments shall meet, not later than the month of March, 1866, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the values and the additional charges, and they shall take as the basis of their calculations the average prices at the principal centres of production and commerce of the United Kingdom for the year 1865.

Three years after the duties fixed by treaty shall have come into operation each of the contracting parties shall have a right to claim a revision of the values.

## Article V.

Such duties of the future Austrian Tariff as will come into operation on the 1st of January, 1867, and to which England attaches a special interest, shall form the subject of a supplementary Convention to be concluded between the two contracting parties.

All articles constituting State monopolies, as also all goods subject to fiscal duties included in Classes I. and VII. of the present Tariff, remain also here excepted.

## Article VI.

Internal imposts which are levied in the territory of one party on the production, preparation, or use of any article, whether on account of the State or on account of municipalities and corporations, shall under no pretext affect the productions of the other party in a higher or more onerous degree than the same productions of native origin.

## Article VII.

The contracting parties agree that every reduction in their Tariffs of import or export duties, and every privilege, favour, or immunity which either contracting party may hereafter grant to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other contracting party, with a reserve however of the exceptions enumerated in Article II. $a$ and $b$.

## Article ViII.

The subjects of one of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other equality of treatment with native subjects in regard to charges on loading and unloading, to warehousing, and to the transit trade, as also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

## Article IX.

Subjects of one Power shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy the
smme protection as native
Subjects of one country. shall enjoy in the terri tories of the other equal
treatment with native treatment with native
subiects in trades, sc. samo protection as native
property in trade-marks and other distinctive marks, as well as in patterns and designs for manufactures.

## Article X.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves to determine hereafter, by a special convention, the means of reciprocally protecting copyright in works of literature and the fine arts within their respective dominions.

## Article XI.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for the space of 10 years, to date from the 1st of January, 1867, and in case neither of the high contracting powers shall have notified to the other, 12 months before the expiration of the said period of 10 years, its intention of putting an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which one or other of the high contracting parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it.

The high contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce by common consent into this Treaty any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience.

## Final Protocol.

Upon proceeding to the signature of the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day between Austria and Great Britain, the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers made the following declaration:-
I.

The Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria declared that, in virtue of Article XIII. of the Treaty of Customs' and Contributions' Union of the 23rd of December, 1863, between Austria and Lichtenstein, the Treaty of Commerce concluded this day would apply equally to the Principality of Lichtenstein, and the British Plenipotentiary accepted this declaration.

## II.

In order to avoid any future doubt as to the intention of Article III., the Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers have agreed to the following explanation:-
In the construction of a tariff of specific duties by weight within fixed ad valorem rates, it is necessary to determine what shall be the unit of value to which each specific duty shall be applied.

In adopting the basis of value established by Article III., it is understood that it is not intended to depart from the general principle of the Article, viz., the application of certain maximum ad valorem rates of duty to all articles of British produce and manufacture, but to guard against the necessity of making separate provision for every variety of each article, thereby creating minute and inconvenient subdivisions in the Tariff.

With this view it becomes necessary to group together qualities and descriptions of the same article or of similar articles, which, from their approximation in value and general resemblance in character, it is found possible to include under one and the same denomination in one position of the Tariff.

But it is understood that in fixing the denominations in each position of the Articles shall be so arfuture Austrian Tariff, they shall be so arranged that the duty affixed to any manged in the Austrian position shall notexceed the "maximum" rates fixed by Article III. of the Treaty in no case excem the upon the average value of any kind of goods of commercial importance included by mrt. III.of the treaty.
under any one denomination in such position, unless by common consent it is considered expedient or necessary.

## III.

Should prices of any description of goods have been essentially disturbed during the year
the Commissioners wil endeavour to find a basis of fair average value for of fuir average years.
In the matter of textile manufactures, either sion of the valuation after the 1st January, 1868.

Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament the abolition of import duties into Great Britain on wood and timber, and also the reduction of duties on wine in bottle.

[^0] ner from 1st July, 1866.

The duty upon importation of salt herrings into Austria shall be reduced to 50 kreutzers per zollcentner from lst Febru-
ary, 1860 .

With reference to Article IV., the Plenipotentiaries likewise agreed that if it shall be found that the prices of any description of goods have been essentially disturbed by exceptional causes during the twelve months of the year 1865, the Commissioners of the two Governments shall endeavour to find such a basis of value for such goods as shall be considered a fair average value for future years.

In the matter of textile manufactures (the prices of which have been seriously deranged during the late war in the United States of America), it is agreed that if the average prices of the year 1865 be taken as a basis of value, either contracting party may claim a revision of such valuation after the 1st January, 1868.

## IV.

The British Plenipotentiary then declared that-
Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament the abolition of the duties payable on the importation of wood and timber into the United Kingdom, and also the reduction of the duties payable on wine in bottle to the amount of those payable on wine in wood, upon importation into the United Kingdom.

## V.

The Austrian Plenipotentiaries in their part declared that-
The duty upon the export of rags from the States and Possessions of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall, from and after the 1st July, 1866, be reduced to 2 florins the zoll-centner; and

The duty upon the importation of salt herrings into the States and Possessions of His Imperial and Royal Majesty shall, from the 1st February, 1866, be reduced to 50 kreutzers the zoll-centner gross weight.

## III. a. <br> EXTRACT

From the Return " of the Lowest and Highest Rates of Import Duty levied by the "Tariff of each Country in Europe and of the United States, upon some of " the principal Articles of Merciandise, in each of the years 1860 and 1870 ; " showing the per-centage Increase or Decrease of such Duties in the year " 1870."
(Return to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 11th February, 1870.)
Austria.

Description of Articles.


| Description of Articles. | Unit of Weight or Measure. | Lowest and Highest Rates of Import Duties. |  | Per-centage Increase or Decrease in 1870. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1860. | 1870. |  |
| Xarns-cotton, of all kinds | Cwt. $\{$ |  $£$ $s$ $d$. <br> From 0 10 8 <br> To 1 6 9 |  $£$ $s$. $d$. <br> From 0 8 2 <br> To 0 15 3 | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Per cent. } \\ \text { Decrease }- & 24 \\ " & - \\ \text { Decrease } & -72 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Yarns-linen | Cwt. $\{$ | From 015 | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { From } & 0 & 1 & 6 \frac{1}{4} \\ \text { To } & 0 & 12 & 2\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | To $\quad 1 \begin{array}{llll}1 & 6\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Decrease } & 72 \\ , \ldots & -55 \end{array}$ |
| Yarns and thread-silk | Cwt. | From 016 | From Free | Duty removed. |
| Yarns-woollen and worsted |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { To } & 1 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ | To $0012{ }^{\text {To }}$ | Decrease - 62 |
|  | Cwt. | $\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { From } & 0 & 10 & 8\end{array}$ | From 0 1 $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | Decrease - 86 |
| Cotton manufactures-piece goods |  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { To } & 1 & 6 & 9 \\ \text { From } & 4 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { To } & 0 & 12 & 2 \\ \text { From } & 1 & 12 & 6\end{array}$ | Decrease - 62 |
|  | Cwt. | To 101313 | To 41115 | \% - 57 |
| Linen manufactures-piece goods | Cwt. | From 1120 | From 0122 | Decrease - 62 |
|  |  | To $\begin{array}{llll}10 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ | To 661111 | " - 43 |
| Silk and half-silk manufactures- \} | Cwt. | From 0029 | From 0 1 1 | Decrease - 60 |
|  |  | To $\quad 0 \quad 4$ | To 0022 | " - 54 |
| woollen and worsted manufactures | Cwt. | From 566 | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { From } & 16 & 7\end{array}$ | Decrease - 66 |
| -piece goods - - - |  | To $10 \begin{array}{lll}10 & 13\end{array}$ | To 515 | " - 52 |
| Hosiery-cotton | Cwt. | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 11\end{array}$ | Decrease - 62 |
| Hosiery-silk | Cwt. | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { From } & 0 & 2 & 9\end{array}$ | From Tr | Decrease - 60 |
| Hosiery-woollen | Cwt. | To $\begin{array}{llll} & 0 & 4 & 9 \\ & 8 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | To 00028 | " - 54 |
|  |  |  | Furniture | ecreas |
| Patent net | Cwt. | $26 \quad 13 \quad 4$ | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 11\end{array}$ | Decrease - 89 |
| Cotton lace - |  |  | Other kinds | - 77 |
|  | Cwt. | $\begin{array}{llll}26 & 13 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 1 & 11\end{array}$ | Decrease - 77 |
| Ribbons-silk and velvet |  | From 0029 | From 0111 | Decrease - 60 |
|  |  | To $\quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 4 \quad 9$ | To $0 \quad 2 \quad 2$ | \% - 55 |
|  | Cwt.$\#$ |  |  |  |
| Pig - - - |  | - $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 10 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | Frrr $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ | Decrease - 40 |
| Bar |  | From 0 | From 0 | " - 40 |
| Bar |  | To 0108 | To $0336 \frac{1}{2}$ | " - 66 |

Per-centage
Increase or Decrease in 1870.

| Description of Articles. | Unit of Weight or Measure. | Lowest and Highest Rates of Import Duties. |  | Per-centage <br> Increase or Decrease $\text { in } 18 \% 0 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1860. | 911870. |  |
| Iron-unwrought and wrought-cont. Railroad | Cwt. | £ s. $d$. | £ s. d. | Per cent. |
|  | " | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | $0 \quad 268$ | Decrease - 53 |
| Castings, coarse | " | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 1 \frac{3}{4}\end{array}$ | $012 \frac{1}{2}$ | " - 43 |
| Plates and sheets |  | From 0 Orr ${ }^{\text {r }}$ | From 0 | to 2 |
|  |  | From 1114 | From $0 \quad 8 \quad 2$ | Decrease - 62 |
|  |  | To 5158 | To 1106 | " - 72 |
| Tin plates | Cwt. | $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 2\end{array}$ | Decrease - 24 |
| machinery, all kinds | Cwt. | From 0 0 8 8 6 | From $0{ }^{\text {c }}$ | Decrease - 68 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { To } & 1 & 12 & 0 \\ \text { From } & 0 & 10 & 8\end{array}$ | To 0088 | " - 75 |
| Cast wares | Cwt. | $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { From } & 0 & 10 & 8\end{array}$ | From $0 \quad 4 \quad 0 \frac{3}{4}$ | Decrease - 62 |
| Copper and brass : <br> Copper- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unwrought | Cwt. | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | Free. |  |
| Part wrought | " | $0163^{2}$ | $0 \quad 6 \quad 1$ | $\text { Decrease - } 63$ |
| Wrought and wares |  | From 0098 | From $0 \quad 8 \quad 2$ | , - 16 |
| Wrought and wares | Cover | To 11120 | To 0012 | " ${ }^{\prime \prime} 63$ |
| 工ead-pig | Cwt. | $0 \quad 2,1 \frac{1}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | Decrease - 29 |
| Coals | - | Free. | Free. |  |
| Alkali-soda | Cwt, | From 0 | From 000093 | Decrease - 5 |
| Earthenware and Porcelain : |  | To 00108 | To $0 \begin{array}{llll} & 3 & 1\end{array}$ | 72 |
|  |  | From 01616 | From 0051 | Decrease - 53 |
| Earthenware |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { To } & 1 & 1 & 4\end{array}$ | To 0092 | " - 57 |
| Porcelain | Cwt. | From 1120 | From 0 | Decrease - 84 |
| h-salted or smoked : |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { To } & 4 & 5 & 4\end{array}$ | To 0122 | 85 |
| Herrings - | Cwt. | $0 \quad 3 \quad 2 \frac{1}{2}$ | \%xa $0100 \frac{1}{4}$ |  |
| Other kinds | Cwt. | $0{ }_{0} 5$ | From 001664 | Decrease - 72 |
| Salt-white and rock | Cwt. |  | To 003015 |  |
| Sugar-refined - | Cwt. | ited. | Prohibited. |  |
|  |  |  | 169 | No change. |

Note.-This Return affords a gencral indication of the alterations made between 1860 and 1870 in the import duties levied by the Customs tariff of Austro-Hungary.
As many of the articles enumerated in the Return are subject to several rates of duty, according to their different qualities and descriptions, alterations in the lowest or highest rates do not always show the largest or the most important tariff modifications.
It may also be observed that a great per-centage decrease in rates of duty may be shown without the amount of duty being sufficiently reduced to permit of International trade.

## III. b.

Return furnished by the Statistical and Commerclal Departament of the Board of Trade of the Quantities and Value of the Principal and other Articles of British Produce and Manufactures exported to Austrian Territories (Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia), and to the Danubian Principalities (Wallachia and Moldavia), in the year 1871.*
(a.) Exports to Austrine Territories (Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia).


[^1]
## (b.) Exports to the Danubian Principalities (Wallachia and Moldavia).*



[^2]Statistical and Commercial Department, Board of Trade, 10th February, 1873.

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## IV.-ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Of the Principal Articles of British Manufacture and Produce liable to Duty on being imported into the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.


| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English <br> Value. |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { III. } \end{array}$ | a, -c. | 12 54 | Albumen - | XXV. | 76 b .1. | fl. kr. 075 150 | $£ s . d .$ $016$ |
|  |  | 55 | Albums, bound, printed, and combined with small ware or fancy articles |  |  | Free. |  |
| IV. | c. | 18 | Alcohol (spirits of wine) - - | VII. | 26 a. 1. | 90 | 0180 |
| XIV. | $a$. | 61 | Alcoholometer - | XIX. | 73 b . | 9 Free. |  |
| III. | $a$. | 12 | Alcaioid and alcaloid salts | XX. | 76 d .1. | 010 |  |
| II. | $g$. | 10 | Alder-bark (for tanning) - | IX. | $34 b$. | Free. |  |
| " | $a$. | 8 | Almonds - - | I. | 5 a 1. | 50 | 010 |
|  | " |  | " shells of - | III. | 13 h . 1. | 080 | 0 |
|  | $g$. | 10 |  |  |  | - |  |
| I. | $\stackrel{c}{c . d}$. | 24 4 | , fibre (Manilla hemp) <br> Alpaca (metallic compound, similar to | XI. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Alpaca (metallic compound, similar to packfong), raw | X. | 43 | ee. |  |
| VII. | $c$. | 39 | drawn or rolled, and in large cast blocks |  | 43 c. 2. | 30 | 0 |
| V. | $a$. | $\stackrel{1}{11}$ | Alpaca-wool ${ }^{\text {wares }}$ - | XVII. | $70 \text { c. } 2 .$ | Free. |  |
| III. | $b$. | 13 | Alum - - - | IX. | 37 e. | $75$ |  |
| VI. | $a$. | 31 | " leather (white leather containing alum) |  |  |  |  |
| I. | $b$. | 4 | Aluminium (a silver-like metal), raw |  |  | 75 | ee. |
| " | " | " | drawn or rolled, and in large cast blocks - | XV1 |  |  | 6 |
| VII. | $c$. | 39 | " wares |  | 70 c | 60 | 012 |
| III | $c$. |  | Amber | VIII. | $31 a$. |  |  |
| III. | $e$. |  | " oil - - | IX. | 33 a .2 . | Free. |  |
|  | $a$. | 12 | ", wares (i.e., suceinic acid) | XX. | 76 d .1. | 5 | 0100 |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { a }}{ }$. | 15 | , way | XIX. | 75 c. 1. | 500 | -10 |
|  | $a$. | 12 | Ammonia, succonate, nitrate, and oxalate |  | 33 a . 1. | 525 | 010 |
|  |  |  | f ammonia, \& |  | $76 \mathrm{d.1}$. |  | 010 |
|  | h. |  | m-ammoniac | IX | 33 |  | 01 |
| " | $a$. | 12 | sal-ammoniac (carbonate and sulphate of ammonia) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | " super-phosphate of ammonia | X |  | Free. |  |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | Anchors and anchor chains | X. | $40 \mathrm{g.1}$. | 75 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 3\end{array}$ |
| IV. | $g$. | 19 | Anchovies | IV. | 14 d . | 150 | 0 |
|  | " |  | Anchovy-paste - - - | VII. | 28 c. 1. | $100$ | $10$ |
| XIV. | $a$. | 61 | Anemoseopes (a kind of hygrometer) | XIX. | 73 b . |  |  |
| V. | ${ }^{a}$. | 21 32 | Angora (woollen stuff) - | XIII. | 54 b . 1. | Free. |  |
| III. | a. | 12 | Angora skins (not lined) Aniline (a product of coal tar) | XV. | 61 a. 2. | 450 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | Antine (a product of coaltar) - | XX. | $76 \mathrm{~d} .1 .$ $76 \mathrm{~d} .1 .$ | $\} \begin{array}{lllll}5 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| mp. Exh. | . | 70 | Animais, not specially named (also skiuned) | IV. |  | Free. |  |
| II. | ¢. | 9 | stuffed - - - |  | 16 d . | 080 | 10 |
|  | " |  | " products of, not specially named | V. | 21 b . | 080 | 0 |


| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tarifif |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs, avoirdupois |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section | Austrian Currency. | English <br> Value. |
|  |  | 9 | animals, bristles of, not specially named , teeth of, rough or only cut | v. | $21 \mathrm{~b} .1 .$ | fl. kr . 080 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $080 \left\lvert\, 0 \begin{array}{llll} 0 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}\right.$ |  |
|  | $a$. | 8 | Aniseed - - - | III. | $31 \text { a. } 2 .$ | Free. |  |
|  | $a$. | 12 | Antimonial preparations | XX. | 76 d. 1. | 010 |  |
|  | $b$. | 13 | Antimony, regulus of | IX. | $37 a$. | Free. |  |
|  | $b$. | 36 | Anvils, of cast iron, raw | X. | 40 i .1. | 060 | $0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | " | " | of wrought iron | XVII. | 69 a. 3. | 20 | $0 \quad 40$ |
|  | " | " | polished and varnished |  | 69 c. 3. | 4 | 8 |
| IV. | d. | 18 | Apparatus. See Instruments. Apple wine | VII. |  |  |  |
| Temp. Exh. iV. | 4. | 70 | Apples, fresh - - | III. | 9 a. |  |  |
|  | $g$. | 19 | " dried (not boiled in sugar, like jellies) |  | $9 \mathrm{b.2}$. | 080 |  |
| " |  |  | " otherwise prepared Apricots, tariffed like apples. | Vİ. | 28 e. 1. | 100 | 100 |
| Temp. Ex | 4. | 70 | Apricot kernels <br> Aqua fortis (nitric acid) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { III. } \\ & \text { IX. } \end{aligned}$ | 13 e. 2. | Free. |  |
|  | d. | 15 |  |  | 37 c. 2. | 025 |  |
| IV. | $c$. | 18 | Aqua vita (spirit of wine) | VII. | 26 a.1. | 90 | 018 |
| VII. | d. | 40 | Arms, i.e., fire-arms of all kinds, fine | XVII. | 69 c. 1. | 150 | 110 |
| " | " | " | " other kinds and parts thereof (with the exception of fire-arms) | VII. | $\begin{aligned} & 69 c .2 . \\ & 26 \text { c.1. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 012 |
| IV. | $c$. | 18 | Arrae - - |  |  | 90 | 018 |
|  | $a$. | 17 | Arrowroot | IX. | 37 | 0750 |  |
| III. | $a . b$. |  | Arsen |  |  | Free. |  |
|  | " | 6 | Asbestos - ${ }^{\text {acid }}$ |  |  | Fre |  |
| V . | " | 24 | Asbestos - | VIII. |  | Fre |  |
|  |  |  | " textures | XIII. | 53 a.b. | $\begin{aligned} & 075 \\ & 6 \quad 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 12 \end{array}$ |
|  | $b$. | 4 | Asphalt | IX. | $\underset{35}{c} .1 .$ |  |  |
| XI. | $a$. | 54 | ". felt - - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XX. } \\ & \text { XIV. } \\ & \text { XII. } \end{aligned}$ | 60 a .1. | Free |  |
| V. |  | 24 | asphalt, linen - - -assafoetida |  | $56 a$33a | 10002 |  |
| III. | $a$. | 12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{XIII} . \\ & \mathrm{IX} . \end{aligned}$ |  | 525 | 010 |
| $\underset{\text { Temp. Exh }}{\text { II. }}$ | 1. | 70 | Asses | IV. | 15 i . | 150 |  |
| II. | e. | 9 |  |  | 17 a . |  |  |  |
| XIV. | $a$. | 61 | Asses' skins (mules', hinnies') <br> Astronomical instruments | XIX. | 736. | Free. |  |
| II. | b. | 8 | Avignon berries (dried buckthorn berries) |  | $34 f .1$. | 080 |  |
| VII. |  | 36 | Awls, iron (for shoemakers, \&c.) , , , polished, lacquered |  | 69 b. 1. | $\begin{array}{lllll}4 & 0 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ |  |
| ", |  |  |  | XVII. | 69 c .269 l .1 | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0 & 12\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Axes, of iron ", polished, varnished | " |  | 40 | 080 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 69 c .3 . \\ & 69 c .2 \end{aligned}$ | 40 |  |
| VïI. | $\ddot{\prime}$ | 41 | ", polished, varnished - <br> ", " lacquered. |  |  | 60 | 012 |
| , |  |  | Axies, wooden, in a rough state |  |  | Free |  |
|  |  |  | "fimished, not painted, var- <br> nished, lacquered, or <br> polished" of iron, roughly wrought, each weigh-ing 50 lbs and over | XVI. | $\begin{gathered} 64 a . \\ 40 \mathrm{~g} .2 . \end{gathered}$ | Free. <br> $25 \mid 0 \quad 2$ |  |
| VII. | 6. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $b$. | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |





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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Dutv per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
| IX. | $c$. | 17 | sottles, of fine leather, combined with basket-work <br> " others - | XVI. | 65 e. 2. | fl. kr. <br> 60 <br> Accordin of $m$ | £ $s . d$. <br> 0120 to nature terial. |
| " | $a$. | 44 | Boys' marbles, of marble - <br> " ", others | ". | $67 \mathrm{b.1}$. | $\begin{gathered} 250 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Accordin } \\ \text { of m: } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $0 \quad 5 \quad 0$ to nature erial. |
| v. | $h$. | 29 | Bracelets, straw, upon strings | " | 59 f. 3. | 150 | 1100 |
| XI. | c | 54 | " paper, ditto - - | " | $60 \mathrm{g}$.l . | 1250 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | a.c. | " | leather or India rubber, ditto | XV. | 62 d. 2. | 150 | 1100 |
| X. | $a$. | 49 | bones, ivory, \&c. | XVI. | 63 b .1. | 150 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}1 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ |
| VIII. | $g$. | 41 | wood - | " | $64 \mathrm{d} 1.$. | 120 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| IX. | $\begin{aligned} & c . \\ & b . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { glass } \\ & \text { clay } \end{aligned}$ | " | $\begin{array}{lll} 65 & e .1 . \\ 67 & d . & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 0 \\ 15 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| VII. | " | 36 | " lead - - | x ${ }^{\text {V̈HII }}$ | 681. | 120 | 140 |
| " | " | " | iron | " | 69 c. 1. | 150 | 1100 |
| " | " | $\ddot{\prime \prime}$ | other metals - |  | 70 c. 1. | 150 | 1100 |
| " | $a$. | 34 | gold or silver - | XIX. | 75 a . | 750 | 710 |
| " | " |  | purely gilt or silver plated, or foiled with gold or silver |  | 75 b. 1. | 750 | 7100 |
| X . | $b$. | 50 | elegantly finished, combined with ivory, enamel, \&c. | XVII. | 70 c. 1. | 15 | 1100 |
| VII. | $c$. | 39 | of common metals of fine workmanship | XIX. | 75 c. 2. | 250 | 2100 |
| V . | $a$. | 24 | sraces, linen, unbleached - |  | 53 a . | $075$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & 6 \end{array}$ |
| II. |  | 8 | Bran - - | XX'II. | 80 b . |  | ee. |
|  | $g$. | 10 | Branches (twigs) not specially named | III. | $13 \mathrm{h.1}$. | 080 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 71\end{array}$ |
| IV. | $c$. | 18 | Brandy - - | VII. | 26 a. 1. | 90 | 0180 |
|  |  |  | , scales (alcoholometers) | XIX. | 73 b . |  | ee. |
| 1. | $b$. | - | Brass, raw | X. | 43 a . |  | ee. |
| VII. | $c$. | 39 | scoured | XVII. | 70 c. 2. |  | 0120 |
| " | " | " | plated | $\ddot{\text { \% }}$ |  |  | 0120 |
| " | " | " | wire | X. | 43 c. 2. |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " strings sheet, wares. See Metal wares. | " | 43 c. 1. |  |  |
| II. | " | 9 | Erazilian grass, of a red colour, looking as if dyed - | III. | 13 c . |  | ee. |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | Breaks for rallway carriages | XVII. | 69 a. 3. |  | 040 |
| IX. | $a$. | 44 | Bricks (roof and wall) of clay - - | VIII. | 32 a. 1. |  | ee. |
| " | " | " | (hollow and plaster) of inferior potters' clay, painted, glazed | XVI. | 67 a. 1. |  | 06 |
| " | " | " | ", clay for (inferior) - - | VIII. | 32 a .3. |  |  |
| III. | $b$. | 12 | Erine Brine | IX. | 36 |  | $0 \quad 0 \quad 10$ |
| VII. | $c$. | 39 | Britannia metal | X. | 43 a. |  | ree. |
|  | " | " | " $\quad$ - - . | " | 43 b . | 20 | 0.40 |
| " | " | " | " $\quad$ - - - . | " | 43 c. 2 . |  | 060 |


| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Anstrian Tariff |  | Duty per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | [Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English <br> Value. |
| VII. | c. | 39 | Eritannia metal wares Bronze wares, wood, bronzed | $\begin{gathered} \text { XVII. } \\ ", \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \text { a. } 1 . \\ & 70 \quad a 2 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { fl. } \\ \text { fr. } \\ 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 50 \\ 6 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { f } & \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | b. | 50 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { xVI. } \\ & \text { XVII. } \end{aligned}$ | $64 \mathrm{d.2}$. | 6 | 0 0 120 |
| X . |  |  | Bronze wares, wood, bronzed " " metallic |  | $\begin{gathered} 70 c .2 . \\ 43 \mathrm{a} . \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0 & 12\end{array}$ |
| VII. | " | 36 |  |  |  | Free. |  |
|  |  |  |  | XV̌II. | 70 c. 2. | 60 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { II. } \\ & \text { X. } \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{e}{e}$ d. | 9 52 | Bristles - - - - - Brushes, common | V. | 18 58 a a |  | 020 |
| X. | " |  | Brushes, $\#$ fine ${ }^{\text {common }}$ - - - - | xIV. | 585858b.b. 2. | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 0 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 0120 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 0 20 |
|  | " |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { most common - } \\ & \text { superfine } \\ & \text { Buckets (fire extinguishing) of twined or } \\ & \text { ", } \end{aligned}$ | " | 59 a 64 d .2 | 025 | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 & 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
| VI. | $\ddot{\prime}$. |  |  |  | 64 d. 2. | 60 |  |
| VI. |  | 31 |  | XIII. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Buckets (fire extinguishing) of twined or twisted hemp (but not of linen hemp) - |  | 53 a. | 075 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " |  |  |  | $\mathrm{x} \dddot{V}_{I} .$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 53 \mathrm{c} .1 . \\ 64 \mathrm{a} . \end{array}$ | 60 |  |
| VIII. | $f$. | 41 | wooden, rough |  |  | 6 Free |  |
|  |  |  | nished, polished, lacquered of inferior leather or uncoloured india-rubber or gutta-percha iron, also coppered, tinned | " | 64 c. 1. |  | 0 |
| VI. | $c$. | 33 |  |  | 62 c. | 60 | 0120 |
| VII. | c. | 39 |  | XVII. | $69 \mathrm{a} .1 .$ | According to nature of material. |  |
| " | " | " | „ iron, also coppered, tinned <br> ", others |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | " | " | suckles, iron, coarse, also tinned, coppered superior, of iron wire | $\begin{gathered} \text { XVII. } \\ " \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \text { a. } 1 . \\ & 69 \text { c. } 2 . \\ & - \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc\|ccc} \begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline & 8 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{array} 12 & 0 \\ \text { According to nature } \\ \text { of material. } \end{array}$ |  |
| " | " | " |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " |  | " | " others - - . |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | c. | 9 | Buds. See Flowers. |  |  |  |  |
| II. |  |  | Buffalo-hides, raw - - . | V. <br> IV. V. XV. | $\begin{array}{r} 17 a \mathrm{a} \\ 15 \mathrm{a} . \\ 17 \mathrm{a} . \\ 66 \mathrm{c} . \\ 66 \mathrm{~b} .2 . \end{array}$ | Free.42010 |  |
| " | " |  | Eulls <br> ," hides of, raw |  |  |  |  |  |
| IV |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XXV. |  | $44$ | Busts (sculptures) of stone, under 10 lbs . -  <br> $"$ above 10 lbs. <br> $"$ $"$, <br> stearin, or gyp-  <br> sum united  <br> with stearin  |  |  | 6 6 0 | $\begin{array}{rrr}0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Temp. Exh. } \\ \text { VII. } \end{gathered}$ | $a$. | 7034 |  | VI. | $\begin{gathered} 77 \mathrm{~b} . \\ 22 \mathrm{a} .2 . \end{gathered}$ | 525 |  |
|  |  |  | Butter, fresh, salt, or melted <br> Buttons, gold, silver, mounted prêcious stones, pearls, corals, \&c. <br> " gold and silver, in other combinations <br> of base metals, real gilt, plated - |  |  | 20 | 040 |
|  |  |  |  | XIX. | 75 a. | 750 | 7100 |
| " |  | " |  |  | 75 b. 1. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 75 b. 3. | 250 | 210 |


| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. A | Austrian Currency | $\begin{aligned} & \text { English } \\ & \text { Value. } \end{aligned}$ |
| VII. | $a$. | 34 | suttons, imitation gilt, plated " others - | XIX. | 75 c.2. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | ff. kr. <br> 250 <br> Accordin <br> of ma | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & s . & d . \\ 2 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ to nature |
| V. | $b$. | 22 | Button-makers' goods, cotton | XIII. | 52 b 3. | 300 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | $c$. | 24 | " $\quad$, linen | " | 53 e. | 400 | 4000 |
| " | $a$. | 22 | wool silk | " | 54 54 5 c. 2.1 | $\begin{array}{ll}35 & 0 \\ 80 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lrr}3 & 10 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | 27 | half silk | " | 55 b.3. | 600 | 600 |
| I. | $b$. | 4 | Cadmium metal, raw | X. | 43 a . | Free. |  |
| " | " | " | " drawn or rolled or in large cast blocks |  | c. 2. | 3 | 06 |
| III. | $a$. | 12 | " preparations of Cages (bird cages) | XX. | $76 \mathrm{d} 1.$. |  |  |
|  |  |  | Cages (bird cages) |  |  | According to nature of material. |  |
| IV. | $a$. | 17 | Cakes (eatable) <br> , crushed | $\begin{gathered} \text { VII. } \\ \text { XXII. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28 c .1 . \\ 80 b . \end{array}$ | $100$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 11 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { ree. } & & \end{array}$ |
| Temp. Exh. |  | 70 | calves hides, raw | IV. | 15 17 17 | $042 \left\lvert\, \begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 10\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| II. | $e$. $\begin{aligned} & e \\ & c . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { hides, raw } \\ & \text { cambric, linen } \end{aligned}$ | XIII. | 17 53 5 | Free. |  |
|  |  | 22 | , cotton |  | 52 c. 1. | 300 | $\begin{array}{llll}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 10 & \end{array}$ |
| " |  |  |  | , | 52 c. 2. | 450 | 4100 |
| IX. | c. | 47 | Cameos | XVI. | 65 d .1 . | 66 $0^{\text {Free. }} 10120$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Or 10 per cent. ad |  |
| XIV. | $a$. | 61 | Camera obscura - | XIX. | 73 b . | Free. |  |
| II. | $a$. | 8 | Camomile flowers | III. | 13 h. 1. | 080 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & \end{array}$ |
| III. | $a$. | 12 | Camphor, spirits of | XX. | $76 a$. | 150 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | $h$. | 16 | $" \quad$ raw ${ }^{\text {purified. }}$ | IX. | 35 d. 2. | 080 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
| 1. | " | " 6 | Camphor, raw - | " | 33 a.1. | Free. |  |
| III. | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ a. | 12 | ," purified |  | 33 a .1. | 52500106 |  |
| IV. | $i$. | 19 | Candied articles of consumption | VII. | 28 c. 1. | 100 | 10 |
| III. | $h$. | 16 | Candies, wax, wax torches, wax tapers | XX. | 77 a . | 80 | 016 |
| " | " | " | " stearine, paraffine, spermaceti |  | 77 b. | 525 | 010 |
|  | " | " | "tallow - - | " | 77 c . | 315 | 0631 |
| XXI. | $c$. |  | Candlesticks. See Lamps. |  |  | 1315 |  |
| IV. | b. | 18 | Candy, sugar ${ }_{\text {cane }}$, unsplit, unstained |  | 7. $a$ |  |  |
| VIII. | i. | 43 | Cane, unsplit, unstained ", common, split | VIV. | 31 a .1. | Fre |  |
| " | " | " | stained or colo |  | 59 c. | $\begin{aligned} & 250 \mid 0 \\ & \text { Free. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| " |  |  | ", waste . | VIII. | $31 \mathrm{a}, 1$. |  |  |

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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110-25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian <br> Currency. | English <br> Value. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | fl. kr. | ¢ s. d. |
| XIII. | $h$. | 60 | Carriage, parts of a, neither entirely ground nor varnished | XVII. | 69 a. 1. | 40 | 080 |
| " | " | " | " $\quad$ varnished - - | ", | 69 c. 3. | 40 | 0880 |
| " | " | " | " $\quad$ polished, lacquered - | " | 69 c. 2. | 60 | 0120 |
| " | " | " | " of wrought irou, for railways | " | 69 a. 3. | 20 | 040 |
| " | " | " | rugs, linen, also coloured, assorted - | XIII. | '53 c. 1. | 60 | 0120 |
| " | " | " | " of jute only - coare linen, cover | " | 53 c. 2. | 30 | 060 |
|  |  |  | over or dipped in indiarubber or gutta-percha See also Mats. | " | 56 c. 3. | 10 | 020 |
| " | " | " | of chip, reed, bulrush, \&c., uncoloured - | XIV. | $59 a$. | 025 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  | " | " | " \# " coloured. - |  | 59 c. 1. | 250 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " springs - - - | XVII. | 69 a. 3. | 20 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | , | " | grease - | XX. | $76 \mathrm{l.1}$. | 075 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | Carriages (passenger carriages), without leather or upholstery work | XVIII. | 72 b. | 1575 | 1116 |
| " | " | " | with leather or upholstery work |  | 72 c. | 750 | 7100 |
| " | " | " | of travellers, tax free, see Preface to Customs' Tariff. |  |  |  |  |
| " | " | " | for children (perambulators), with leather or upholstery |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | work, not over 50 Zollpfund for children, without leather | XVI. | 64 d .1. | 120 | 140 |
| " | " | " | and upholstery work, not over |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | as well as models |  |  |  |  |
| " | " | " |  |  |  | of m | $g$ to nature terial. |
| " | " | " | others - |  |  | Accordi of $n$ | g to nature terial. |
| IV. | $h$. | 19 | Carrots (tobacco) for snuff | II. | $8 b$. | 2625 | 2126 |
| XI. | $a$. | 54 | Carton-pierre (paste-board dipped in tar and covered over with sand) | XIV. | 60 a. 1. |  | ee. |
| VII. | $d$. | 40 | Cartridges, filled - - - - | XX. | 78 c. | 2625 | 2126 |
| " | " | " |  | " | 78 b . | 120 | 140 |
| " | " | " | , with copper percussion caps and ball | " | " | 120 | 140 |




## xxxi





## xxxiv


xXXV

| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian <br> Currency. | English <br> Value. |
|  |  |  | Composite wares - |  |  | fl. kr. Accordi compor | £ s. d. to nature cir at parts. |
| IV. | $g$. | 19 | Condensed milk | XX. | $76 \mathrm{d} 1.$. | 50 | 0100 |
| IV. | c. | 9 19 | Cones of pine trees | III. | 13 c . | 06 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 1 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
| XXI. | $\stackrel{\text { i. }}{ }$ | 19 68 | Confectionary Cooking utensils, | VII. | 28 e. 1. | 100 | 100 |
| " | $c$. | , | $" \quad$ iron, coppered, tinned | XVII. | 69 a. 1. | 40 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 2 \frac{12}{2} \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | ", | " ", iron, not enamelled |  | 69 a. 3. | 20 | 0 |
| " | " | " | " iron, enamelled - | " | 69 b. 1. | 40 | 080 |
| " | " | " | " leaden | " | 683. | 40 | 080 |
| " | " | " | " tin | " | 70 a. 2. | 250 | 0 0 50 |
| " | " | " | " zine |  | 70 a. 1. | 40 | 080 |
| " | " | " | " of other base metals |  | 70 b. | 40 | 080 |
| " | " | " | , spoons, wooden - | XVI. | $64 a$. |  |  |
| " |  | " | " pots, of cast iron | XVII. | 69 a. 3. | 20 | 04 |
|  |  | 4 | Copal - - - | IX. | 35 d. 2. | 080 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | Copper, raw | X. | 43 a . |  |  |
| " | " | " |  | " | 43 c. 2. |  | 060 |
| VII. | d. | 40 | ashes - - | ", | 43 a . |  |  |
| " | " | " | sheets, deepened, as they come from the hammer |  | 43 c. 2. | 30 |  |
| " | " | " | ", sheets plated | XV'II. | 70 c. 2. | 60 | 0120 |
| " | " | " | wire | X. | 43 c. 2. | 30 | 060 |
|  | " | $\stackrel{7}{9}$ | \#plated | XVII. | 70 c. 2. | 6 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
| I. | $\stackrel{c}{\text { b }}$. |  | printing presses | XIX. | $74 a$. | 10 | 02 |
|  |  |  | ", dross | XXII. | 38 a. 1. 80 b. |  |  |
| VII. | $c$. | 39 | " plates (slabs) - | X . | 43 c. 2. |  | 06 |
|  | " | , | , electro plated | XVII. | 70 c. 2. |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  | $\because$ | chills, as they come from the hammer | X. | 43 c, 2. |  | $0 \quad 6$ |
|  | $f$. | 57 | " engravings on | XXI. | 798. |  |  |
| VII. | c. | 39 | " tablets | X. | 43 c. 2. |  | 06 |
| , |  |  | " plated - - | XVII. | 70 c. 2. |  | 012 |
| I. | $a$. | 12 | itriol of - | 1 X . | 37 d. 1. | 075 | 01 |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | ", rollers - - - ware | XVII. | 70 b. |  | 080 |
| " | d. | 40 | percussion caps, filled | XX. | 78 b. |  | 14 |
| " | " |  | " " ", empty | XVII. | 70 c. 2. |  | 012 |
| " | c. | 39 | Coppersmiths' wares, in rough castings | X. | 43 c. 2. |  | 06 |
| " | " | " | " " further prepared, also |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | wood and iron | XVII. | 70 c. 2. |  | 012 |
| " | $b$. | 36 | Copying machines, of iron |  | 69 a .1. | 40 | 08 |
| " | " | " | varnished | " | 69 c. 3. | 40 | 08 |
| " | " | " | " " lacquered, polished | " | 69 c. 2. | 60 | 012 |



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## xliii


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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
|  | c. | 9 | Flax, in stalks and bundles " scutched or hatchelled (also codilla) \} | $\begin{aligned} & \text { III. } \\ & \text { XI. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 c . \\ 46 \end{gathered}$ | fl. kr. £ s. $d$. |  |
| V. | " | 24 |  |  |  | Free. |  |
|  | " |  | " cotton (chemically prepared flax) - \} |  |  |  |  |
| II. | $a$. | 8 | ," earth-flax (at best) - - . | VIII. | $\begin{gathered} 32 a .1 . \\ 32 \\ 3.2 \end{gathered}$ | Free. |  |
| I. | c. | 6 | Elintstones - |  |  | 075 | 1 |
| V. | $b$. | 22 | Flockwool | XI. | 47 a . | Free. |  |
| " | $d$. | 27 | Floss silk, not dyed | $"$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 e . \\ & 48 f . \end{aligned}$ | 60 |  |
|  |  |  | " dyed - - |  |  | 60 | $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 0 & 0 & 12\end{array}$ |
| Temp. Exh. II. | 4. | 70 8 | Flowers, and parts of, fresh | $\begin{aligned} & \text { III. } \\ & \text { xïI. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13 \mathrm{e} . \\ 13 \mathrm{~h} . \mathrm{I} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{llllll} 0 & 80 & 0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ |  |
| V. | $k$. | 30 | artificial, of woven textures - |  |  | $85 \quad 0$ | $8100^{2}$ |
| XI. | b.c. | 54 | " of dyed cotton thread, cardboard, and iron |  | $57 \text { c. } 1 .$ |  |  |
| V. | $k$. | 30 | ited straw, according to | XIV. | $60 \mathrm{g.2}$. | 60 | 0120 |
|  |  |  | quality | Xïx. | $\begin{gathered} 59 \\ 75 \mathrm{~b} .1 . \end{gathered}$ | According to quality. |  |
| " | " | " | " of hair - |  |  | $\begin{array}{llllll}75 & 0 & 7 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| II | a | " 8 | " of wax - | $\begin{gathered} \text { III. } \\ \text { XIV. } \end{gathered}$ | 75 c. 2. | 250 | 210 |
| XI. | $a$. |  | " of bulbs - |  | 13 h .1. | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 80 \\ 1 & 50\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |
| VII. | $a$. | 54 | Fly paper - - - - |  | 60 c . | 150 |  |
| VII. | $a$. | 34 | Foils, of gold and silver (genuine gold and silver leaf) |  |  |  |  |
| " | c. | 39 | , of tin - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XIX. } \\ & \text { XVII. } \\ & \text { X. } \end{aligned}$ | 70 c. 2. | 60 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | $"$ of lead |  | $39 \mathrm{b.2}$. | 250 | $0 \quad 50$ |
| " | " | " | " " varnished, painted, lacquered | $\begin{gathered} \text { X. } \\ \text { XVII. } \end{gathered}$ | $\text { 68. } 2 .$ |  | 0120 |
| VII. | b. | 36 | Forks (dung, hay, and stove forks, of iron, \&c. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \text { a. } 3 . \\ & 69 \text { c. } 3 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 0 \\ 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 0 \\ 6 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| " | $a$. | 34 | ", gilt or silver plated | xix. | $75 a$. | 750 | 710 |
| " | " | " |  | " | 75 b.1. | 750 | 7100 |
| " | " | " | " with handles of purely gilt or silverplated common metals <br> ,. with handles of tortoiseshell |  | 75 b. 3. | 250 | 2100 |
| X. | $a$. | 49 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 75 c .1 . \\ 55 a . \end{gathered}$ | $50 \quad 0$ | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| V . | d. | 27 | Foulards, silk - - - | XÏII. |  | $80 \quad 0$ |  |
| III. | $g$. | 16 | Frankfort black - | XX. | 76 b .1 . | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| IV. | $c$. | 18 | rrench brandy |  | 26 a . 1. | 90 | 0180 |
| V. | $b$. | 22 | Fringes, of cotton | XIII. | $54 \mathrm{c.2}$. | $30 \quad 0$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}3 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | $a$. | 21 | of wool - |  |  | 350 |  |
|  | d. | 27 | " of silk |  | $55 a$. |  | 800 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $57 a .1$. 57 a. 2. $57 b$. 57 c. 1. 57 c. 2. | $\begin{array}{ll}25 & 0 \\ 45 & 0 \\ 65 & 0 \\ 85 & 0 \\ 65 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 10 & 0 \\ 4 & 10 & 0 \\ 6 & 10 & 0 \\ 8 & 10 & 0 \\ 6 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | $h$. | 29 | " stitched - |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. atoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
| X. | $b$. | 50 | ntlemen and Ladies' Ornaments, fine |  |  | fl. kr. | £ s. d. |
| VII. | $a$. | 34 | urn | XVII. | 70 c. 1. | 150 | 1100 |
|  |  |  | gilt or plated) | xIX. | 75 c. 2. | 250 | 2100 |
| " | " | " | , $\quad$ real gilt or plated | " | 75 b. 1. | 750 | 7100 |
| " | " | " | NoTk $\qquad$ " of gold or silver | " | 75 a. | 750 | 7100 |
| III. | $h$. | 16 | Gilding-glue | xX . | 76 b.1. | 075 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| II. | $a$. | 8 | Ginger - | I. | 3 c . | 80 | 0160 |
| IV. | $i$. | 19 | bread | VII. | 28 e. 1. | 100 | 100 |
| V. | $g$. | 29 | Girdles, cotton unbleached, bleached, coloured |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | " | linen, unbleached ${ }^{\text {coloured }}$ - - |  | $52 a .2$. 53 a a | $\begin{array}{rrr}12 & 0 \\ 0 & 75\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | ", bleached - - | " | 53 b . | 075 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | woollen, not coloured, and coloured | " | 54 b. 2. | 450 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | silk | " | 55 | $60 \quad 0$ | 600 |
| " | " | " | Glass (i.e., concave glass, glass ware), green, black, yellow | XVI. | 65 a. 1. | 075 |  |
| \% | " | " | plate glass, raw, uncut, also enamel - | ." | 65 a. 2. | 075 | 0 1 16 |
| IX. | c. | 47 | plate, in its natural colour, green, semi and entirely white, also as- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | sorted, scaled - . - | " | 65 b . | 10 | 020 |
| V. | $g$. | 29 |  |  | " | 10 | 020 |
| " | ", | ", | ", (window and plate glass) in its natural colour (green, partly, and all white) |  |  |  |  |
| " | " | $"$ | " colour (green, partly, and all white) <br> " whole, pressed, cut, figured - | " | 65 c. 1. | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | ," concave (hollow) white for lamps made untransparent, without orna- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ments - - - |  | 65 c. 3. |  | 020 |
| " | " | " | " with ornaments - | " | 65 d .1. | 60 | 0120 |
| ", | ", | ", | ", and enamel in sticks coured, painted, gilt, silvered with | " | 65 c. 4. | 075 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " coloured, painted, gilt, silvered with cameos |  | 65 d. 1. |  | 0120 |
| " |  | " | , pendants for chandeliers (also coloured) | " | 65 c. 2. | 10 | $0 \quad 20$ |
| " | " | " | " flux. See Paste - - | " | 65 d .1. | 60 | 0120 |
| " | , | " | " buttons (also coloured) | " | 65 c. 2. | 10 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " corals of white glass - | " | " | 10 | 020 |



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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs . avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { English } \\ & \text { Value. } \end{aligned}$ |
| III. | $\stackrel{g}{\text { d. }}$ | 16 | Hair dyes <br> " plaitings and braids made of human hair <br> " brushes (for painting purposes) | XX. | $76 a$. | $\begin{array}{cc} \text { fl. kr. } \\ 0 & 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} £ & s . & d . \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XIX. } \\ & \text { XIV. } \end{aligned}$ | 75 b. 1. | 750 | 7100 |
| XI. | d. | 55 |  |  | 58 b .1. | 60 | 0120 |
| X . | d. | 52 | " powder | XX. | 76 b .1. | 075 | 01 |
| " | $a$. |  | $"$ sieves, made of horse-hair or other animal hair, without admixture of other materials |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XIII. } \\ & \text { XIV. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54 a . \\ 58 \mathrm{~b} . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 450 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ |
| VIII. | $c$. | 41 | ", soles. See Felts. |  |  | 60 | 012 |
| II. |  | 9 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { V. } \\ \text { XIX. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \\ 75 \mathrm{~b} .1 . \end{gathered}$ | Free. |  |
|  | $b$. | 36 | Hammers, iron |  |  |  |  |  |
| VII. |  |  |  |  | $75 \mathrm{~b} .1 .$ |  |  |
| VIII. | $c$. | 41 | " wooden - - |  | - - | ccording to qualityof material. |  |
| " | $c$. | " | others - |  |  |  |  |  |
| V. | $i$. | 30 | Hammocks, made of Manilla hemp, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | knitted like nets, bleached, coloured - | XIII. | 53 d .3. | 60 | 012 |
| VÏI. |  |  | $\square$ <br> unbleached, uncoloured Hampers (portable baskets), rough | XVI. | $\begin{gathered} 53 \mathrm{c} .1 \\ 64 \mathrm{a} . \end{gathered}$ | 60 | 012 |
|  | i. | 43 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temp. Exh. |  | 70 | Hand spinnings, linen, rough | II. | 0 a. 2. |  |  |
| VIII. | $b$. | 41 | " sleighs, wooden | XVI. | $64 a$. | Free. |  |
| V. | $g$. | 28 | $\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Handkerchiefs, } \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { including those } \\ \text { with plain seam, } \\ \text { plain hem, fringes } \\ \text { sewn on, names }\end{array} \\ \text { worked in }\end{array}\right\}$cotton <br> artinen <br> aricially sewn or trimmed <br> with lace | XIII. | $\begin{gathered} 52 a .1 . \\ 53 a . \\ 54 f . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}16 & 0 \\ 0 & 75\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr}1 & 12 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $60 \quad 0$ | 60 |
| " | " | " |  |  | 57 c. 1. | 850 | 810 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Temp. Exh. } \\ \text { II. } \end{gathered}$ | . $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & e . \\ & a .\end{aligned}$ | 70963 | Hares (also skinned) , skins, raw Harmonica (musical glasses), large " as playthings, according to the quality of the material. | $\begin{gathered} \text { IV. } \\ \text { V. } \end{gathered}$ | $16 c$. $17 a$. $73 \alpha$. | Free. Free. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $0 \quad 6$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { VII. } \\ & \text { VIII. } \end{aligned}$ | $a$. | 34 | Harness. See Saddlers' wares. Harrow, iron | $\begin{gathered} \text { XVII. } \\ \text { XVI. } \\ \text { XVI. } \end{gathered}$ | $69 a$.$64 a$.$64 a$. | 40 | ee. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | c | 41 | " wooden - - |  |  | Free. Free. |  |
|  | $f$. | 3 | Hat-blocks, wooden - - - |  |  |  |  |
| V. | h. | 21 | of chip, with cotton gauze glued on " grease-bands, leather, not stitched or sewn <br> stitched, sewn | XIII. | 57 |  | 60 |
| " |  | 29 |  | xV. | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \mathrm{~b} .1 . \\ & 62 \mathrm{~d} .3 . \end{aligned}$ | 60 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 750 | 015 |
| " |  |  |  |  |  | 1050 | 11 |


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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { English } \\ & \text { Value. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | fl. kr. | £ s. d. |
| XI. | b. | 54 | Labels, printed " prepared, lithographed, printed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XXI. } \\ & \text { XIV. } \\ & \text { IX. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79 \mathrm{~b} . \\ & 60 \mathrm{c} . \end{aligned}$ | Free. |  |
| II. |  |  |  |  |  | 150 | 0 |
|  | h. | 16 | Lac dye, prepared from seed-lac varnishes (see varnishes). |  | $34 \mathrm{f.} 2 .$ | 075 | 01 |
|  | ", | " | " varnishes (see varnishes). <br> Tacquers, dye-lacs | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XX. } \\ & \text { XIII. } \end{aligned}$ | 76 d .1. | 50 | 0100 |
| V̈. | ". | 22 | Lacquers, dye-lacsLace, cotton" linen |  | 52 d . | $60 \quad 0$ | 6000 |
| " | $c$. | 24 |  | XIII. | 53 g . | 70 |  |
|  | $a$. | 21 |  |  | 54 f . | $\begin{array}{ll}60 & 0 \\ 80 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | d. | 27 | " - silk- - - - |  | 55 a. 2. |  |  |
| " | $e, f$. | 28 | ", (fashionable wares, viz., in the form of collars, cuffs, like lace; and in |  |  | $80 \quad 0$ | $800$ |
|  |  |  | ases of its being further worked |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | by sewing and such like, in the same way as with articles of dress) |  |  |  |  |
| XII. | d. | 57 | " pictures, on paper, with edged embellishments perforated like lace, more or less broad |  |  |  | . 1 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XXI. } \\ & \text { XIII. } \end{aligned}$ | 79 b . |  |  |
| V. | d. | 21 | " cloths, woollen - |  | $54 f$. |  |  |
|  |  | 27 |  |  | 55 a .2 . |  |  |
|  | . | 22 | ", silk | " | $52 \mathrm{b.3}$. | $\begin{array}{llllll}80 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 30 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| " | $c$. | 24 | goods, cotton $\#$ | " | 53 e . |  |  |
| " | , | 21 | voollen | " | 54 c. 2 . | $\begin{array}{rrrrr}40 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 35 & 0 & 3 & 10\end{array}$ |  |
| " | ${ }_{\text {d }}$. | 27 | entirely of silk | " |  | 80600 | 8 6 |
| " |  | $21,27$ | " ", partly " the above combined with | " |  |  |  |
| " |  | " |  |  | 55 b. |  |  |
|  | $e$. | 28 | or textile goods) <br> " of real gold or silver spinnings, also of gilded or silvered Leonese spinnings; further, of not genuine Leonese spinnings and thread wires | XIX. | 75 . | 750 | 7100 |
| " |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 49 | Ladies' ornaments. (See Gentlemen and Ladies' Ornaments under G.) |  |  |  |  |
| VIII. | $c$. | 41 | Ladders, wooden - - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XVI. } \\ & \text { IV. } \end{aligned}$ | $64 a .$ | Free. |  |
| Temp. Ex |  | 70 | Lambs - ${ }_{\text {Lambskins, }}$ - in raw condition (also whitened, but not lined or otherwise worked) |  |  | 018 | 0 |
| II. | e. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | XV. | 61 a. | 50 |  |
| VII. | $c$. | 34 | Lamps, iron, also copper, tinned - | XVII. | 69 a .1. |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | " |  | " \% of other base metals |  | 70 c. 2. | 60 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Exhibition. |  | Page. | - DESCRIPTION OF | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$, avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English <br> Value. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { VII. } \\ ", \end{gathered}$ |  | $39$ | Lamps, entirely or partly of precious metals " of base metals, real gilt or plated " others | XIX. | $\begin{gathered} 75 a . \\ 75 \mathrm{~b} .3 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline \text { f. } & \mathrm{kr} . \\ 75 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 \\ \text { According } \\ \text { of ma } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} \begin{array}{lll} £ & s . & d . \\ 7 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 0 \\ \text { to quality } \\ \text { aterial. } \end{array} \end{array}$ |
| IX. | $c$. | 47 | globes for (likewise shades and dishes) white, not transparent, without decorations | XVI. | 65 c. 3. |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |
| VII. |  | $40$ | " globes for, others - - |  | 65 d .1. | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 0120 |
| XIV. | b. | $61$ | Lancets | XIX. | $73 \mathrm{~b} .$ | Free. |  |
| IX. | c. | $47$ | Lanterns, of glass <br> " with real or imitation gilt or | XVI. | $65 \mathrm{~d} .1$ | 60 | 0120 |
|  |  |  | plated metals, or with other hardwares <br> magic | XIX. | 75 | According to nature of material. |  |
| III. | $a$. | 12 | Lapis causticus (caustic) | XX. | $76 \mathrm{d} 1.$. | 50 | 0100 |
| " | $c$ | 15 | Lard | I. | 22 a .1. | 263 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ |
| V. | $a$. | 21 | Lastings, woollen | XIII. | $54 a$. | 450 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 9\end{array}$ |
| VIII. | $c$. | 41 | Lasts, shoemakers' | XVI. | $64 a$. |  | e. |
| X. | $b$. | 50 | Laterna magica, magic lanterns, as a toy - |  |  | According to quality of material. |  |
| II. | $a$. | 8 | Laurel leaves - | III. | 13 h .1. | Free. |  |
| III. | $e$. | 15 | " oil (bay oil) - . | IX. | 33 a.2. | 30 | 060 |
| Temp. Exh. | 4. | 70 | Laurels | III. | 13 ec 1. | Free. |  |
| IV. | $c$. | 18 | Lavender, spirit of, according to the \} quality of the receptacles and the labels $\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IX. } \\ & \mathrm{XX} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \text { b. } 2 . \\ & 76 \text { c. } 2 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rl} 5 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 0 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| VII. | c. | 39 | Lead, raw, also old, broken | X . | 39 a. 1. | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | , | " | ", cast, rolled, drawn | " | 39 b. 2. | 250 | 0 |
| " | " | " | " rolled - | " | 39 b .1. | 250 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " wastes | " | 39 a .1. | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " ashes | " | 39 b 2 | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 5 & \end{array}$ |
| I. | ". | " 4 | "\# wire ore, sulphuret of lead (Galena) | " | 39 b. 2. | Free. |  |
| I. | ". | " | "\# ore, sulphuret of lead (Galena) | XX゙II. | $\begin{gathered} 38 a .1 . \\ 80 b . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| III. | $\bar{a}$. | 12 | ", litharge (silver and gold) - |  | 39 a. 3. | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | ", capsules, tinned - | XVII. | $682 . \%$ | 60 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
| XI | " |  | " oxide of, red and yellow | IX. | 37 f. 2 . | 150 | $0{ }_{0} 030$ |
| XI. | d. | 55 | ", pencils, in wood or cane | XX. | 76 c. 3. | 60 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
| III. | " | 12 | not in wood or cane | İ | $76 \mathrm{c} 1.$. | 150 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 10 \\ 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| III. | $a$. | 12 | white (carbonate of lead) sugar of | IX. | $37 f .2$. | 150 | $030$ |
| I | b. | " 4 | " sugar of black (graphite) | XX. | 76 d .1. 32 b. | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 & 0 \\ & \mathrm{Fr} \end{array}$ | $010 \quad 0$ |
|  | $c$. | 39 | zeaden goods - | XVII. | 682. | 60 | 0120 |



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| Exhibition, |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  |
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| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { English } \\ & \text { Value. } \end{aligned}$ |
| X. | $a$. | 49 | Leonine, wire and spinnings, imitation gilt | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XVII. } \\ & \text { XIX. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { fl. } \\ 6 & \mathrm{kr} \\ 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{£} & s . & d . \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| " | " | " |  |  |  | 250 | 2100 |
|  |  |  |  | XIX. | $75 \text { a.2. }$ | 750 | 7100 |
|  | " | " |  |  |  | 750 | 7100 |
|  | " | " |  |  | 75 b. 1. | 750 | 7100 |
| Х | b. | $\stackrel{30}{50}$ |  |  | 75 c. 2 . | 250 | 2100 |
|  |  |  | Letter-cases (or pocket books), of leather or | XV. | $62 \mathrm{d} 3.$. | 1050 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | " | " | $\text { " " " " " } \quad \begin{gathered} \text { of oil-cloth. } \\ \text { of the above, } \\ \text { with em- } \\ \text { broidery } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 10.50 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $50 \quad 0$ | 500 |
| " | " | " | mbined with | XIX. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 75 b. 1. | $75 \quad 0$ | $710 \quad 0$ |
|  | " |  | base metals |  |  |  |  |
|  | " | " | thers |  | 75 b. 3. | According to quality |  |
| VII. | c. | 39 | Letters, type, book printers' type, of lead " others | X. | $39 \text { b. } 1 .$ | $\begin{array}{c\|ccc} 250 & 0 & 5 \\ \text { lccording to quality } \end{array}$ of material. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IV. | $\alpha$. | 17 | Liebig-Liebe's food (made of malt, wheatenflour, and carbonate of potash) <br> uight, shades | XX | $76 \mathrm{~d} .1 .$ | $\begin{array}{lllll}5 & 0 & 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| X. | $\ell$. | 50 |  | XX. |  | According to quality of material. |  |
| III. | 6. | 13 | Lime, burnt and unburnt - - - | VIII. | $32 a$. |  |  |  |
| " | . |  | " phosphorate, in pieces (for making artificial manure) |  |  | Fre | Free. |
| " | " | " | citrate - - | IX. | 37 ' ${ }^{\text {d }}$. 2. |  |  |
| " | " | " | , tartrate | " | $76 \mathrm{d} 3.$. |  | e. |
| " | " | " | " acetate - - |  | $76 \mathrm{d} 1.$. |  | 0100 |
|  | " | " | " in conjunction with pyroligneous | VIII. | $\begin{gathered} 37 \text { e. } 2 . \\ 32 a . \end{gathered}$ | 50 |  |
|  | " |  | stones, raw |  |  | Free. |  |
|  |  |  | blossems - | III. | 13 h .1. | 080 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
| V. | c. | 24 | Zinen yarn, rough, machine-spun$\# \#$ | XII, | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \text { a. } 1 . \\ & 50 \\ & 50.2 .2 . \end{aligned}$ | $\left.075\right\|_{\text {Free. }} ^{0} 11^{2}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 50 b | 250 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | " |  |  | XIII. | 50 c .1 . |  | 0120 |
|  | " |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { goods, } \begin{array}{l} \text { t.e., linen of flax, raw hemp, } \\ \text { unbleached, unsampled (also } \\ \text { ticking and huckaback) } \end{array} \\ & \hline \text { " made of jute only - } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 53 c. 1. |  | 0120 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 53 c. 2. | 30 | 060 |


| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. S | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English <br> Value. |
| V. | c. | 24 | xinen gooas, dressed, bleached, coloured, of one or more colours, close, also sampled or ${ }^{*}$ printed, mixed, watered : |  |  | fl. kr. | £ s. d. |
|  |  |  | up to 50 chain threads - | XIII. | $53 \mathrm{d} 2.$. | 100 | 100 |
|  |  |  | 50-100 " | ", | 53 d .1. | 200 | 200 |
|  |  |  | to the Vienna current inch. | " | $53 e$. | $40 \quad 0$ | 400 |
| " | " | " | " „ not close - - | " | 53 f . | $60 \quad 0$ | 600 |
| " | " | " | " " embroidered | " | 53 g . | $70 \quad 0$ | $7 \quad 00$ |
| " | " | " | ", combined with metal threads on spun glass |  |  |  | $7 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |
| " | " | " | , highly lined combinedwith $\{$ | XİX. | 75 b. 1. | $75 \quad 0$ | 7100 |
| " | " | " |  | " | 75 b. 3. | 250 | 2100 |
| " | " | " | " print, combined with fine rosin and other chemicals to cover over cotton stuff |  |  |  |  |
| II. | $a$. | 8 | xinseed - - - | III. | 13 e. 2. |  | ee. |
| " | $i$. | 11 | " cake, and linseed cake meal (rape cake meal) | XXII. | 80 b. |  |  |
| V. | c. | 24 | Lint, picked - - |  | 80 cc . |  | ee. |
| " | " | " | " woven, linen - | XIII. | 53 d . 1. | $20 \quad 0$ | 200 |
| " | " | " | Lintels of stone, not ground off |  |  |  |  |
| " | " | " | " of stone, ground off , others |  |  |  |  |
| " | " | " |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Accordin } \\ & \text { of } n \end{aligned}$ | $g$ to quality aterial. |
| IV. | " | 18 | Xiqueurs - | VII. | 26 b. | 150 | 1100 |
| III. | $e$. | 15 | ziquorice juice - | IX. | 33 a. 3. | 20 | 040 |
| II. | $a$. | 8 | " root - - - | III. | $13 \mathrm{h} 1.$. | 080 | 0 0 178 |
| XII. | $d$. | 57 | Literary Subjects $\}$ also bound - \{ | XXI. | 79 a . |  | ree. |
| " | " | " | Lithographs, on paper $\}$, | " | 79 b. |  | ree. |
| " | " | " | " painted like oil paintings, varnished, and pasted upon |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | linen, stretched on |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | wooden frame - |  | 79 c. |  | ree. |
| VIII. | $a$. | 41 | Sithographic stones | VIII. | 32 b. |  | ree. |
| XII. | d. | 57 | " $\quad$ - - | XXI. | 79 b . |  | ree. |
| III. | $h$. | 16 | Sitmus | IX. | 34 f. 2. | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| II. | $e$. | 9 | Liver (animal) - - - - | V. | 19 | 080 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 0 & \end{array}$ |
| V. | $c$. | 24 | Llama, and wraps of a similar nature (a | VII. | 28 e. 1. | 100 | 100 |
|  |  |  | kind of flannel) not printed | XIII. | 54 c. 1. | 350 | 310 |
| I. | $b$. | 4 | Loadstone (iron ore) - | X. | 38 a . 1. |  | ree. |
|  |  |  | xoam - - | VIII. | 32 a. |  | ree. |
| Temp. Exh. | . | 70 | Lobsters - | IV. | 14 d . |  | ree. |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | mocks, iron | XVII. | 69 a. 1. |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " " varnished | " | 69 c. 3. | 40 | 080 |

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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110-25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
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| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | $\underset{\text { Value. }}{\text { English }}$ |
| III. | $b$. | 13 | mxineral waters, natural and artificial | IX. | $37 a$. | fl. kr. $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{s}}$ s. d. Free. |  |
| I. | " | 4 | " s, not specially named, ground | VIII. | 32.d. 1. | 08 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11 I . | $a$. | 12 | minium (red lead) - | IX. | 37 e. 1. | 150 | 30 |
| Temp. Exh. | 4 | 70 | mirabelles (plums) fresh - | I. | ar | Free. |  |
|  | " |  | " $"$ dried, parched | " |  | 080 "0 0171 |  |
| IV. | $g$. | 19 | " boiled without sugar |  | 9 b .2. | 1080 | $17 \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | c. | 47 | mirrors, framed - prepared in other ways | VVI. | 28 e. 1. | $\begin{array}{rr} 10 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
| IX. | c. | 47 | Mirrors, framed - , glass for, rough - |  | 65 a.2. | 0 75 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  | ", | ", | ", "\% ground | " | 65 e. 2. | 60 | 012 |
| " | " | " | " ground or unground, over 284 square inches |  | 2. |  | $12$ |
|  |  | " | ground or unground, not | " | 65 d .1 . | 6 | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 12\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  | XX. | 76 | 150 | 1100 |
| $\frac{11}{\mathrm{IV} .}$ | $\begin{aligned} & a . \\ & g . \end{aligned}$ | 19 | mixed pickles (are subject to examination |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | by the sanitary police) - - | VII. | 28 e. 1. | 100 | 100 |
| III. | $a$. | 12 | mixtures - | XX. | $76 a$. | 150 | 1100 |
| XIX. | $a$. | 67 | models of machines, wooden | XVI. | $64 a$. | Free. <br> According to quality of material. |  |
|  |  |  | ," others |  |  |  |  |
| V. |  | 21 | " workings of. See Stonewor mohairs (woollen stuff) | XIII. | 54 | 450 |  |
|  | " ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 27 | Moire antique (silk stuff)- |  | 55 | 80 0 | 800 |
| IV. | ${ }_{6}$. | 18 | molasses - - | 1 | 7 d | 315 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 6 & 3 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
| V. | $a$. | 21 | Moiton (a stuff-like flamel) - - | XIII. | 54 c. 1. | 350 | $310{ }^{2}$ |
| III. | $g$. | 16 | molybdena (black-lead, plumbago, graphite) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 44 | monuments of stone, over 10 pounds | XVI. | 66 b .2 . | 075 | 01 |
|  | $a$. | 8 | morchia. Sce Olive oil. |  |  |  |  |
| VI. | $a$. | 31 | moroceo-leather, coloured, lacquered | XX. | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \mathrm{~b} .1 . \\ & 76 \mathrm{~d} .1 . \end{aligned}$ | 7 | (llll $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| III. | $b$. | 13 | Morphium (of opium) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XX. } \\ & \text { VIII. } \end{aligned}$ | $76 \text { d. } 1 .$ | 50 | $0100$ |
| IX. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | mortar (cement, plaster) - <br> Mortars, made of cast iron, coarse | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VIII. } \\ & \text { X. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32 a \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ \text { a. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 25 | $\begin{array}{lll} 2 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| VII. | $b$. | $36$ | mortars, made of cast iron, coarse " iron, neither half or entirely |  | 40 a. 1. | 250 | 2100 |
| " |  |  | ground off <br> , varnished - | :XVII. | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \text { a. } 1 . \\ & 69 \text { c. } 3 . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | ", polished, laequered - |  | 69 c. 2. | 60 | 012 |
|  |  | 34 | of serpentine stone (marmolite) - | XVI. | 66 b. 1. |  | ee. |
|  |  | 36 | of copper, brass - | XVII. | 70 c. 2. |  | , |
|  |  | $\pm$ | others |  |  | Acco | g to quality aterial. |
| X. | $b$. | 50 | mosaic, pictures, of cotton textures, with a representation of arabesques, landscapes, pictures of coloured woollen yarn | XIII. | $54 c$. | 500 | $5 \quad 0 \quad 0$ |

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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110-25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | fl. kr. | £ s. d. |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | Nailmakers' work | XVIİ. | 69 a. 3. | 20 | 04 |
| VIII. | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | 41 | Nails, wooden - - |  |  |  |  |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | " iron (with the exception of wiretack), cast rough | X. | 40 i. 1. | 060 | $0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| " | " | " | " " cast, turned, drilled, and wrought, black or only |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ground - - | XVII. | 69 a. 3. | 20 | $0 \begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | c. | 39 | " ", tinned, coppered | ", | 69 a. 1. | 40 | 080 |
| " | " | " | " ", polished off, varnished | " | 69 c. 3. | 40 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " polished, lacquered, also with brass crowns |  | 69 c. 2. | 60 | 012 |
|  |  |  | others - - |  |  | According of mat | to quality terial. |
| I. | $a$. | 3 | Naphtha (volatile mineral or tar oil) | IX. | 35 c. 1. | 075 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " (petroleum) - - | " | " | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " black - - | " | " | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | , | " | also white and red | " | " | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " natural - ${ }^{\text {also that obtained }}$ by dry distilla- | " | " | 075 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " also that obtained by dry distillation from coals | " | " | 075 | 0 0 1 6 |
|  | ל" | 41 | " for lighting purposes - - | " | " | 075 | $0 \quad 16$ |
| vili. | 6. | 41 | Naves, wooden (middle portion of a wheel) - | XIII. | $64 a$. |  |  |
| X . | " | 50 | asecklaces, of straw - -7 | XIV. | $59 \mathrm{f} 3.$. | 150 | 1100 |
| " | " | " | " "paper - - - |  | $60 \mathrm{g} 1.$. | 1250 | $1 \begin{array}{lll}1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " " leather or india-rubber | XV. | 62 d. 2. | 150 | 1100 |
| " | " | " | " " bone - - - - - | XVI. | 63 l .1 64 d .1. | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 0 \\ 12 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| ", | " | ", | " \#, wood - $\quad$ glass - $-\quad-\}$ | ", | 64 d. 1. 65 c. 1. | $\begin{array}{ll}12 & 0 \\ 15 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | ", | ", ", class - - - - | " | 67 d .1. | 150 | 1100 |
| " | ", | " | " ", lead - - - | XVII. | 681. | 120 | 140 |
| " | ., | " | " " iron - - - 引 | " | 69 c .1. | 150 | 1100 |
|  | " |  | ", "other base metals - |  | 70 c. 1. | 150 | 1100 |
| VII. | $a$. | 34 | goid and silver - - | XIX. | 75 a . | 750 | 7100 |
| " |  |  | real gilt, plated, or made up with gold or silver - | " | 75 b. 1. | 750 | 7100 |
| " | c. | 39 | of base metals, burnished (imitation gilt or plated) - | " | 75 c. 2 . | 250 | 2100 |
| ' " | " | " | not burnished, combined with alabaster, ivory, enamel, paste, \&c. | XVII. | 70 c. 1. | 150 | 1100 |



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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$, avoirdupois. |  |
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| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { English } \\ & \text { Value. } \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Temp. Exh. } \\ \text { II. } \\ \text { II. } \\ \text { XV. } \\ " \\ " \end{gathered}$ | 4. | 70 | oranges - . . . . | " | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \text { b. } 3 . \\ & 5 \text { c. } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | fl. kr. 220 080 | $\begin{array}{ccc}  \pm & s . & d . \\ 0 & 4 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ |
|  | $a$. | 8 | " dried, unripe, small |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12 | orchilia (Moro plaits) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XVI. } \\ & \text { XIX. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $a$. | ¢3 | organ pipes, wooden <br> of other material |  | $64 a$ 73 . |  | $0 \quad 0$ |
|  |  | ", | organs, barrel, hurdy-gurdies and bird-calls " as playthings | " |  | $\begin{array}{cc\|ccc} 3 & 0 & 0 & 6 & 0 \\ \text { According to quality } \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| III. | $e$. | 15 | oriental water, Dr. Walker's | XX. | $76 a .$ | $150$ | $1100$ |
| XIV. | a. | 61 16 | Original pictures, on paper Orleans (colonring material) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XXI. } \\ & \text { IX. } \end{aligned}$ | 79 c. $34 \mathrm{f}.$. | $080{ }^{\text {Fr }}$ | $0 \quad 1 \quad 7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| IIV. |  |  | Orleans (colouring material) |  | 3+g. 1 . | 150 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 0^{2}\end{array}$ |
|  |  | " | ", woollen stuff | XIII. | $54 a$. | 450 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 9 & 0\end{array}$ |
| X. | $b$. | 50 | Ornaments, woven | I | 57 a . | 250 | 2100 |
| II. | $a$. | 8 | osiers - | VIII. | $29 a$. |  |  |
| III. | $a$. | 12 | Ossa sepia (black fish-bone) | V. | $21 \mathrm{b.1}$. | 080 | $7 \frac{1}{2}$ |
| II. | c. | 9 | ostrich feathers, raw - |  | 18 d . | 750 | $710{ }^{-}$ |
| Temp, Exh. | 1. | 70 | otters - " prepared - - | XIX. | 75 b .1. | Free. |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IV. } \\ & \text { IX. } \\ & \text { XVII. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14 a . \\ & 40 \mathrm{i} .1 . \\ & 69 \mathrm{a} .3 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $b$. | 36 | ovens (stoves) cast iron, coarse wrought iron, or of sheet iron |  |  | 060 200 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| " |  | " | , wrought iron, or of sheet iron <br> wrought iron, or of sheet iron, po- |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | lished, lacquered, enamelled | " | 69 c. 2. |  |  |
|  |  |  | others |  |  | Accordin: | g to quality terial. |
| Temp. Exh. II. | ${ }_{1}$ | 12 | oxalie acia ( (saccharic acid) <br> oxen (per head) - <br> " hides of (East Indian, also those with hair on one side, covered over on the flesh side with a coating like lime) | IX. | $\begin{array}{r} 37 f .1 . \\ 15 \mathrm{a} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 20 \end{array}$ | 0 |
|  | 1. | 70 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | c. |  |  | IHes |  |  |  |
| III. <br> Temp. Exh. X. " |  |  |  | $\mathrm{v} .$ | 17 a . | Free. |  |
|  | 1. | 12 | flesh side with a coating like lime) Oxide of zine |  | 43 a . | $150 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Free. }\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | Oysters - - - - | IV. | $14 d$ |  |  |  |
|  | a. | 49 | ", shells of, rough - - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VIII. } \\ & \text { XX. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \mathrm{a} .2 . \\ & 76 . d_{1} .1 . \end{aligned}$ | $50 \%$ |  |
|  |  |  | ", prepared |  |  |  |  |  |
| VII. | c. | 39 | Packfong (an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, German silver), rough - | X. | 43 a . | Free. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | " |  |  | 3 c. 2. | 3 0 0 6 0 |  |
| " |  |  | " $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { sheets } \\ \text { wires }\end{array}\right\}$ - $\begin{aligned} & \text { a }\end{aligned}$ | " | " | 3 | 06 |
| " |  | " |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | " | " | wares | XVII. | 70 c. |  |  |

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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { English } \\ & \text { Value. } \end{aligned}$ |
| VIII. | i. | 43 | Packing baskets, common | XVI. | $64 a$. | fl. kr. £ $s$. Free. |  |
| V. | $a$. | 21 | ," cloth, grey | XIII. | 53 b . | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " |  | " ", tarred |  | $56 a$. | 10 | 020 |
| XI. | ", | "\# | $"$ " other sorts, see linen wares. |  |  | Free. |  |
|  | " | 54 |  | XIV. | 60 a. 1. $60 c$. |  |  |
| III. | " | 12 | Paint (for the face) white (flake-white) - | XX. | 76 c. 1. | 150 | 1100 |
| „ | " | " | See also Preface to Customs' Tariff. <br> , red (ronge) <br> See note to chemical products (su- | » | 76 c. 2. | 120 | 140 |
|  |  |  | See note to chemical products (superior). |  |  |  |  |
| " | c. | 15 | Painters' paste - - - | XIV. | 60 c. | 1 5 0 2 <br> According to quality    of material. |  |
| " | " |  | " pallets - |  |  |  |  |
| V. | $a$. | 21 | " cloth (canvas) | XIII. | 56 b. 2. | 5 0 0 10 0 |  |
|  |  |  | " brushes (made of hair) - | XIV. | 58 bl 1. | $\begin{array}{llllll}6 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| XI. | $d$. | 55 | " ", " bristles) | XIII. | 58 a. | $\begin{array}{llllll}1 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| xXV. | c. | 63 | Paintings, on paper - - | XXI. | 79 b . | Free.Free. |  |
| " | " |  | $"$ on wood, linen, base metals | " | 79 c. |  |  |
|  |  |  | others - |  |  | According to quality of material. |  |
| III. | " | 15 | Palm oil, in casks | VI. | 23 c. | Free. |  |
| " | " | " | " " candles - | XX. | 77 b . | $25 \mid 010$ |  |
| " | " | 0 | , grease |  | 76 b .1. | 0750 |  |
| "̈ | h. | 16 | wax | V. | 20 b . | $250-0{ }^{2} 50$ |  |
| II. | $c$. | 9 | " branches - - - | III. | $13 \mathrm{h} 1.$. | 08001 |  |
| V. | h. | 29 | Panama hats (reed hats), not trimmed | XIV. | $59 \mathrm{d} 3.$. | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 10 & 0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ |  |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | Pans, cast iron, rough - - | X. | 40 i .1. | $\begin{array}{lllll} 0 & 60 & 0 & 1 & 21 \end{array}$ |  |
| " | " | " | " others (also wrought iron) - | XVII. | $69 \text { a. } 3 .$ | $\begin{array}{llll} 2 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{array}$ |  |
| " | " | " | " iron, enamelled - polished, lacquered - | " | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \text { b. 1. } \\ & 69 \text { c. } 2 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lllll} 4 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |
| " |  | " | " polished, lacquered others | " | 69 c. 2. | According to qualityof material. |  |
|  |  |  | Paper, grey blotting, and coarse packing paper |  |  |  |  |
| XI. | $a$. | 54 |  | XIV. | 60 a. 1. | Free. |  |
| " | " | " | made of straw, rough on both sides, or on only one |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | " | 60 a. 2. | Free. |  |
| " | $b$. | 57 | not sized, inferior (common grey, semi-white, and coloured) |  | 60 b. 2. |  | $0 \quad 2$ |
| " | " | " | " not sized, all other kinds - . |  | 60 b . 1. | 150 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " sized, stained, lithographed, printed, or lined |  | 60 | 150 | 030 |
| " | " | " | " with gold or silver patterns, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | strips of it- |  | 60 d .1. | 60 | 0120 |
|  |  |  | " with linen, glued or pasted on |  |  |  |  |
| " | $a$. | 54 | $" \quad$ " (also linen made of cotton) | " | $60 \mathrm{d} 2.$. |  | 012 |



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## xcii

| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
| VI. |  | 31 | ropemakers' goods (linen), unbleached zopes, linen, unbleached | XIII. | $53 a$. | fl. kr. | $\begin{array}{llll} \pm & s . & d . \\ 0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| I. | $a$. |  |  |  | 53 b . | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 075 |  |
|  |  | " |  |  | 52 a. 2. | 120 | 140 |
| " | " | " |  |  | $54 a$. | 450 | 09 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | " | " |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | , old - - - | XXII. | $\begin{gathered} 80 \mathrm{~d} . \\ 33 \mathrm{a} .1 . \end{gathered}$ | Free.525 $0^{\prime} 10 \quad 6$ |  |
| II. | $a$. | S | rose blossoms - - | IX. |  |  |  |  |
| " |  | , | " wreaths (garlands of roses) - - | - - |  | According to nature of material. |  |
| III. | $e$. | 15 | " oil, and \{ and according to nature of |  | 33 b .2. | 50 | 0100 |
|  | " | " | " water \{ receptacle, or labels | \{ XX. | 76 c. 2. | 120 | 140 |
|  | , | $"$ | zosemary oil - - - | LX. | 33 a. 2. | 30 | 060 |
| III. | h. | 16 | " other kinds of. See Gums. <br> " osi (produced by distilling colophony) | " | $35 a$. | Free. |  |
| " |  | " |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { V"I. } \\ & \text { XIII. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 c .2 . \\ 26 b . \\ 52 b .3 . \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IV. | c. | 18 | zosogio (a liqueur) |  |  | 150 | 110 |
| III. | g. | 16 | Rouge goods - - - |  |  | 300 | 30 |
| VII. | $\stackrel{.}{\text { b }}$ | 36 | zound iron \} under $\frac{1}{2}$ Vienna inch in dia" steel $\}$ meter. See Wire. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $a$. | 34 | zubies. Sce Precious Stones. | VII. | 26 a. |  |  |
| IV. | $c$. | 18 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 18 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " |  |  |  | XX. | $76 \mathrm{~d} .1 .$ $26 a .$ | 50 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 0 \\ 0 & 18 & 0\end{array}$ |
| x"V. |  | 61 | rupture bands, of woven or textile materials - | VII. | $26 a .$ | 25 0 2 10 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  | XIII. | $57 \text { a. } 1 .$ |  |  |  |
| " |  |  | " others |  |  | Accordi | g to nature aterial. |
| II. |  | " | mye - - - - | III. | 10 b . | 027 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 6 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { II. } \\ \text { V. } \end{gathered}$ | $a$. | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \\ & 21 \end{aligned}$ | sabres. See Swords. <br> saccharic actd (oxalic acid) <br> Sacks, linen, made of grey packing canvas " " made of grey packing canvas, artificially sewn, or with foreign material See Preface to Customs' Tariff. saddiery, of tanned, red tanned, or only blackened leather, or of hairy skins | IX. | 37 f. 1. 53 b . | $\begin{array}{lr}2 & 0 \\ 0 & 75\end{array}$ | 0 - 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $0 \times 16$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 57 a .1. | 250 | 2100 |
|  | $a$. | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | description of Artioles. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
| III |  | 16 | Sapphires. See Precious Stones. | VII. |  | fl. kr . | £ s. $d$. |
| IV. | $g$. | 19 |  |  | 28 e. 1. | 100 | 10 |
| II. | $a$. | 8 | sardines, in cases Sarsaparilla roots | IX. | 33 a. 1. | 525 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 10 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  | " | 50 | Sassafras wood - - | III. | 13 h .1. | 30 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | satchels, hunting, and travelling bags, leather | XV. | 62 a. 4. |  | 060 |
| " | " | " | " of straw | XIV. | 59 c. 1. | $250$ | 05 |
| " | " | " | $"$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | " | 59 e. | 250 | 210 |
| " | " | " | " ladies, of woven or textile stuffs, sewn or made up <br> " netted, knitted, worked |  | 57 | 250 | 2 |
| " | " | $\because$ |  | XIII. |  | According of mat | of material. |
| V. | d. | 27 | Satin cloth, printed | " |  | 350 | 3100 |
|  | g. |  | sawdust - not printed - - - | XX̌II. | 54 b .1. | 15 0 110 |  |
| IV. | $g$. | 10 |  |  | 28 e. 1. | Free. |  |
|  |  | 19 |  | VII. |  | 10 0 1 0 |  |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | Sauces - - - |  | $\begin{gathered} 69 \mathrm{~b} .1 . \\ 74 \mathrm{c} . \end{gathered}$ | $4 \begin{array}{llll}4 & 0 & 0 & 8\end{array}$ |  |
| " | " | " | " " (disc, circular) - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XVII. } \\ & \text { XIX } \end{aligned}$ |  | 2 | $0 \quad 40$ |
| " | " | " |  |  | - 8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | withont extraneous motive power articles made by, timbers, rough, and prepared |  |  |  |  |
| VIII. | c. | 41 |  |  |  | 20 | 040 |
|  |  |  |  | VIII. | $\begin{aligned} & 29 b . \\ & 19 c . \end{aligned}$ | $8{ }^{\text {Free. }}$. |  |
| IV. | $g$. | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | " |  | meat, bacon, and pease (socalled pease-sausages, "Erbsenwürste") in skins | V. | $19 \text { c. }$ | 8 | 016 |
|  |  |  |  | " | " | 8 | 016 |
|  | " |  | senwurste") in skins in paper coverings, or packed in tin foil |  | 19 b . | 150 |  |
|  |  | 58 | other kinds of -scaies, made of copper, brassothers | VIII. | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \mathrm{c.1} . \\ & 70 \mathrm{c.} 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 10 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lcc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| XIII. | d. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | " |  |  | - | $70 \text { c. } 2$ | $\begin{array}{llll}6 & 0 & 0 & 12\end{array}$ According to nature of material |  |
| XIV. | $a$. | 61 | Scarifiers (cupping instruments) - | XIX | 73 b. | of material. |  |
| III. |  | 16 | Scented water <br> Schweinfurt, green <br> Scissors, iron, rough (tailors' snips), unpolished, unlacquered iron, superior, ground, varnished | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Xx} . \\ " \\ \text { XVII. } \\ , " \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76 c .2 \\ & 76 \text { c.1. } \\ & 69 \mathrm{c} .1 . \\ & 69 \\ & \text { c. } 3 . \end{aligned}$ | Free. |  |
|  | $b$. | 13 |  |  |  | 120 | 140 |
|  | 9. | 16 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lllll}4 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
|  | $h$. | 16 | size, gilding (ware, bolus-soap, and white of egg) <br> skates, ground (finished off), only combined with wood polished, or in other combinations | XX. | 76 d .1. | fl. kr. | E.s.d. |
| III. |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | 010 |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 |  | XVII. | 69 c. 3. | 40 | 0 0 80 |
| " | " | " |  |  | 69 c.2. | 60 | 0120 |
| " | $d$. | " | skids, iron - - |  | 69 a. 3. | 20 | 040 |
| XI. |  | 55 | slate pencils, painted, coloured, covered | VIII. | 32 c .1. | 080 |  |
|  | " | " | $" \quad$ not lacquered wood - not painted or coloured, and |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ |
| " |  |  |  | XVI. | 32 c. 2. | 075 | 0 O 16 |
| " | " | " | et in polish |  | $64 c$. | $150$ | 0 0 |
| " | " |  | ilt, plated, with im gold or silver leaf | IX. | $\begin{gathered} 66 c . \\ 35 c .1 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{lr}6 & 0 \\ 0 & 75\end{array}$ |  |
| I. | $a$. | 3 | " oin, mineral - - |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
|  |  | " | ", " obtained by distillation of bituminous slate. See Rock Oil. |  |  |  |  |
| XI. | $d$. | 55 | " paper (also tablets made of it), not combined with other materials | VIII. | 32 c. 2. | 075 | 016 |
| " | " | " | $"$ tablets of (also in wooden frames not polished or varnished) |  | " | 075 | 016 |
| " | " | " | " " in frames of polished or varnished wood | XVI. | 64 c. | 150 | $0 \quad 30$ |
|  |  | $\stackrel{3}{4}$ | " " in other combinations states, rough, also in slabs | VÏI. | $66 c$. | 60 | 0120 |
| IX. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 32 \text { a. } 1 . \\ 32 \text { c. } 1 . \\ 72 \quad \text { b. } \\ 64 \text { a. } \\ 69 \text { c. } 2 . \end{gathered}$ | Free. |  |
| I. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { XV'III. } \\ & \text { XVI. } \\ & \text { XVII. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | $\ddot{\mathrm{b}}$. | 36 |  |  |  | $1575{ }_{\text {Free. }} 1116$ |  |
| VII. |  |  |  |  |  | 60 | 0120 |
| Temp. Exh. II. | 4 | 708 | sloes, fresh <br> " dried, parched, jams made of them boiled down without sugar otherwise prepared | III. | 9 a. | Free. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $9 \mathrm{b.2}$. | 080 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 28 e. 1. | 100 | $\begin{array}{llll}1 & 0 & 0^{2}\end{array}$ |
| VII. | $\ddot{\square}$ | 36 | Smelting implements, of iron | XVII. | 69 a. 1. | 40 | 080 |
| IX. |  | 46 |  | XIX. | $67 a$. | 025 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| VII. |  | 40 | " of silver or platin |  | 75 b .1. | 750 | 710 |
| IX. |  | 46 | " crucibles, earthen, black <br> smiths' utensils <br> Snafles | XVI. | $\begin{gathered} 69 a .3 . \\ -\quad . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc\|ccc} 0 & 25 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$ <br> According to nature of material. |  |
| VII. |  | 36 |  | XVII. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. avoirdupois, |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austria Currency | English Value. |
| IV. | $a$. | 17 | Tapioca | 1. | 4. 2. | fl.  <br> 0 kr | $\begin{array}{lll} £ & s . & d . \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{array}$ |
| V. | $b$. | 22 | Tarlatans, cotton | XIII. | 52 c. 2. | 450 | 4100 |
|  | d. | 27 | ", half silk |  | 55 b. 2. | 60 0 | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |
| İ | " | 7 | Tar oil | IX. | 35 c. 2. | 075 | $0 \quad 16$ |
| VI. | c. | 33 | ," felt (asphalted felt) - | XIV. | 60 a .1. | Free. |  |
| IX. | $\stackrel{\square}{a}$ | 44 | Tattings. See Bobbin Nets. Taws (marbles) of marble | XVI. | 66 b. 1. | Free. |  |
| 1 N. | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {c. }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | Taws (marbles) of marble of glass | XVI. | 66 b. 65 a . | 075 | 0 e 16 |
| II. | $a$. | 8 | тea - - | I. | 6 | 675 | 1116 |
| , | " | " | " machines (urns) |  |  | According to nature of material. |  |
| XIV. | $b$. | 61 | Teeth, animal | VIII. | 31 a. 2. | Free. |  |
|  |  |  | " artificial (false) | XIX. | 75 b.2. | $50 \quad 0$ | $5 \quad 00$ |
|  | $a$. |  | Telescopes (field glasses)- | " | 73 b . |  |  |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | Tenders and springs for (railway) | " | 74 c. | $2{ }_{2} 0^{\text {Free. }}$ F ${ }^{\text {F }}$ |  |
| V. | $i$. | 30 | Tents of woven stuffs, according to the $\{$ | XVI. | 64 d .2. | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | wood or iron - $\}$ combination $\{$ | XVII. | 69 c. 2. |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 61 | Terra-cotta wares. See Stoneware. Thermometers |  |  | Free. |  |
| V. | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21 | Thibet, printed | XIII. | 54 d. | $3500 \mid 310$ |  |
| " | ", | " | " not printed - - - | " | 54 c. 1. |  |  |
| " | " | " | " cloths (wraps) with shawl borderings. See Shawls. |  |  |  |  |  |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | Thimbles, iron - - | XVII. | 69 a. 1. |  |  |
| " | , | " | " polished, lacquered | " | 69 c. 2. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | others - |  |  | $6 \quad 0$ 0 12 0 <br> According to nature    |  |
| I. | $b$. | 4 | Tin, raw - | x. | 43 a . | of material. Free. |  |
|  | . |  | " drawn, stretched, and rough castings | " | 43 b . | 20010 |  |
| ViI. | c. | 39 | " putty (oxyde of tin) - - - | " | 43 a . | Free. |  |
| " | " | " | " chloride of, containing sal-ammonia and muriate (pink salt) | XX. | $76 \mathrm{d} 1.$. | 5 0 0 10 |  |
| " |  |  | " ores - - - | X. | 38 a. 1. | Free. |  |
| " |  | ", | " foil - | XVII. | 70 c. 2. | 6 0 0 12 |  |
| " | " | , | " castings, raw, not further prepared - | X. | 43 b . |  | 04 |
| " | ", | " | " wares, common, i.e., rollers (cylinders) | XVII. | 70 a. 1. | 400 |  |
| " | " | ", | ", plates - - - | X. | 40 f. 1. | 400 |  |
| " |  |  | Tin-wares, kettles, plates, dishes, pots, and |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | other kinds of cooking utensils, not combined with other materials |  | 70 a. 2. | 2500050 |  |
|  |  |  | " other kinds of - - |  | 70 c. 2. | $6 \quad 0 \quad 012$ |  |
| IX. | $a$. | 44 | Tiles (roofing and wall) of clay | VIII. | 32 a. 1. | Free. |  |
| " | " |  | (hollow, and plaster tiles) of common potters' clay, painted, glazed | XVI. | 67 a . | 025 25006 |  |
|  | $b$. | 46 | , clay, for (common) - - | VIII. | 32 a. 3. | Free. |  |
| III | $a$. | 12 | Tinctures | XX. | $76 a$. |  | \| 110 |

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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
| VII. | $c$. |  | Toilet articles, other kinds <br> Tombac (red brass), raw - | - | - | fl. kr. £ s. d. According to nature of material. Free. |  |
|  |  | 39 |  | X. | $43 a$. <br> 43 c. 2. <br> 70 a | Free. |  |
|  | ", | " |  | XV̈II. |  | 40 | 080 |
|  | b. | 36 |  |  | 69 a .1. | 4 |  |
|  | " | " |  |  | 69 a. 3. | 20 | 40 |
| ", | ', | " | " ground (finished off), varnished |  | 69 c. 3. | 40 | 0880 |
|  |  |  | polished, lacquered | TV | 69 c. 2. | 60 | 0120 |
| II. | $\frac{b}{\text { a }}$. | 61 8 | \# surgical (tweezers) | IX. | 73 33 3 . 1. | $\begin{array}{rrr}6 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 5\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 & 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 6\end{array}$ |
| XIV. | $a$. | 61 | Tools, as instruments <br> " others | XIX. | $73 \mathrm{~b} .$ | Free. <br> According to nature of material. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X. | $d$. | 52 | Tooth brushes, with handles of wood or |  |  | 10 | $0 \quad 2$ |
|  | " | " | iron, either coloured, lacquered, stained, varnished, or polished | XIV. | 58 a. |  |  |
| " |  |  | brushes, with handles in other combinations not coming under the category of petty or hard wares - |  |  | 60 | 0120 |
|  | " | " | ushes, with handles of tortois shell or amber | XIX. | 75 c. 1. | $50 \quad 0$ | 50 |
| " | " | " | brushes, with handles of preci metals | " | 75 b. 1. | 750 | 7100 |
|  |  |  | gilt, plated |  | 75 b. 3. | $\begin{array}{lllll}25 & 0 & 210 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| XIV. | 6. | 61 | ", fillings (gutta-percha) | XX. | $\begin{gathered} 76 \mathrm{d.} .1 . \\ 76 \mathrm{a} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{rrrrrr}5 & 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 15 & 0 & 1 & 10\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | $41$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VÏI. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 41 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | picks, wooden - \# bone | XVI. | $\begin{aligned} & 76 a . \\ & 64 a . \end{aligned}$ | Free. |  |
|  | $a$. | $49$ | ", " others - - - | ". | $63 \text { b. } 2 .$ | 6 0 $\mid$ 0 <br> 12 0   According to nature of material. |  |
| III. | 1 | 12 | tinctures | XX. | 76 a <br> 14 d | 15 0 1 10 0 |  |
| Temp. Exh. |  | 70 | Tortoiseshell | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IV. } \\ & \text { VII. } \end{aligned}$ |  | 150 Free. |  |
| X . | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 49 |  |  | $31 \text { a. } 1 \text {. }$ |  |  |  |
| IX. |  | 4421 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Touchstones goods ma } \\ & \text { Tow (oakum) - } \\ & \text { Toys, greenish, golden } \end{aligned}$ | VIII. | 32 c. $2 . b$. | $500 \mid 50$ |  |
| V . |  |  |  | XI. | 46 |  | e. |
| X. | $e$. | 53 |  | XVI. | 67 | 025 | 0 0-6 |
| III. |  | 15 | Sce Preface to Customs' Tariff. <br> Train oil - <br> Transport, means of. See Preface to Customs' Tariff. <br> Travelling Bags, of woven or textile stuffs " bags, other kinds. See Trunkmakers' goods. | VI. | 22 c. | 053 | 01 |
|  |  |  |  | XV. | $62 \mathrm{d} 3.$. | 1050 | 110 |
| V. | h. | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
| VII. | $d$. | 40 | weapons, and parts of, iron, of all kinds (with the exception of fire-arms) | XVII. | $\begin{aligned} & 69 \text { c. } 2 . \\ & 69 \text { c. } 2 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}\text { fl. } & \mathrm{kr} \text {. } \\ 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & s . & d . \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | arms (fire-arms) of all kinds | " | 69 c. 2. |  |  |
| " | " | " | coming under the category of petty or hard wares - | XIX. | 75 b. 1. | 750 | 710 |
| VIII. | $a$. | 41 | weavers' reeds (sleys, pointed canes) materials, of rough pieces of | XVI. | 64 c. 1. | 150 | 03 |
|  |  |  | twine, without metallic rings | XII. | 50 c. 1. | According to parts most covered. |  |
| " | $c$. | " | other kinds - |  |  |  |  |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | eys, of steel, ground - | XVII. | 69 c. 3. | 40 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | " polished - |  | 69 c. 2. | 60 | 0120 |
| VIII. | $a$. | 41 | looms, wooden - - | XVI. | $64 a$. |  |  |
| " | " | " | " iron, mechanical (powerlooms) | XIX. | 74 c. | 20 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ |
|  | $b$. |  | wedgwood - - | XVI. | 67 | 0 4 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 6\end{array}$ |
| XİI. | $a$. | 58 | weighbridges - - | XVII. | 69 c. 3. | 40 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \end{array}$ |
| VII, | $b$. | 36 | Weights of cast iron, rough - | XViI. | 40 i .1. 69 a. 1. | 4 4 4 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 2 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " of wrought iron, common | XVI | 69 |  |  |
| " | " | " | " ground, nar- | " | 69 c. 3. | 40 | 080 |
| " | " | " | " " polished, lacquered |  | 69 c. 2. | 60 | 0120 |
| " | $c$. | 39 | of copper, brass - - | " | 70 c. 2. | 60 |  |
| " | " |  | other kinds - |  |  | According to nature |  |
| II. |  | 9 | Whate fins (fish bone, raw) | VIII. | 31 a .1. | Free. |  |
|  | $a$. | 8 | Wheat - - - | III. | 10 a . | 035 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 8 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 8 & \end{array}$ |
| VII. | $b$. | 36 | Wheel boxes (sockets) iron, not ground off | XVII. | 69 a. 1. | 40 | 080 |
| " | " | " | iron, completely ground off | " | 69 c. 3. | 40 | 080 |
| " | " | " | iron, lacquered, polished - |  | 69 c. 2. | 60 | 0120 |
|  |  |  | ,, of other metals |  | 70 c. 2. | 60 | 012 |
| " |  | " | ", " real gilt, plated | XLX. | 75 b. 3. | 250 |  |
| " | " | " | " felloes, roughly prepared - | VVI. | $29 \mathrm{~b} .$ | Free. |  |
| " | " | " |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { XVI. } \\ \text { X. } \end{gathered}$ | 40 e. 2 . | 175 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 6\end{array}\right.$ |
| " | " | " | strenks (finished tyres) of iron | XVII. | 60 a .1. | 40 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |
| ", | " |  | ", skids (skid-shoes), wooden, rough - | XVI. | 64 a . | Free. |  |
| " |  |  | ", ", | XVII. | 69 a. 3. | $200 \mid 0040$ |  |
| " | " | " | heelwrights' work, rough, uncoloured | XVI. | $64 a$. |  |  |
| " | " | " | " painted, varnished, |  | 64 c. 1. | 150 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |

## exviii


exix





## cxxiii



## exxiv

| Exhibition. |  | Page. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Austrian Tariff. |  | Duty per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group. | Section. |  |  | Class. | Section. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | fl. kr . | f s. d. |
| III. | $g$. | 16 | Zaffer (mineral saphera, sesquioxide of cobalt, for colouring porcelain blue) | IX. | 37 e. 3. |  | e. |
| I. | $b$. | 4 | zine, raw (also old, broken, and in waste) | X. | 42 a . |  |  |
| VII. | $c$. | 39 | " in sheets, plates, and rods - - | " | 42 b .2. | 075 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| " | " | " | " in wires and tubes - - - | " | 42 b .1. | 150 | $0 \quad 30$ |
| " | " | " | dross (also grey coloured mixture of | \% |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | zinc powder, zine flowers, \&c., \&c.) | " | 38 a. 2. |  | ee. |
| I. | $b$. | 4 | ores - - - - | " | 38 a. 1. |  | ee. |
| VII. | $c$. | 39 | " cast, rough - |  | 42 b .1. | 150 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 0\end{array}$ |
| II | " | " | " ", other kinds - - | XVII. | 70 a. 1. | 40 | 080 |
|  | " |  | powdered, metallic, zinc, dross, \&c. - | X. | $42 a$. |  |  |
| III. | $a$. | 12 | " acids, prussic, acetic, muriatic - | XX. | 76 d. 1. | 50 | 0100 |
|  | " |  | " sulphate of (white vitriol) - - | IX. | 37 d .1. | 075 | $0 \times 16$ |
| VII. | c. | 39 | wares, common, i.e., rollers, kettles, dishes, plates, pots, and other |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | kinds of cooking apparatus not combined with other materials | XVII. | 70 a. 1. | 40 | 0880 |
|  |  |  | , wares, other kinds - - . |  | 70 c. 2. | $6 \quad 0$ | 0120 |
| III. | $a$. | 12 | ", white (pure oxide of zinc) - - | IX. | 37 f .2 . | 150 | $0 \quad 30$ |

A USTRIANTARIFE
or
IMPORT DUTIES.

## CLASSIFICATION.

| Class. | Section. | Description of tariffed Articles. | Class. | Section. | Description of tariffed Articles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. |  | Colonial Produce and Southern Fruits. | VIII. |  | wood for Tuel, Juilding and Industrial purposes. |
|  | 1 | Cocoa. |  | 29 | Wood. |
|  |  | Coffee. |  | 30 | Coals and peat. |
|  |  | Spices. Sago, tapioca, as well as sago substitutes, and |  | 31 | 'Turners' and carvers' materials (not mentioned in other sections). |
|  |  | arrow-root. |  | 32 | Minerals (not mentioned in other sections). |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \end{aligned}$ | Southern fruits. Tea. |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sugar. | . |  | Drugs, Perfamery, Colours, Byes, and Chemical Auxiliaries. |
| II. |  | Tobaceo and Tobaceo ivanufactures. |  | 33 | Medicinal and perfumery ingredients. |
|  | 8 | Tobacco and tobacco manufactures. |  | 34 | Dyeing and tanning stutis. |
|  |  | Garden and Field Produce. |  | 35 | Gums (also resins and gum-resins), and other not specially named juices of plants. |
| III. |  | Garden plants and fruit. |  | 36 | Common salt. <br> Chemical auviliaries |
|  | 10 | Grain and husk fruits. |  | 37 | Chemical auxiliaries. |
|  | 111 | Rice. <br> Flour and grit products. | X. |  | Metals, IMinerals, raw and |
|  | 13 | Plants and parts of plants (not mentioned in other sections). |  |  | manufactured. |
|  |  |  |  | 38 | Ores. |
| IV. |  | Animals. |  | 39 | Lead. |
|  |  | Fish, shellfish, and other aquatic animals. |  | 41 | Quicksilver. |
|  | 15 | Cattle for slanghter and beasts of burden. |  | 42 | Zinc. |
|  | 16 | Animals (not mentioned in other sections). |  | 43 | Base metals (not mentioned in other sections). |
| V. |  | Animal Products (not mentioned in other Sections). |  | 44 | Precions metals. |
|  |  |  | XI. |  | Webs and Textures. |
|  | 17 | Skins and hides. <br> Hair, bristles, and feathers. |  | 45 | Cotton. |
|  | 19 | Meat. |  | 46 | Flax, hemp, Manilla-hemp. |
|  | 20 | Honey, wax, and cheese. |  | 47 | Sheep's wool. |
|  | 21 | Animal products not specially named (and not mentioned in other sections). |  | 48 | Silk. |
|  |  |  | XII. |  | Yarns. |
| VI. |  | Grease and Oils. |  | 49 | Cotton yarn. |
|  |  | Grease. |  | 50 51 | Linen yarn. Woollen yarn. |
|  | 22 | Oils. | XIII. |  | Woven and Textile Goods. |
| VII. |  | Drinks and Eatables. |  | 52 | Cotton goods. |
|  | 24 | Beer and mead. |  | 53 | Linen goods. |
|  | 25 | Vinegar. |  | 54 | Woollen goods. |
|  | 26 | Alcoholic liquids. |  | 55 | Silk goods. |
|  | 27 | Wine. |  | 56 | Oil-cloth, waxed muslin, and taffety. |
|  | 28 | Eatables (not mentioned in other sections). |  | 57 | Clothing and millinery. |

## exxviii



## IMPORT REGULATIONS.

1. Besides the articles denoted in the Customs' Tariff as free, the following are conditionally free, i.c., if the conditions upon which the immunity from duty is based are fulfilled.
(a.) All quantities of goods, which weigh less than $\frac{5}{100}$ of a Zollpfind, or of which the total amount of duty does not exceed $1 \frac{3}{4}$ kreuzer.
(b.) The means of transport, such as travellers' own carriages, the vehicles serving for the conveyance of passengers and goods; sledges and similar contrivances, if they bear distinct traces of having been used, and if it is proved that they really served for the transport of passengers or their goods.
(c.) The covers and cases in which the goods are packed, if they are not considered as part of the goods themselves, or are such as are not generally used for that purpose in commerce, or taxed at a higher rate than the goods themselves.
(d.) Corpses, skeletons, and other anatomical preparations. The spirit of wine, however, if they be preserved in such, is liable to duty.
(e.) Oljects destined for scientific and artistical Government Institutions, if attested by them.
(f.) The stores of ships arriving in port, under existing regulations.
(g.) Travellers' luggage, in so far as it is only intended for the travellers' own use, and suitable to his requirements, position, and circumstances.
(h.) Immigrants' goods and chattels, in case the immigration or transmigration is proved by a certificate of the competent authorities.

However, all articles are liable to duty which show no signs of having been in use.
(i.) Hereditary effects, in so far as they are for the inheritor's own use, and are proved to be such by a certificate of competent authorities. Articles of consumption liable to duty, cattle, unworked or raw materials are, however, not exempt from duty.
(k.) Articles of outfit, in so far as they are certified to be such by competent authorities.

Articles of consumption liable to duty, cattle, unworked stuffs, half manufactured goods, and raw materials are, as above, not exempt from duty.
(1.) Agricultural and dairy produce from estates separated by the Customs' frontier, subject to the existing regulations.
(m.) Pattern-cards and Patterns, in cuttings and samples, if only adapted for such use.
(n.) Manuscripts and Deeds.
(o.) Badges of Orders, if their destination is proved by the respective diplomas or other certificates of competent authorities.
(p.) Sacks of the commonest sort of linen, if they bear marks of having been used.
(q.) Gold and Silver wares made at home, and provided with the monogram or trade mark of the maker, and the hall mark,

## $\operatorname{exxx}$

2. The goods enumerated in the Customs Tariff may be subjected to duty, without previous special permit.

The following articles are the only exceptions:-
(a.) Dried fruit painted with colours,
(b.) Utensils for victuals and playthings of a greenish colour playing into gold,
(c.) Medicinal preparations,

The importation of which is prohibited altogether.
(d.) Fulminic acid, gun-cotton, firewood cigars, and all explosive materials not specially named, and
(e.) The weapons declared as prohibited,

The importation as well as the transit of which is forbidden.
(f.) Tobacco (also stramony and iodine cigars), salt, and gunpowder,
(g.) Weapons, parts of arms, and articles of ammunition,

Are only allowed to be imported and passed in transit by special permission.
(h.) White pigment,
(i.) Children's toys, painted green,
(k.) Artificial flowers and their component parts, coloured green, and
(l.) Thin textures coloured with a strikingly beautiful bright green containing arsenic, Can only be imported by special permission.

## exxxi

## EXPORT REGULATIONS.

The following articles only, when exported, are subject to a duty of fl. 2.50 per centner, gross weight.

1. The raw skins and hides mentioned in section $17 a$. of the Tariff, such as : bovine hides (i.e., of bisons, buffaloes, calves, cows, oxen, bulls, \&c.) ; equine (also of foals, mules, and hinnies), donkeys, camels, badgers, dogs, pigs, chamois, stags, deer, elk, and reindeer; hippopotamus and rhinoceros hides, common sheep's (also wethers', lambs', and sheep which have died of a disease), common goats' (also buck and kid), hares' and rabbits' skins, and fish skins, raw.
a. Both under the favoured nations clause (as per treaty), as well as in general commerce.
2. The articles enumerated in section 80 c . of the Tariff, such as : rags and other wastes used for making paper, i.e., linen, cotton, silk, and woollen rags, also macerated (half prepared, solid, and fluid paper pulp), paper cuttings (paper shavings), waste paper (written or printed on), likewise old nets, old cables, and old cords, are subject to a duty of fl. 2 per centner, gross weight ; and-
b. Only in general commerce.
3. The bones mentioned under 80 d. (i.e., bones and bone dust, properly so-called), claws, trotters, cuttings from hides (leather parings), 75 kr .

## Note.

As regards the export of skins and hides not specially mentioned (Tariff 17 b .), and of pasteboard (Tariff $60 a$.), in quantitics above 1 centner, only the chief custom houses and subordinate customs' offices of the first class are allowed to treat with the exporter ; but respecting the above-mentioned articles which are liable to duty, all first class subordinate customs' offices are authorised to attend to their passing.

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## V.

## AUSTRIAN TARIFF OF IMPORT DUTIES

UPON THE

## Principal articles of British Produce and Manufactures, arranged in Groups according to the Classification of the Objects exhibited at the Vienna Universal Exhibition of 1873.

GROUP I.

## MINING, QUARRYING, AND METALLURGY.

(a.) Mineral fuels (coals, shales, and mineral oils).
(b.) Mineral ores and metals.
(c.) Other minerals (as salt, sulphur, graphite, \&c.); not including building materials. (See Group XVIII.)
(d.) Natural alloys.
(e.) Drawings and models of objects relating to mining, metallurgy, and mineral industry ; mining engineering, surveying, and map-making.
(f.) Geological works, and geological maps, \&c.
(g.) Tools and inventions for mining and metallurgy, for underground and surface work.


A 2




| Tariff |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |  |
| VIII. | 32 | Other Minerals-contimued. <br> c. 1. a. Stones, not particularly specified, smoothed or polished <br> b. Slate pencils, painted or coloured, pasted over with paper of any kind, encased in reed or wood not polished or lacquered - <br> 2. a. Slates (also in not polished or lacquered wooden frames); slate pencils (not painted or coloured or combined with other materials) ; slate-paper and slateboards made of the same (not mixed with other materials); chalk, and red chalk, cut ; pumice-stone, shaped ; pumice-stone, glass, sand, and emery paper ; pumice-stone and emery-cloth <br> b. Grinding stones and fine whet-stones, touch-stones, flint-stones, pumice-stone and emery, in powder ; coloured sand, except smalt (i.e. cobalt-blue) - <br> d. 1. Minerals, not otherwise specified, ground or washed <br> 2. Blood-stone, ground or washed <br> (d.) Natural Alloys. Nil. <br> (e.) Drawings and models of objects relating to mining, metallurgy, and mineral industry, \&c. | fl. kr. <br> 080 <br> 080 <br> 4 tion <br> tirst <br> 075 <br> F <br> 080 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XVI. XXI. | 64 79 | a. Models, \&c. of wood and other materials <br> Drawings, \&c. <br> (f.) Geological Works and Geological Maps, \&c. |  | (H) <br> - BjaH <br> ridduve |  |
| XXI. | 79 | All literary works, maps, \&c. <br> (g.) Tools for Mining and Metallurgy. |  |  |  |

## GROUP II.

## AGRICULIURE, HORTICULTURE, AND FORESTRY.

(a.) Plants for food and physic (excluding fresh fruits and vegetables, which are to be the subjects of temporary exhibitions).
(b.) Tobacco and other narcotic plants.
(c.) Vegetable fibre (as cotton, flax, hemp, jute, china grass, etc.); and other plants of commerce in their raw state.
(d.) Cocoons of silk worms.
(e.) Animal products in a raw state (skins, hides, feathers, bristles, etc.).
(f.) Wool.
(g.) Products of forestry (timber, wood for cabinet work, tanning substances, resin in a raw state, dyeing woods, barks, charcoal tinder).
(h.) Peat and its products.
(i.) Manures.
(k.) Drawings and models of objects used in agriculture, horticulture, and forestry ; farm maps.
(Vide Temporary Exhibitions, No. 4.)

| Tariff |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs . avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. |  |  |
| III. | 13 | (a.) Plants for food and physic. <br> a. Hops - <br> b. Mulberry leaves <br> e. Oilseeds :- <br> 1. Laurel and cotton-tree seeds (Bombax pentandrum, Gossypium arboreum, Gossypium herbaceum) <br> 2. Rape, hemp, poppy heads, linseed, kernels of apricots, peaches and plums, the seed of the castor-oil plant (semen Catapuciæ majoris) - | fl. kr. <br> 250 $\mathrm{F}$ |  |  |





## GROUP III.

## CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

(a.) Chemical products for technical and pharmaceutical purposes (acids, salts, chemical preparations of all sorts).
(b.) Raw substances and products of pharmacy, mineral waters, \&c.
(c.) Fats and their products (stearine, oil acids, glycerine, soaps, candles, and tapers, \&c.).
(d.) Products of dry distillation (as refined petroleum, slate oil, paraffin, phenylic acid, benzoine, anilin, \&e.).
(e.) Ethereal oils and perfumeries.
(f.) Matches, \&c.
(g.) Dye-stuffs, mineral and organic.
(h.) Resins (washed, dyed, or bleached), sealing-wax, varnish, albumen, isinglass, glue, starches, dextrin, \&c.



| Tariff |  | description of articles. | Per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs. avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Austrian } \\ & \text { Currency } \end{aligned}$ | English Value. |  |
| IX. | 37 | Raw substances and products of pharmacy, mineral waters, \&c.-continued. | $\text { fl. kr. }\left.\right\|_{\text {Free. }} \text { £ } s . d .$ |  |  |
|  |  | b. Sulphate of iron |  |  |  |
|  |  | c. 1. Soda (carbonate of), digestive salts, sulphate and bisulphate of potash and soda- <br> 2. Sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, nitric acid, aqua regia | 040 025 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Note.-Digestive salts (chloride of potash) and sulphates of potash and soda for the use of glass and alum works may be imported, by special permission, at the rate of 11 kreutzers per centner. |  |  |  |
|  |  | d. 1. Saltpetre, refined (i.e., crystallized or in cakes), admont vitriol (blue and green mixed), vitriol, blue (sulphate of copper), vitriol, white (sulphate of zinc), waterglass, kermes mineral ; sulphate of barytes, powdered; sulphur in paste <br> 2. Citrate of lime | $075{ }_{\mathrm{Frg}}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & 6 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | e. 1. Borax, refined ; chloride of lime, chromates of potash, prussiate of potash, verdigris, massicot (yellow lead), red lead (vermillion), bicarbonate of potash and soda, Dutch pink, tartaric acid <br> 2. Alum, ammoniacal salts (i.e., carbonate of ammonia, sulphate of ammonia), spirits of hartshorn and spirits of ammonia, compounds of pyroligneous acid, with iron, lead, and lime, \&c. <br> 3. Smalt, glass enamel, zaffre, and other combinations of cobalt | 150 075 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & 6 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  | Note.-Sulphates of ammonia for the use of alum works may be imported ly special permission, at 42 kreutzers per centner. |  |  |  |
|  |  | f. 1. Caustic soda, oxalic acid, and oxalate of potash <br> 2. White lead, oxide of zine (zinc white), sugar of lead, prussiate of potash, chromate of lead | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |



| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |  |
| IX. | 33 | Ethereal oils and perfumeries-continued. <br> b. 1. Natural balsams, not otherwise specified, mace oil, musk, and civet <br> 2. Ethereal oils, not otherwise specified, scented vinegars, oils, and grease | fl. kr. <br> 750 <br> 50 | $\begin{array}{ccc} £ & s & d \\ 0 & 15 & 0 \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |
| XX. | 78 | (f.) Matches, \&c. <br> a. Common combustible matches, lucifers, lint, touchwood, and tinder, phosphoric bottles, match cords, and tinder paper <br> b. Percussion caps <br> c. Gunpowder - <br> d. Explosive acids, fulminating gold and silver, mercury, gun cotton, and all other explosive materials, not otherwise specified - | $\begin{array}{cc}  & { }^{12} \\ 26 & 0^{5} \\ 262 & 50 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr} 1 & 4 & 0 \\ 2 & 12 & 6 \end{array}$ |  |
| IX. | 34. | (g.) Dye stuffs, mineral and organic. <br> a. $-d$. Dye-wood in blocks, and roots, common berries, barks, \&c. <br> $e$. Dye-wood, rasped, ground, or in shavings <br> f. 1. Cochineal, kermes, madder, indigo, lac-dye, sepia, raw <br> 2. Litmus <br> 3. Kermes grains | $\begin{array}{ll}  & \mathrm{Fr} \\ 0 & 53 \\ 0 & 80 \\ 0 & 75 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 6 \end{array}$ |  |
| IX. | 35 | (h.) Resins (washed, dyed, or bleached), sealing-wax, varnish, isinglass, glue, starches, \&c. <br> a. Resin, common pine, white, yellow, and black tar (also coal tar), colophony, asphalt, mountain pitch and other similar substances |  |  |  |
| XX. | 76 | table juices, not otherwise specified <br> d. 1. Sealing-wax | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 80 \\ 5 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 7 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10 & 0^{2} \end{array}$ |  |
| VI. | 22 | a. Oil varnishes in bottles or jars - | 50 | 010 |  |
| VII. | 26 | a. 2. Varnishes mixed with spirits of wine | $9 \quad 0$ | 0180 |  |
| XX. | 76 | b. 1. Albumen, isinglass, glue, starches, \&c. <br> 2. Dextrin, \&c. | 075 | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 1 & 6 \end{array}$ | 71 |

## GROUP IV.

## SUBSTANCES OF FOOD AS PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

(a.) Flour and other farinaceous products, malt, and its products.
(b.) Sugar and its products.
(c.) Spirits and spirituous liquors, \&c.
(d.) Wines.
(e.) Ale, beer, porter, \&c.
(f.) Vinegars.
(g.) Preserves and extracts (extracts of meat, portable soup, condensed milk, Erbswurst, preserved vegetables, preserved meat, \&c.).
(h.) Tobacco and similar manufactures.
(i.) Confectionary, ginger-bread, chocolate, coffee substitutes, \&c.





## GROUP V.

## TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND CLOTHING.

(a.) Washed wool and hair used for textile fabrics, carded wool and worsted, combed wool and woollen fabrics, felt, carpets, blankets, hair tissues, mixed fabrics, including shawls.
(b.) Cotton, cotton substitutes, cotton thread, cotton fabrics and cords.
(c.) Flax, hemp, jute and other fibres, yarns, threads, and fabrics of the same; straw fabrics for bonnets, screens and mats, webs and cords of reed, cane, bast, hair, wire, \&c.
(d.) Raw silk, spun silk, and manufactures of silk, silk wastes.
(e.) Small ware manufactures, gold and silver cloths and embroideries.
(f.) Lace.
(g.) Hosiery, milled and unmilled.
(h.) Finished objects of clothing (clothes, gowns, hats, bonnets, shoes and boots, gloves, and linen, \&c.).
(i.) Upholstery, carpeting, curtains, bed furniture, \&c.
(k.) Artificial flowers and feather ornaments.

| Tariff |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs . avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |  |
|  |  | (a.) Washed wool and hair used for textile fabrics, \&c. <br> Sheep's wool. | fl. kr. | £ s. $d$. |  |
| XI. | 47 | a. Raw (also carded) <br> b. Fulled (also bleached and dyed) |  |  |  |
| V. | 18 | Hair of all kinds used for textile fabrics <br> Woollen yarn, and yarns of other kinds of antmal hatr. |  |  |  |
| XII. | 51 | a. 1. Of carded wool fundyed and not twisted <br> 2. Of combed wool (worsted), hard $\begin{aligned} & \text { of three or more } \\ & \text { threads) }\end{aligned}$ (worsted), hard $\begin{gathered}\text { threads) - } \\ \text { (i.e., neither dyed nor }\end{gathered}$ <br> b. Worsted, soft, raw (i.e., neither dyed nor twisted of three or more threads) <br> c. Woollen yarn, dyed or twisted threefold or more | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 75 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$ | 12 |





| Tariff |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. |

Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois.

| Austrian <br> Currency. | English <br> Value. |
| :--- | :--- |

## Flax, hemp, jute, \&c.-continued.

XIII.
a. Ropemakers' wares, unbleached (also tarred, glued, varnished), as ropes, cordage, twine and string fire-buckets of twisted hemp, trellis and lattice work, girths, belts, bags of all kinds, and unbleached nets
b. Ropemakers' wares, bleached and unbleached packing-cloth, brown linen (also sacks made of such)
c. Most common :-

1. $a$. Linen, with the exception of the articles enumerated under $d$ and $e$, twills and drills, raw, unbleached, and not figured, and fire-buckets of unbleached sail-cloth b. Covers, rugs (covers for carriages, drugget carpets), dyed and figured
2. The articles enumerated under 1 . made only of jute
d. Common :-
i.e. finished, bleached (also if made of bleached yarn), dyed, close woven textures, of one or variegated colours, with the exception of those enumerated under $e, f$, and $g$, also dyed and printed sorts :-
3. All close woven manufactures not otherwise tariffed
4. Linen of not more than 50 warp threads to the Vienna inch
5. Fishing, bird, and similar coarse nets, bleached and dyed
6. Such nets made of jute
e. Middle fine:-
i.e., all fringe-makers', button-makers', ribbon-weavers' wares, hosiery, haberdashery, tapes and trimmings, cambrics (i.e., all linen of more than 100 warp threads to the Vienna inch)

## f. Fine:-

Cambrics, gauze, lawn, and other open or loosely woven tissues (except those enumerated under $g$ )

| fl. kr. | £ s. d. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 075 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |
| 075 | $0 \quad 16$ |
| $6 \quad 0$ | 0120 |
| 30 | $0 \quad 60$ |
| $20 \quad 0$ | 200 |
| 100 | 100 |
| 60 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |
| 30 | 060 |
| $40 \quad 0$ | 400 |
| 600 | 600 |

REMARKS. $2+30$




| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. | DEAR |

## (g.) Hosiery, milled and unmilled.

XIII.

52
53
54
55
b. 1. Silk hosiery, of which the thread consists for the greater part of silk or floss silk

## (h.) Finished objects of clothing.

Adll articles of dress and millinery.
XIII.
a. Common:-

1. Of cotton, linen, or woollen manufactures, as enumerated under Class XIII., sect. $52 a .1, b .1$, and $2 a ., 53 d .1,54 b .1$, of the tariff, or of textures included in sect. 56 c .1 ; also when mixed with lower tariffed manufactures
2. Of cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures enumerated in sect. $52 b ., 2 b$. and $3 ; 53 e$., $54 c$. and $d$.; also when mixed with lower tariffed manufactures; likewise felt hats -

## b. Fine:-

Of cotton, linen, or woollen manufactures, enumerated in sect. 52 c. $2,53 f ., 54$ e., or of half-silk wares ( 55 b .) ; also when mixed with lower-tariffed manufactures -
c. Superfine:-

1. Of the cotton stuffs specified in sect. $52 d$., or of the silk stuffs named in sect. $55 a$, also when mixed with lower-tariffed manufactures
2. Of linen or woollen stuffs mentioned in sect. 53 g . and 54 f . ; also when mixed with lower-tariffed manufactures -
3. Hats (bonnets), caps made of straw, reed, bast, rushes, whalebone, palm leaves, and shavings, with trimmings - each
b. 3. Hats (bonnets), and caps of whalebone, without trimmings - - each


| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs, avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |  |
|  |  | (i.) Upholstery, carpeting, curtains, bed furniture, \&c. | fl. kr. | £ s. $d$. |  |
| XVI. | 64 | c. 1. Wooden household furniture, \&c. - | 150 | 030 |  |
| XVII. | 69 | c. 2, $a$. Stuffed furniture (with or without covering) | $60$ |  |  |
| XIII. | 54 | b. 1. Carpets, \&e. | $\begin{array}{rr}6 & 0 \\ 15 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |
| XIII. | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | 3. c. Furniture coverings and bobbinet curtain stuffs |  | $\begin{array}{lll} 3 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 18 | d. Bed feathers - <br> (k.) Artificial flowers and feather ornaments. | ${ }^{\text {Fr }}$ | . ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| XIII. | 57 | e. 1. Artificial flowers - - | 850 | 8100 |  |
| XIX. | 75 | b. 1. e. Fine artificial feather ornaments, \&c. - | $75 \quad 0$ | 7100 |  |

## GROUP VI.

## LEATHER AND INDIA-RUBBER INDUSTRY.

(a.) Leather; articles of leather, harness, saddles, trunks, and other leather goods, excluding clothing and fancy goods; parchment and gold-beater-skin.
(b.) Skins and furs.
(c.) India-rubber and gutta-percha articles (excluding philosophical and mechanical instruments, and parts of machinery); waterproof stuffs and cloths.




## GROUP VII.

## METAL INDUSTRY.

(a.) Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work and jewellery, \&c.
(b.) Iron and steel wares, excluding machinery, building materials, philosophical and musical instruments.
(c.) Manufactures from other metals and alloys.
(d.) Weapons of every description except military arms.

| Tariff. |  | (1) DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian <br> Currency. | English Value. |  |
|  |  | (a.) Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' work and Jewellery, \&c. |  |  | 8 |
|  |  | All articles made of gold, silver, and other precious metals, jewels, real and imitation pearls and corals, amber, agate, tortoiseshell, human hair, embossed wax, common metals which are gilt or plated by real gold or genuine silver, or coated with a lacquer containing gold or silver (with the exception of the plated wires, sheets, and plates made of copper and brass), or composed of a combination of these materials, or of them with other materials (so far as they do not come in the category of dress and millinery), and goods of a similar kind. |  |  | 08 |
| XIX. | 75 | a. Superfine :- <br> 1. Articles made of gold and silver, set jewels and real pearls <br> 2. The same combined with woven textures, coral, half-precious stones, imitation pearls and stones (glassy flux), amber, jet, tortoiseshell, human hair ; genuine gold and silver tissues, as also articles made of the same (lace work) <br> 3. Gold and silver watches - | $75 \quad 0$ <br> 750 <br> 750 | $710 \quad 0$ $\begin{array}{lll} 7 & 10 & 0 \\ 7 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |








## GROUP VIII.

## WOOD INDUSTRY.

(a.) Cabinet work (inlaid floors, windows, doors, \&c.).
(b.) Joiners' work.
(c.) Cleft woodwork (casks, shingles, sieves, \&c.).
(d.) Small staves and their products, matches, \&c.
(e.) Veneers and marqueteries.
(f.) Cut and turned wood.
(g.) Chisel work and carved work.
(h.) Cork manufactures.
(i.) Basket work.
(k.) Woodwork painted, stained and gilt.


| Tariff. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. |
|  |  | Cabinet and joiners' work, \&c.-continued. |

i.e., 1. Furniture, inlaid floors, as well as all articles of wood included in sub-sections $a$ and $b$, being combined with bast, rushes, reed, cane, straw and basket wicker work, iron (with the exception of polished steel), brass, glass, or common leather ; also when (with or without these combinations) coloured, painted, varnished, lacquered, or polished

Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois.

| Austrian | English <br> Currency. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Value. |  |

REMARKS.
2. Picture printing blocks

## d. Superfine:-

1. a. Bracelets and neeklaces of wood
$b$. Toys combined with woven textures, purely gilt or plated common metals, and similar articles which, though tariffed higher than 15 fl ., do not come under the description of small ware and fancy goods paying the highest tariff rates
$c$. Carriages (perambulators) for children with upholsterers' and leather work, in so far as their weight does not exceed 50 tariff pounds
2. a. Fine turnery wares and carved work, wooden wall clocks and clock cases, buhlwork, wood-bronzing, purely gilt or plated wood work, veneers, inlaid or coated on one side with paper or woven textures or pressed
b. Fine basket wicker wares (see Basket work)
c. Toys, with the exception of those enumerated under sub-section 16 , and section 64a
d. All wooden wares not included in section $64 a, b, c$; also those made of other vegetable carving materials, as, cashew, cocoa and thick-shelled (stone) nuts; all the articles here named, also when combined with other materials, in so far as they do not thereby come under the description of small wares -
e. Stuffed articles of furniture (with or without covering)


## GROUP IX.

## STONE, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS INDUSTRY.

(a.) Stones, natural and artificial ; slate and cement works (natural and imitated stones and marbles, paving stones and floor tiles, ornaments and decorations, pipes, grinding-stones, \&c.).
(b.) Earthenware (pipes, cooking-vessels, stoves, plastic reproductions, terra-cottas, \&c.).
(c.) Glass manufactures (glass for household use and fancy purposes, imitation gems and pearls unset, \&c.).

| Tarift |  | description of articles. | Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25$ lbs. avoirdupois. |  | remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian | English Value. |  |
| VIII. | 32 | (a.) Stones, natural and artificial, \&c. <br> a. 1. Stones, in their natural state or cut ; also in slabs, but not ground or polished (i.e. stones, coarse grindstones, bloodstone, tuff, pumice-stone, rough granite and marble blocks, \&c.); tiles and bricks, slacks, sand, lime and gypsum, burnt and unburnt ; mortar, and asbestos <br> 2. Earth, not otherwise specified, neither pul- <br> 3. Pozzolana, cement, trass, marl, clay, potters' earth, talcous earth, and fullers' earth; all these substances pulverized and washed; garden mould, water, and ice <br> b. Bole, Lemnian earth, Maltese earth, mangaearth, graphite, ochre, fluor spar, baryte, umber, white pipe and other clays for the manufacture of crockery and china ware and porcelain; all these substances also pulverized and washed; emery, raw, in pieces; chalk, white and black litho- graphic stones (raw and not cut), even with drawings or engravings | fl. kr. | £ s. d. |  |






## GROUP X.

## SMALL-WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

(a.) Manufactures of ivory, meerschaum, tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl, whalebone, wax wares, japanned goods.
(b.) Fancy goods of leather, bronze, \&c.
(c.) Umbrellas, parasols, fans, canes, whips, \&c.
(d.) Combs and brushes.
(e.) Toys.




G 2


| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English <br> Value. |  |
| XIV. | 60 | (e.) Toys. <br> g. 1. b. Children's toys, of paper, combined with woven textures, purely gilt or silver-plated common metals; and similar articles which, although tariffed higher than 15 fl., are not classed with the articles paying the highest tariff rates | fl. kr . 1250 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { f } & s . & d . \\ & & \\ & & \\ 1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 62 | d. 2. Of leather ditto ditto- | 150 | 1100 |  |
| XVI. | $63$ $64$ | b. 1. b. Of bone (ivory, \&e.) ditto ditto - <br> a. Of wood, most common, only planed - | $150$ | $110 \quad 0$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | d. 1. $b$. Of wood, superfine ditto <br> d. 2. c. Of wood, with the exception of those | 120 | 140 |  |
| XVII. | 67 | enumerated under sub-section section $64 a$. d. $1 . b$. . Of clay, fine | $\begin{array}{rr} 6 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 68 | 1. b. Of lead or tin ditto ditto | 120 | 140 |  |
|  | 69 | c. 1. c. Of iron, fine ditto ditto - | 150 | 1100 |  |
|  | 70 | c. 1. d. Of other metals, fine ditto ditto - | 150 | 1100 |  |
|  | 75 | $b .1$. Included in the highest-tariffed superfine small-ware and fancy articles under section 75 a | 750 | 7100 |  |

## GROUP XI.

## PAPER INDUSTRY AND STATIONERY.

(a.) Paper pulp, paper, and pasteboard.
(b.) Coloured papers, paper-hangings, tapestry, playing-cards, \&c.
(c.) Papier-mâché goods, card, and millboard.
(d.) Articles for writing, drawing, and painting.
(e.) Bookbinding and similar work.



| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs, avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Austrian } \\ & \text { Currency. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { English } \\ & \text { Value. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XIII. } \\ & \text { XIV. } \\ & \text { XIX. } \end{aligned}$ |  | (e.) Bookbinding and similar work. | fl. kr . | £ s. $d$. |  |
|  | 52 | b. Bookbinder's cloth, according to quality $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \\ 2 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll}16 & 0 \\ 20 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rrr}1 & 12 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 60 | g. 2. Of paper not mixed with other materials - | 300 | 3 O |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0120 |  |
|  | 75 | b. 1. Of paper combined with precious metals <br> 3. Of paper combined with common metals, | 75 | 7100 |  |
|  |  | purely gilt or silver-plated - | 250 | 2100 |  |

## GROUP XII.

## GRAPHIC ARTS AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

(a.) Book-printing.
(b.) Xylography.
(c.) Copper-plate and steel-plate printing.
(d.) Lithography and chromolithography.
(e.) Photography.
(f.) Engraving and guilloche work.
(g.) Pattern-drawing and drawing for decoration.
(h.) Tools and apparatus.


## GROUP XIII.

## MACHINERY AND MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

(a.) Prime-movers (steam-generators, steam-engines, water-wheels, turbines, pressureengines, air, wind, and electro-magnetic engines, gas machines).
(b.) Machines for transmitting power (shafts, wheels, pulleys, bands, \&c.).
(c.) Machinery for working special kinds of material (machines for mining, metallurgy, metal-work and woodwork ; machines for spinning, weaving, knitting, sewing and embroidering, machines for fulling, cleaning, shearing, dyeing, machines for bleaching, leather dressing, \&e. ; machines for paper manufactures and book-binding, for type founding, printing, lithography, copper-plate printing, colour printing, \&e.; machines and apparatus for sugar-making, oil manufacture, breweries, distilleries, stearine, soap, candles, starch, icemaking, match-making, corn mills, and agricultural machinery and apparatus).
(d.) Other machinery not belonging to the above-mentioned (blast engines, fire engines, pumps, ventilators, \&c.).
(e.) Materials and parts of machinery.
( $f$.) Railway machinery (locomotives, tenders, railway velocipedes and parts of them, railway carriages and parts composing them, special machinery and apparatus for railway workshops and railway contrivances; for making and maintaining railway plant; snow ploughs, \&c.).
(g.) Steam gauges, dynamometers, tradiometers, \&c.
(h.) All sorts of vehicles not connected with railways.

| Tariff |  | description of articles. | Per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs . avoirdupois. |  | Remaris. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Austrian } \\ & \text { Currency. } \end{aligned}$ | English Value. |  |
| X. | 40 <br> 4) $42$ | (a.-e.) Machinery and parts of machines, \&c. <br> g. 2. Parts of carriages, waggons, \&c. (such as axles, \&c.), and of machinery of wrought iron, coarse, in so far as such parts singly weigh 50 lbs . and more - <br> 1. Of cast iron (boilers, wheels, \&c.) <br> b. 1. Of cast zinc (rough castings, not wrought, and not combined with any other materials than common woodwork and iron bars or plates | fl. kr. <br> $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 25 \\ 060\end{array}$ <br> alloot <br> 150 | $\begin{array}{lll} £ & s . & d . \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ 0 & 2 & \\ 0 & 2 & 6 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{array}$ |  |



\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Tariff.} \& \multirow{2}{*}{DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs . avoirdupois.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{REMARKS.} \\
\hline Class. \& Section. \& \& Austrian Currency. \& English Value. \& \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{XVII.} \& \multirow{3}{*}{69} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Railway machinery, \&c.-continued. \\
a. 3. Buffing apparatus, buffers, buffer boxes, and buffer springs, and railway carriage wheels on axles of wrought iron or steel, also railway breaks, hinges, and other railway plant, \&c. \\
(g.) Steam gauges, \&c. \\
Tariffed like machinery according to quality, see section 74.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{fl. kr.

0} \& £ s. $d$. \& \multirow{9}{*}{Per ton (of 20 zoll centner) burden. Ditto.} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 040 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& 20 \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow{6}{*}{XVIII.} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{71} \& (h.) All sorts of vehicles not connected with railways. \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& | Ships and other vessels for navigation. |
| :--- |
| $a$. Wooden (also when sheathed with iron or copper) - |
| b. Of iron or other common or mixed metals, also steamboats | \& 042

525 \& $\begin{array}{rrrr}0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 6\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline \& 72 \& Carriages and Sledges. \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& a. Freight waggons, carts, and sledges, each \& 263 \& $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 5 & 3\end{array}$ \& <br>
\hline \& \& upholsterers' work, each - \& 1575 \& 1106 \& <br>
\hline \& \& holsterers' work, each \& 750 \& 7100 \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## GROUP XIV.

## PHILOSOPHICAL, SURGICAL, \&c., INSTRUMENTS.

(a.) Mathematical, astronomical, physical, and chemical instruments (instruments for measuring, weighing, and dividing; for optical and electric telegraphy).
(b.) Surgical instruments and apparatus (artificial limbs, teeth, \&c.).
(c.) Horological instruments, clocks, watches and their parts (chronoscopes, chronographs, electric clocks).



## GROUP XIV.

## PHILOSOPHICAL, SURGICAL, \&c., INSTRUMENTS.

(a.) Mathematical, astronomical, physical, and chemical instruments (instruments for measuring, weighing, and dividing; for optical and electric telegraphy).
(b.) Surgical instruments and apparatus (artificial limbs, teeth, \&c.).
(c.) Horological instruments, clocks, watches and their parts (chronoscopes, chronographs, electric clocks).



## GROUP XV.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

(a.) Musical instruments.
(b.) Parts of them (strings, bows, moulding boards, membranes, keys, pipes, \&c.).
(c.) Sound-carrying apparatus (speaking-pipes, signal whistles, \&c.).
(d.) Bells, chime of bells.
(Vide Additional Exhibition, No. 3.)

| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$, avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { XIX. } \\ \text { X. } \end{gathered}$ | 73 | ( $a, b$.) Mrusical instruments and parts of them. | fl. kr. | £ s. $d$. |  |
|  |  | a. Musical instruments - | 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 40 | h. Steel rings - | 40 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| XIX. | 43 | c. 1. Brass rings | 40 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 75 | c. 2. Catgut strings covered with silk <br> d. Other strings and catgut | $\begin{array}{ll} 25 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 2 & 10 & 0 \\ 2 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |
| XIX. | 73 | b. Speaking-pipes, signal whistles, and all instruments not otherwise specified | Free. |  |  |
| X. | 42 | b. 1. Bells of zinc, rough | 150 | 030 |  |
| XVII. |  | c. 2. Of other ordinary metals, each weighing more than 10 pounds, coarsely cast | 30 | 066 |  |
|  |  | a. 1. Of cast steel, painted blue (tariffed like most common iron wares) | 40 | 080 |  |
|  | 69 | c. 3 . Of iron (except cattle bells) ground and varnished | 40 | 080 |  |

## GROUP XVI.

## THE ART OF WAR.

(a.) Organisation and recruiting of armies.
(b.) Equipment of troops, accoutrements, and armour.
(c.) Artillery.
(d.) Military engineering.
(e.) Sanitary contrivances.

| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |  |
| X. | 40 | i. 1. Guns and cannon of cast-iron, rough - | fl. kr . | $\begin{array}{lll} \pm & s & d . \\ 0 & 1 & 2\end{array}$ |  |
| XVII. | 69 | a. 1. " Other kinds - - - | 40 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | 43 | c. 2. ", Of other ordinary metals, rough cast | 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 6 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| XVII. | 69 | c. 1. Guns and firearms - - - | 150 | 1100 |  |
| XIV. | 60 | 2. Iron gun-barrels, arms, and parts of arms - <br> g. 2. Cartridge cases, \&c. | $\begin{array}{ll} 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0\end{array}$ |  |

## GROUP XVII.

## THE NAVY.

(a.) Materials for naval architecture.
(b.) Models and drawings of boats and ships for inland lake and river navigation; seagoing ships, coasting vessels, merchant ships and ships of war, stores and fittings for the equipment, outfit, and armament of ships.
(c.) Tools and apparatus used in shipbuilding.
(d.) Clothing, outfit, and accommodations for crews.
(e.) Land and water works for navigation (models and drawings of docks, harbours, sluices, floating docks, floating batteries, and coast defences).
(f.) Hydrography, charts, meteorological instruments.

| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of $110 \cdot 25 \mathrm{lbs}$. avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English Value. |  |
|  |  | (a.) Materials for naval architecture. <br> (b.) Models and drawings of boats and ships for inland lake and river navigation; seagoing ships, coasting vessels, merchant ships and ships of war, stores and fittings for the equipment, outfit, and armament of ships. <br> (c.) Tools and apparatus used in shipbuilding. | fl. kr. | f s. d. |  |
| XVIII. X. | 71 40 | a. Wooden ships (with or without iron or copper sheathing) <br> b. Iron ships, \&e., including steam vessels <br> g. 1. Anchors, anchor and other ships' chains | $\begin{array}{ll} 042 \\ 5 & 25 \\ 175 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{rrr} 0 & 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 10 & 6 \\ 0 & 3 & 6 \end{array}\right\}$ | Per ton (of 20 Zoll centner) burden. |
| XIII. | 53 | a. Ropes, cables, \&c. of flax or hemp - - | 075 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 6\end{array}$ |  |

## GROUP XVIII.

## CIVIL ENGINEERING, PUBLIC WORKS, AND ARCHITECTURE.

(a.) Building materials; processes and apparatus for quarrying, brick-making; iron girder work; preparation and preservation of wood; artificial stone, terra-cotta work, \&e.
(b.) Materials and appliances for foundations (pile-drivers, screw-piles, cofferdams, caissons, pneumatic and diving apparatus).
(c.) Contrivances and tools for earthworks (excavators, dredging machines, apparatus for raising, carrying, and transporting earth and materials).
(d.) Materials and apparatus used for roads and railways (road rollers; railway superstructure, switches, crossings, turn-tables, traversing tables, inclined planes, lifts ; pneumatic and other modes of propelling; water stations and their apparatus, railway station buildings of all kinds, and systems of railway signals).
(e.) Hydraulic engineering works, excluding sea works (river works, canal works, dikes, locks, dams, \&c.).
(f.) Models and plans of viaducts, bridges, and aqueducts, \&c.
(g.) Plans, models, and drawings of public buildings, dwelling-houses, barracks, penitentiaries, prisons and hospitals, schools and theatres, labourers' cottages; apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights in buildings, as lifts, de.; plans and models of cheap dwelling-houses; tools and implements of artisan builders.
(h.) Apparatus and inventions for health, comfort, and convenience in buildings (for lighting, water supply, drainage ; waterclosets, lightning conductors, de.).
(i.) Agricultural engineering ; plans for culture, fencing, draining; farm buildings ; buildings for cattle breeding; stores, stables, manure tanks, \&c.
(k.) Industrial buildings; spinning mills, weaving mills, grinding mills; distilleries, breweries, sugar manufactories ; warehouses, saw-mills, and docks, \&c.
NII.

## GROUP XIX.

THE PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE, ITS INNER ARRANGEMENT AND DECORATION.
(a.) Models, drawings, and finished buildings representing dwelling-houses of civilized nations.
(b.) Drawings, models, and examples of thoroughly furnished apartments.

| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF Articles. | Per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs . avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English <br> Value. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XVI. } \\ & \text { XXI. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 64 \\ 79 \end{array}\right\}$ | (a, b.) Models, drawings, \&c. | fl. kr. Fre | $\text { £ } s . d \text {. }$ |  |

GROUP XX.

THE FARM-HOUSE, ITS ARRANGEMENTS, FURNITURE, AND UTENSILS.
(a.) Finished buildings, models, and drawings of farmhouses of the different nations of the world.
(b.) Drawings, models, and examples of peasant rooms, furnished and fitted out with their furniture and apparatus.

| Tariff. |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of 110.25 lbs. avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | Austrian Currency. | English <br> Value. |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { XVI. } \\ & \text { XXI. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} 64 \\ 79 \end{array}\right\}$ | ( $a, b$. Drawings, models, \&c. | fl. kr . Fre | $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{s} .} . d \text {. }$ |  |

## GROUP XXI.

## NATIONAL DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

(a.) Pottery and porcelain.
(b.) Fabrics, tapestry, embroidery, lace, and other needlework.
(c.) Metal articles and ornaments.
(d.) Carved work and utensils.

NII.

## GROUP XXII.

## ORGANISATION AND INFLUENCE OF MUSEUMS OF FINE ART AS APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

NIL.

## GROUP XXIII.

ART APPLIED TO RELIGION.
(a.) Decoration of churches (wall decoration, stained glass, glass-painting, \&e.).
(b.) Church furniture (altars, organs, pulpits, pews, shrines for enclosing sacred vessels, \&e.).
(c.) Ornaments for altars, pulpits, crucifixes, chalices, liburiums, candlesticks, altar hangings and carpets, pulpit hangings, \&c.
(d.) Objects used in baptism and funerals, \&e.

Nil.

## GROUP XXIV.

OBJECTS OF FINE ARTS OF THE PAST, EXHIBITED BY AMATEURS AND OWNERS OF COLLECTIONS (EXPOSITIONS DES AMATEURS).
(a.) Paintings of ancient masters.
(b.) Objects of Art. Bronzes, enamels, miniatures, majolicas, porcelain, faience, \&cc, \&c.

| Tariff |  | DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES. | Per Cwt. of 110-25 Ibs. avoirdupois. |  | REMARKS. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Class. | Section. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Austrian } \\ & \text { Currency. } \end{aligned}$ | English Value. |  |
| XXI. | 79 | (a.) Paintings. <br> b. c. Paintings and pictures on wood, paper, ordinary metals, not varnished, on canvas and stone; prints, copper and steel engravings, woodcuts, and photographs <br> (b.) Objects of art. | fl. kr . |  |  |

## GROUP XXV.

FINE ARTS OF THE PRESENT TIME, WORKS PRODUCED SINCE THE SECOND LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1862.
(a.) Architecture, including models, designs, sketches, and surveys of architectural works of the present time.
(b.) Sculpture, including figures and groups of small sizes ; engraving, medals, \&ce.
(c.) Paintings, including miniatures and enamels.
(d.) Graphic arts, including copper and steel engravings, etching, woodcuts, \&c.

NIL.

## TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS.

1. Live animals (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs, fowls, game, fish, \&c.).
2. Butcher's meat, venison, poultry, pork, \&c.).
3. Dairy produce.
4. Garden produce (fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, flowers, plants, \&c.).
5. Living plants injurious to agriculture and forestry.


# VI. <br> TABLES 

OF

## AUSTRIAN, ENGLISH, and FRENCH MONEY, WEIGHTS and MEASURES.

## I.-MONEY.

In calculating the following Tables, the £ sterling is taken at 10 Florins Austrian silver standard (Conventions Münze), or 25 francs.

The Austrian monetary system is paper currency.
The rate of exchange varies according to the rise and fall in the price of gold. But in the Austrian Empire a Florin, or Gulden, is always a Florin, viz., 2 shillings silver.

The Austrian Waehrung (paper currency, which is legal tender) is likewise continually subject to important fluctuations. It is on an average 5 per cent. less in value than the usual Conventions Münze; so that the Florin in Austrian Waehrung would have the average value of $1 s .10 \cdot 8 d$.


| Value of 1 Sovereign |  |  | rin | Aust | S IN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{1}{2}$, | - |  | " |  |  | " | " |
| 5 Shillingpiec |  | 2 | " |  | euzer | " | " |
| Half-crown | - | 1 | " | 25 | " | " | " |
| 1 Florin | - | 1 | " | 0 | " | " | " |
| 1 Shilling | - | 0 | " | 50 | " | " | " |
| 6 Pennypiece |  | 0 | " | 25 | " | " | ", |
| - | - | 0 | " | 161 $\frac{1}{2}$ | " | " | " |
| 3 " | - | 0 | " | $12 \frac{1}{2}$ | " | " | " |
| 1 Penny | - | 0 | " | 4 | " | " | " |
| Half-penny | - | 0 | " | 2 | " | " | " |
| 1 Farthing | - | 0 | " | 1 | " | " | " |

## MONEY TABLE.

Silver : $£ 1=25$ francs $=10$ florins, Austrian Currency.

| Austrian Currency. | English Equivalent. | French Equivalent. | Austrian Currency. | English Equivalent. | French Equivalent. | Austrian Currency. | English Equivalent. | French Equivalent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fl. kr. | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s} . \quad d$. | fr. e. | fl. kr . | \& $\dot{s} . d$. | fr. c. | fl. kr . | \& s. d. | fr. c. |
| $0 \quad 5$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 1\end{array}$ | $0 \quad 10$ | 10 | 020 | 250 | 200 | 200 | 500 |
| $0 \quad 10$ | $00^{0}$ | $0 \quad 23$ | 20 | 040 | 50 | 300 | 3 O | 750 |
| $0 \quad 20$ | 0 0 0 0 $4 \frac{3}{4}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 47\end{array}$ | 30 | 060 | $7 \quad 50$ | 40 | 400 | 100 |
| $0 \quad 30$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 70\end{array}$ | 40 | 0880 | 10 0 | 50 | 500 | 1250 |
| $0 \quad 40$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 9 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | 095 |  | $010 \quad 0$ | 1250 | 60 0 | $6 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 150 |
| $0 \quad 50$ | 0 0 1 0 | 125 | 0 | 0120 | 150 | 700 | 700 | 175 |
| $0 \quad 60$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 2 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ | 148 | 70 | 0140 | $17 \quad 50$ | 80 0 | $8 \quad 00$ | 200 0 |
| $0 \quad 70$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 4 & 3\end{array}$ | 173 | 80 | 0160 | 200 | 90 | $9 \begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | 2250 |
| $0 \quad 80$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ | 195 | 90 | 0180 | 2250 | 100 0 | 1000 | 250 |
| 090 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 9 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | 220 | 100 | 100 | 250 | 1,000 0 | $100 \quad 0 \quad 0$ | 2,500 0 |

Bank Notes, at the rate of exchange : 100 florins $=£ 97 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} .=250$ francs.

| Austrian Currency. | English Value. | French Value. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. | French Value. | Austrian Currency. | English Value. | French Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fl. kr. | \& s. $d$. | fr. c. | fl. kr . | £ s. d. | fr. c. | fl. kr. | \& s. $d$. | fr. c. |
| $0 \quad 5$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & \frac{3}{4}\end{array}$ | 0 O-121 | 10 | 0 I 10 10 | 250 | 20 0 | 1176 | 50 0 |
| $0 \quad 10$ | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 2\end{array}$ | $0 \quad 25$ | 20 | $\begin{array}{lll}0 & 3 & 9\end{array}$ | 5.0 | $30 \quad 0$ | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 16 & 3\end{array}$ | 750 |
| $0 \quad 20$ | 0 | $0 \quad 50$ | 30 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 4 & 7 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $7 \quad 50$ | $40 \quad 0$ | 3150 | 1000 |
| $0 \quad 30$ | 0 0 0 O $6 \frac{1}{4}$ | $0 \quad 75$ | 40 | 0 | 100 | $50 \quad 0$ | $413 \quad 9$ | 1250 |
| $0 \quad 40$ | 0 0 0 0 8 81 | 10 | 50 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 9 & 4 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | 1250 | $60 \quad 0$ | 5126 | 150 0 |
| $0 \quad 50$ | $0 \quad 0 \quad 11 \frac{1}{4}$ | 125 | 60 | 0113 | 150 | $70 \quad 0$ | 6113 | 1750 |
| $0 \quad 60$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 1 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | 150 | $7 \quad 0$ | $0.1311 \frac{1}{2}$ | $17 \quad 50$ | $80 \quad 0$ | $\begin{array}{lll}7 & 10 & 0\end{array}$ | 200 0 |
| $0 \quad 70$ | $0 \quad 123$ | 175 | 80 | 0150 | $20 \quad 0$ | $90 \quad 0$ | $8 \quad 8 \quad 9$ | 2250 |
| $0 \quad 80$ | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 5 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $2 \times 0$ | 90 | $\begin{array}{lllll}0 & 16 & 10 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | 2250 | $100 \quad 0$ | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ | 2500 |
| - 90 | $\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 7 \frac{3}{4}\end{array}$ | 225 | 100 | 0189 | 250 | $1,000 \quad 0$ | $93 \quad 150$ | 2,500 0 |

## II.-WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

By the law of 25th July 1871, promulgated in the Imperial Law Repertory of the 2nd March 1872, the metric system of weights and measures has been legalised in Austria. Its use has been rendered permissive from the 1st January 1873, and it will become obligatory from the 1st January 1876.

Accordingly the Measures of Length will be :-
The Meter, as unit.

| $"$ | Decimeter $=$ | $\frac{1}{10}$ | Meter. |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $"$ | Centimeter $=$ | $\frac{1}{100}$ | $"$ |
| $"$ | Millimeter $=$ | $\frac{1}{1000}$ | $"$ |
| $"$ | Kilometer $=$ | 1,000 | $"$ |
| $"$ | Myriameter $=10,000$ | $"$ |  |

The Measures of Surface.

| The Are | $=100$ square meters. |
| ---: | :--- |
| $"$ Decare | $=10$ Ares $=1,000 \quad " \quad "$ |
| $"$ Hectare | $=100 "=10,000 \quad " \quad "$ |

The Measures of Capacity.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { The Litre } & =1 \text { Cubic Decimeter. } \\
\text { " Decilitre } & =\frac{1}{10} \text { Litre. } \\
\text { " Centilitre } & =\frac{1}{100} " \\
\text { " Hectoliter } & =100 \text { " }
\end{aligned}
$$

Weights.


## Comparative Table of Measures and Weights at present in use.

## (A.) Austrian.

## English.

## French.

## I.-Measures of Length.



## III.-Measures of Capacity.

1 Foot $($ cubic $)=1728$ cubic inches $-=7 \cdot 0$ gallons
1 Fathom $($ cubic $)=216$ cubic feet $-=23 \cdot 6$ quarters
1 Metze $=16$ Maassel $=1,9471$ cubic $=13 \cdot 6$ gallons

1 Metze $=16$ Maassel $=1,9471$ cubic $=13 \cdot 6$ gallons $\quad . \quad-=61 \cdot 5 \cdot$ " feet.

## IV.-Measures of Liquids.

| 1 Eimer (beer) $=42 \frac{1}{2}$ Maass | - $=13 \cdot 2$ Imperial gallons | $60 \cdot 0$ lit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \operatorname{Eimer}($ wine $)=41$ " | - $=12 \cdot 76$ | $56 \cdot 6$ " |
| 1 Maass (Vienna) $=2$ Kannen | $-=1 \underset{\text { guallons. }}{\text { quart } \frac{1}{2} \text { pint }=0 \cdot 3114 \text { Imperial }=}$ | 1.41 „ |
| 1 Kanne = 2 Seidel | - $=0 \cdot 1557$ Imperial gallons. |  |

1 Loth $=4$ quentchen $\quad-\quad-=270.2$ grains $=0.0386 \mathrm{lb} .-\quad-=0.017$ kilogrammes.
1 Pound $($ Vienna $)=32$ loth $=1,12002=1 \cdot 23$ pound $=1$ pound 3 ounces $=0 \cdot 560$ " Zollpfund.* 11 drachms.
1 Pound (tariff) - $\quad=1 \cdot 10$ pound $=1$ pound 1 ounce $=0.50 \quad n$
1 Cwt. (Vienna Zentner) $=5$ stone $=123.0$ pounds 7 ounces 5 drachms $=56^{\circ}$,
$=100$ pounds as used in trade.
$"$ (tariff) - $\quad-=110 \cdot 0 \quad, \quad 3 \quad, 10 \quad \# \quad=50 \cdot$

[^3]Comparative Table of Weights and Measures-continued.

## (B.) ENGLISH-AUSTRIAN.

## I.-Measures of Length.

1 Fathom $=5 \cdot 78$ Vienna feet.
1 Foot $=0.96 \quad, \quad,=11.57$ Vienna inches.
1 Furlong $=106 \cdot 06 \quad$, fathoms.
1 League $=979 \cdot 2 \quad, \quad, \quad=\frac{73}{60}$ miles.
1 Mile (English) $=804 \cdot 86$ Vienna fathoms $=1,666$ yard.
1 Mile, statute, $=847 \cdot 7$ " "
1 Pole, perch, rod $=2.65$ " "
1 Yard $=2 \cdot 89$ Vienna feet $=1 \cdot 174$ Vienna ell.

## II.-Measures of Surface.

1 Acre $\quad=1124.93$ Vienna fathoms square.
1 Foot square $=133 \cdot 9 \quad "$ inches $\quad "$
1 Rod " pole=7.02 " fathom "
$\frac{1}{4}$ acre $=$ rod acre $=281 \cdot 288$ Vienna fathoms square.
1 Yard square $=8 \cdot 35$ feet square.

## III.-Measures of Capacity.

1 Bushel $=0.59$ Austrian metzen.
1 Chaldron $=21 \cdot 27$
1 Gallon $=3 \cdot 21$
1 Last $=47 \cdot 27 \quad \#$ metzen.
1 Pint $=1.60 \quad " \quad$ seidel.
1 Quart $=3 \cdot 20 \quad " \quad "$
1 Quarter $=4.73 \quad, \quad$ metzen.
1 Sack $=1.77$
1 Wey $=23 \cdot 63 \quad " \quad$ "

## (C.) FRENCH-AUSTRIAN.

## I.-Measures of Length.

1 Kilomètre $=1000$ mètres $=527 \cdot 25$ Vienna fathoms.
1 Mètre $=10$ décimètres $=100$ centimètres $=1000$ millimètres $=3 \cdot 1635$ Vienna feet $=1 \cdot 28$ Vienna ell.
1 Myriamètre $=10,000$ mètres $=5272 \cdot 4$ Vienna fthms. $=1.3181$ mile post.
II.-Measures of Surface.

1 Are $=27 \cdot 80$ fathoms square.
1 Hectare $=2780 \quad " \quad "=1 \cdot 7375$ yoke.

## III.-Measures of Capacity.

1 Hectolitre $=10$ decalitres $=100$ litres $=1 \cdot 6259$ Austrian metzen.
1 Litre $=0 \cdot 130$ Vienna achtel $=0 \cdot 26$ Austrian maassl.

Comparative Table of Weights and Measures-continued.

## ENGLISH-AUSTRIAN.

IV.-Measures of Liquids.

1 Gallon=3.21 Austrian maass.
1 Pint $=1 \cdot 60 \quad \# \quad$ seidel.
1 Quart $=3 \cdot 21 \quad$ "

|  |  |  | Ale. | Beer. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | = Austrian Eimer. |  |  |
| 1 Barrel | - - | - | $2 \cdot 57$ | $2 \cdot 89$ |
| 1 Butt | - - | $10 \cdot 11$ | $7 \cdot 70$ | $8 \cdot 66$ |
| 1 Firkin | - - | - | - | $0 \cdot 72$ |
| 1 Hogshead | - - | $5 \cdot 05$ | $3 \cdot 85$ | $4 \cdot 33$ |
| 1 Kilderkin | - - | - | $1 \cdot 28$ | $1 \cdot 44$ |
| 1 Puncheon | - - | $6 \cdot 74$ | $5 \cdot 14$ | $5 \cdot 78$ |
| 1 Rundlet | - - | $1 \cdot 44$ | - | - |
| 1 Tun - | - - | $20 \cdot 23$ | $15 \cdot 42$ | 17.34 |

V.-Weights.

1 Drachm $=0 \cdot 10$ Vienna loth.
1 Cwt. $=90 \cdot 72$ Vienna pounds.
1 Pound $=0.81$ Vienna pound $=25.92$ Vienna loth.
1 Quarter $=22 \cdot 68$ Vienna pounds.
1 Stone $=11.34 \quad$, "
1 Ton $=1814 \cdot 4 \quad " \quad$
1 Ounce $=1.62 \quad$, loth.

## FRENCH-AUSTRIAN.

IV.-Measures of Liquids.

1 Litre $=10$ decilitres $=100$ centilitres $=0 \cdot 71$ Vienna maass $=2 \cdot 83$ Austrian seidel.

## V.-Weights.

1 Kilogramme $=10$ hectogrammes $=100$ decagrammes $=1000$ grammes $=1 \cdot 7857$ Vienna pound $=1$ pound $25 \cdot 14$ Vienna loth.

## VII.

# PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND INVENTIONS. 

## (a.)

## SPECIAL LAW

## For the Protection of Objects exhibited at the Universal Exhibition in Vienna in 1873.

Sanctioned by His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, on the 13th November 1872, and promulgated in the Official "Wiener Zeitung" of the 28th November 1872, No. 273, and in the "Official Repertory of the Laws of the Austrian Empire" of the same date, LVIII., No. 159.

With the assent of both Houses of the Reichsrath I hereby order as follows:-

## Article I.

Any inhabitant of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or of Foreign Countries who, Rxthibitors can obtain n in the Universal Exhibition of 1873 at Vienna, will exhibit any object or objects, which, according to the provisions of the Law of August 15, 1852 (Official Law Repertory of 1852, No. 184), and the two Laws of December 7, 1858 (O. L. R. of 1858, Nos. 230 and 237), may be qualified to be granted a Patent or Protection of Trade Mark or Design, can obtain for the same, from the Director-General of the Universal Exhibition a "Certificate of Protection" (Schutz-Certificat).
An application to that effect must be addressed to the Director General at the latest at some date previous to the opening of the Exhibition, or in case the object should, with the permission of the Director General, have been introduced later, prior to its installation in the Exhibition, and must be accompanied by an exact Specification of the same, signed by the Exhibitor, and (so far as is required for explanation) by double copies of plans or drawings, or two specimens of the Trade Mark,* Design, or Model, as the case may be, enclosed in two separate cases or envelopes.

If the application be made through an agent or other authorised person, the letter of authorisation must be added to the application likewise.

## Article II.

The "Certificate of Protection" will be issued, free of expense, by the Director General of the Universal Exhibition, with the co-operation and counter signature

[^4]of an official appointed for that purpose by the Hungarian Ministry, and will secure to the applicant, from the date stated therein of the installation of the respective objects into the Exhibition-or if the application should have been made after that date, from the day of making the application (which is also to be stated in the Certificate of Protection)-until the 31st December 1873 inclusive, the same rights and privileges which a Patent, obtained in the regular course, or a duly obtained Registration for the protection of a Trade Mark, Design, or Model, would grant

Exhibitors can apply for a regular patent, or protection of Trade Mark or
Design, before the 31st Ducember 1873. him. The Exhibitor is reserved the right to apply to the appointed authorities, before the day of expiration of the "Certificate of Protection," for a Patent, or the protection of the Trade Mark, Design, or Model for the same object or objects, according to the provisions of the laws mentioned in Article I.

## Article III.

No appeal or complaint will be admitted against the refusal of such "Certificate of Protection."

In case the legality of any "Certificate of Protection" should be disputed, the

Double Registers of applications and Certificates issued will be kept.

No appeal against the Director General's refusal allowed.
decision will rest, according to the Laws on Patents, with the competent authorities.

## Article IV.

A double Register will be kept by the Director General of the Universal Exhibition for entering the applications for "Certificates of Protection" and the Certificates issued, of which, after the close of the Exhibition, one with the aforesaid applications and a copy of the specifications attached to them, as also of the Trade Marks, Designs, and Models, will be lodged with the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce; and the other, with copies of the applications and their appendices, with the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.

## Article V.

The "Certificates of Protection" issued will be published in the Austrian and Hungarian "Official Gazettes."

The inspection of the Register of "Certificates of Protection" is open to every one, but the specifications, plans, models, \&c. will be kept secret, if it be so desired in the application.

## Article VI.

The Minister of Commerce is charged with the execution of this Law.
(Signed) Franz Joseph, m.p. Auersperg, m.p. Banhans, m.p.
Gödöllö, 13th November 1872.

# PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND INVENTIONS. 

(b.)


#### Abstract

Spedial Regulations Issued by the Imperial Austrian Minister of Comyierce for the Execution of the Law of 13th November, 1872, concerning the Provisional Protection of the Objects Exhibited at the Universal Exhibition in Vienna, 1873.-Published in the Imperial Law Gazette of November 28, 1872. LVIII.


 No. 160.
## Article I.

Before any application for a "Certificate of Protection" to be issued by the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition is officially dealt with, an examination must take place in the presence of the applicant, whether the application is provided with the supplementary aocuments prescribed by law, viz, two identical copies of the Specification of the respective objects, or two identical copies of the respective Trade Mark, Pattern, or Model, under two distinct covers, on which the object and name of the applicant is to be noted, and if the application is made through an agent, a power of attorney for the latter must be added likewise.

If there is found any deficiency, the application will, without being officially dealt with, be returned to the petitioner in order to have it completed; however, the reason of the return must be notified to the applicant. On the applications being found regular with regard to the above-mentioned requirements, and which are in consequence officially to be dealt with, the day and hour of their presentation must be written conspicuously on the outside of the cover.

It is understood that by a Certificate of Protection there can be acquired in every instance only one kind of legal protection, viz, either protection by a Patent, or of a Trade Mark, Pattern, or Model, according to the respective objects being qualified for one or the other kind of protection.

The decision whether such qualification exist in the object, is to be taken according to the provisions of the several Patent and Protection Laws referred to in Article I. of the Law of 13th November 1872, concerning the protection by Patent according to paragraphs 1, 2, and 5 of the Law of 15th August 1852 (Repertory of Laws of the Empire, No. 184), and the protection of Trade Marks, Patterns, and Models, according to sections 1 and 3 of the two Laws of 7th December 1858 (Repertory of Laws of the Empire, Nos. 230 and 237)."

The object, therefore, for which a Certificate is solicited must be examined in this sense, but inasmuch as a Patent is in question, any inquiry into the novelty or usefulness of the object is precluded from examination by virtue of the provisions of section 17 of the Law of 15 th August 1852.

At the examination insight will be taken into both copies of the Specification, respectively of the Trade Mark, Pattern, or Model without distinction, whether secrecy has been reserved or not. After which, if the copies have been presented under seal, they will be resealed with the official seal.

Together with this inspection the perfect conformity required of both copies of the aforesaid appendixes shall be verified, and should any disparity be discovered, the applicant will be invited to correct it at once, and by all means before the issuing of the Certificate of Protection.

For the purpose of duly affecting the above-mentioned examination, the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition will act in concert with a Committee of Experts, the constitution of which is left to his choice with the concurrence of the Representative of the Royal Hungarian Ministry, in which

Committee especially Mechanics, Chemistry, surgical and medical Science, Architecture, Physics, Agriculture, mechanical and chemical Technology, and Mercantile knowledge shall be duly represented.

These Experts, in so far as they are not already sworn, as Imperial and Royal Officials, have to declare on oath, in the presence of the Chief Manager, that they will conscientiously pass judgment and keep secrecy.

Their names will be submitted to the Minister of Commerce, together with the respective documents recording their having taken the oath.

No Certificate of Protection can be granted for objects which at the aforesaid examination are declared unsuited, according to the terms of the respective special Laws here-before referred to, either for protection by a Patent, or for protection of Trade Marks, Patterns, or Models. The respective applications must consequently be returned. Applications for Certificates of Protection presented to the Chief Manager after expiration of the legal term of presentation, that is, after the opening of the Exhibition, or if the objects have been introduced later than the opening, after the time of such later installation, shall be refused without even examining the objects for the purpose of stating whether they are qualified or not.

## Abticle II.

In granting the Certificates of Protection, the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition will always act strictly in accordance with the Official appointed for this purpose by the Royal Hungarian Ministry.

The Certificates of Protection will be issued free of expense by the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition and countersigned by the aforesaid Delegate of the Royal Hungarian Ministry, and must contain, according to the form hereunto annexed, the name and residence of the applicant, and also the name and residence of his agent, if the application has been made by him, a short description of the respective objects, the kind of protection granted (whether Patent, Trade Mark, Pattern, or Model protection), finally the day on which the protection begins, to be stated according to the alternative mentioned in Art. II., and the day when it expires. The Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition shall not receive applications tendered to him by holders of Certificates of Protection during the period of their validity, and with reference to the final sentence of Art. II. concerning the acquisition of a regular Patent, or Protection of Trade Mark, Pattern, or Model, the applicants must be referred to the authorities competent to receive such demands according to the special Patent and Protection Laws.

A refusal shall also be given to any holder of a Certificate of Protection who applies to the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition with a complaint against third persons on account of encroachments made upon his legal right of protection, as such complaints are to be judged by the competent authorities denoted in the special Patent and Protection Laws. In order to ascertain the facts of the case the said authorities shall apply to the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition for the transmission of an authentic copy of the Specifications, Trade Marks, Patterns, or Models upon which the Certificates of Protection are founded, and the Chief Manager shall, without objection, and stating at the same time whether secrecy is to be kept or not, deliver the said copy under condition of its subsequent return, and after having the fact noted in the Register (see Art. IV.).

## Article III.

Complaints against the refusal of Certificates of Protection are legally inadmissible; therefore, if made, they must be absolutely rejected.

Should, however, the legality of any Certificate be contested, the competent authorities designated in the Patent and Protection Laws will, according to Art. I., have to decide the case.

Such complaints, if presented to the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition, shall not be accepted by him; he shall, however, direct the plaintiffs to the competent authorities.

The transmission of the Specifications, Trade Marks, Patterns, or Models, on which the contested Certificates of Protection are founded, to the legal authorities to judge the case, shall be proceeded with according to the analogous rules of Art. IV.

## Article IV.

For the Certificates of Protection granted, and the respective applications, a special Register shall be kept in duplicate at the office of the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition, wherein the Certificates of Protection shall be entered previous to their delivery under consecutive numbers, with the date on which they were granted, and the other essential data pointed out in the Regulations, Art. II.; besides it shall be noted in a column of remarks whether the application contained a demand of secrecy for the Specification, respectively the Trade Mark or Pattern.

The number under which the application has been recorded shall be marked, not only on the Certificate of Protection, but also on the respective applications and on the covers of both copies of the Specification, respectively of the Trade Mark, Pattern, or Model.

The applications, as well as both copies of the above-mentioned appendices, shall be kept safe on a file in successive order according to the numbers of record.
After the close of the Exhibition, that is, at the latest on the 15th November, 1873, the Chief Manager shall transmit one copy of the record, together with the respective applications, and one copy of the Specifications, respectively of the Trade Marks, Patterns, or Models presented with the same, to the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce, and the other copy of the annexed documents above mentioned, through the Delegate of the Reyal Hungarian Ministry, to the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, for the purpose of being preserved in the archives of patents of both countries.

## Article V.

Every case of granting a Certificate of Protection is to be published without delay by the Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition in the Official part of the " Wiener Zeitung" (Vienna Gazette).
The analogous publication thereof in the Hungarian Official Gazette will be effected by the Delegate of the Royal Hungarian Ministry.
The inspection of the record of the Certificates of Protection granted is open to everyone without restriction, but the inspection of the respective Specifications, Designs, Models, \&c. will be permitted only if the owner of the Certificate did not ask for secrecy in his application.

## Article VI.

Any doubts which might occur, in spite of the preceding regulations, with regard to the application of the present Law, shall be submitted to the decision of the Minister of Commerce.
! IVienna, 15th November, 1872.
(Signed)
Banhans, m.p.

Number of record.
UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873.

## Certificate of Protection.

We, the undersigned, hereby confirm that Mr. (Mrs.) N.N. has acquired, according to, and under the terms of the Law of November 13, 1872, and of Article XXIV. of the Hungarian Law issued in 1872, Legal Protection by Patent (or of Trade-mark, Pattern, Model), for the period from , (the day of the presentation), until the 31st day of December, 1873, for the object below mentioned, and displayed at the Universal Exhibition of the year 1873; that is, for

## Vienna,

For the Royal Hungarian Ministry :
The Imperial and Royal Privy Councillor and Chief Manager of the Universal Exhibition :
(Here is to follow the text of the Law of November 13, 1872.)

## PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND INVENTIONS.

(c.)

## SPECIAL RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN APPLYING FOR CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION.

Sumanary of Contents.<br>I.-Introductory remarks.<br>II.-First requirement in granting certificates of protection.<br>III.-Second requirement in granting certificates of protection.<br>IIIa. - Extracts from the laws relating to patents, trade marks, and patterns and models.<br>IV.-Time for handing in petitions.<br>V. -By whom the petition is to be presented.<br>VI.- With whom the petition is to be deposited.<br>VII.-Form of the petition.<br>VIII.-Contents of the petition.<br>IX.-Enclosures of the petition.<br>X.-Procedure when handing in the petition.<br>XI.-Settlement of petitions when objections arise.<br>XII.-Issue of the certificate of protection.


#### Abstract

The attention of Exhibitors at the Universal Exhibition of 1873 in Vienna, who desire to obtain a Certificate of Protection, in accordance with the Law of November the 13th, 1872 (Reichsgesetzblatt, No. 159), and with Article XXIV. of the Hungarian Law of the Year 1872, for the Articles they exhibit, is called to the following requirements :-


## I.-INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In the following paragraphs there is to be distinguished between "what is required by the Law," and "what is desirable" in the interest of a suitable and uniform treatment of the applications.

## II.-First Requirement in granting Certificates of Protection.

The Certificate of Protection can only be granted "for Articles which the Applicant for Protection exhibits at the Universal Exhibition of 1873, at Vienna."

In the petition of the Applicant for Protection, the Article to which the Protection is to apply must, therefore, be accurately specified. A general statement, as, for instance: "The goods to be exhibited by me," and so forth, is not sufficient.

Protection Certificates and first requirement relating thereto.

Second requirement relating to the above

Conditions under which un exclusive patent may be granted.

## When a patent is not granted.

It is desirable, when describing the article, to refer also to the data of his Certificate of Admission ; it will likewise be useful, in cases where the article in question is already within the Exhibition buildings, or on its way thither, at the time of handing in the application, to state the already known or probable day of its entry.

Partners in collective Exhibitions are to specify the article for which they desire to obtain protection on their own behalf, by means of accurate data admitting of no doubt whatever.

## III.-Second Requirement in granting Certificates of Protection.

The Certificate of Protection can only be granted for such " Articles as are " suitable for obtaining a Protection of Patents, Marks, or Patterns," in conformity with the provisions of the Law of August the 15th, 1852 . (Reichsgesetzblatt, No. 184), and of the two Laws of 7th December 1858 (Reichsgesetzblatt, Nos. 230 and 237). For the convenience of the Applicants for Protection, an exact reprint of the paragraphs of the Laws in question is subjoined :-

## IIIA.-Extract from the Patent Law of August the 15th, 1852 (Reichsgesetzblatt,

No. 184):-

## "§ 1.

"An exclusive patent may be granted for each new discovery, invention, or " improvement, with the exceptions contained in the following $\S \S 2,3,4$, and 5 , " which has for its object-
" $a$. A new industrial produce, or
" $b$. A new means of production, or
" $c$. A new method of production.
"The patent may be applied for by an Austrian subject, or by a foreigner, so " long as it does not pertain to those mentioned in the following paragraphs (2-5) " as being unpatentable.
"By discovery, however, is understood every disclosure of an industrial mode " of procedure, which, though used in former times, has since become entirely " obsolete, or of one altogether unknown in the country.
" By invention is understood every representation of a new article with new " means, or of a new article with means already known, or of a known article
with other than the already applied means for the same article.
" Every additional appliance, arrangement, or mode of procedure to an already
" known or patented article, by means of which a more favourable result or a
" greater economy is to be obtained in the purpose of the article, or in the manner " of its production, is regarded as an improvement or alteration.
" Any discovery, invention, or improvement is considered to be new, if it is " neither known by means of a printed publication, nor in operation in the country
" up to the time of the patent being applied for.
" $\$ 2$.
" A patent is not granted for preparations of provisions, drinks, and medicines, " nor for discoveries, inventions, or improvements, the practice of which is for-
" bidden from public motives in regard to health, morality, or security, or the " general interest of the State, according to the legal enactments.

$$
" \$ 5 .
$$

" An exclusive patent is not granted for a scientific principle, or a purely " scientific proposition, not even where the principle or proposition is capable of " immediate application to industrial objects; but every new application of such " principle or proposition, by means of which a new industrial produce, a new " means, or a new method of production is brought about, is patentable."
2. Extract from the Law for the Protection of Trade Marks of December the 7th, 1858. (Reichsgesetzblatt, No. 230).

$$
\text { " § } 1 .
$$

"By marks are understood in this law the special tokens which serve to dis" tinguish between the products and goods of one manufacturer and those of " another, destined for commerce (emblems, ciphers, vignettes, and such like).

$$
\because \S 3
$$

" ‘ No exclusive right can be obtained' for marks, which consist of such tokens " as are generally in use in the case of certain descriptions of goods in commercial
" intercourse, nor for those which merely consist of letters, words, or figures, nor
" for state or provincial armorial bearings."
3. Extract from the Law for the Protection of Patterns and Models for Industrial Products of December the 7th, 1858. (Reichsgesetzblatt, No. 237.)

$$
\text { " § } 1 .
$$

"By patterns and models is understood in this law every prototype referring " to the form of an industrial produce, and suitable to the application thereunto.
"Whatever is said in the following about patterns applies with equal force to " models."

$$
" \S 3
$$

"An exclusive right to patterns which only consist in imitations of inde" pendent works of art is not recognised."

## IV.-Time for handing in Petitions.

The petitions are to be handed in commencing from the 12 th of January 1873, being the day on which the law of November the 13th, 1872, takes effect.

The latest date for handing in a petition varies, according, whether the article in question arrives within the Exhibition buildings "before" the opening of the Exhibition, or whether it is allowed to be taken inside, subsequently, as an exception.

In the first case, "the day preceding the opening of the Exhibition is the latest" on which the petition will be received; in the second case, the petition must be handed in " at the latest prior to the article arriving within the building."

Patterns and models.

Lodging of petition, and by whom.

Deposit of petition.

Form of petition.

## V.-By whom the Petition is to be presented.*

The petition is to be presented by the applicant for protection in person, or else by his authorised representative.

Sending in the petition by post, or its presentation by a simple messenger without legal authority is not allowed.
It is desirable that such representative be chosen who is permanently, or at any rate temporarily, resident at Vienna.

## VI.-With whom the Petition is to be depostied.

The petition must be deposited with the Director-General of the Universal Exhibition.

As regards the immediate reception of petitions, the Law Office of the GeneralDirector is empowered to act ; the bearers of petitions are therefore to apply to the chief of the Law Office, or his deputy.

## VII.-Form of the Petition.

The petition is to be handed in unstamped.
It can be drawn up in any language, but the use of the German language is above all things desirable.

The petition is to be written in black ink on durable paper, and is to be signed with his own hand, either by the applicant for protection or his authorised representative.

What has been said here as regards the petition, equally applies to its enclosures.

## VIII. CONTENTS OF THE PETITION.

Concerning the Contents of the Petition the following has to be remarked, that :-

## I. IN PETITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF A PATENT:-

1. It is requisite to state accurately the article to which the protection shall apply.
2. It is desirable to refer to the data of the receipt of notice.
3. It is requisite to state the appellation (the title) of the discovery, invention, or improvement, in its essential points.
4. It is requisite to state that the Protection of the Patent is desired.

[^5]5. It is desirable to state whether the article in question has arrived within the Exhibition building, and if so, on what day.
6. It is requisite in case the petition is handed in by an authorised representative, to state his Christian and surname, business and residence.
7. It is requisite to state the Christian and surname, business and residence, of the applicant for protection. This statement is likewise requisite when the rights of a patentee are to be exercised by a firm differing in name with that of the applicant for protection ; in that case, the firm selected is also to be mentioned.

## II. IN PETITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF MARKS:

1. Same as in I. 1.
2. ", "I. 2.
3. It is requisite to describe in words the nature of the marks.
4. It is requisite to state that the protection of the mark is desired.
5. It is requisite to state for which Industrial undertaking the mark is intended.
6. Same as in I. 5.
7. ", " I. 6.
8. ", "I. 7.

## III. IN PETITIONS FOR PROTECTION OF PATTERNS :

1. Same as in I. 1.
2. 

$$
\text { I. } 2 \text {. }
$$

3. It " is requisite to state that the protection of the pattern is desired.
4. Same as in I. 5.
5. 

" " I. 6.
6. " " I. 7.

## IX.-ENCLOSURES OF THE PETITION.

With the petition for protection of patents must be enclosed :-
a. An accurate description of the article in question in two identical copies under two separate covers, on each of which the article for Protection of Patent (the discovery, invention, or improvement in substance) and the name of the applicant for protection is to be visibly written. By description is here meant the specification of the discovery, invention, or improvement which has only been stated in substance in the petition, drawn up in such manner that every connoisseur is enabled to manufacture the article according thereto, without

Requisites for petitions for protection of marks. protection for patterns.

Enclosures relative to petition.
having to add new inventions, supplements, or improvements. The specification, as already mentioned, is likewise to be signed by the applicant for protection or his authorised representative; whether he wishes to hand it in open or sealed, is left to his pleasure.
b. In case drawings, patterns or models are necessary to make the specification intelligible, these must also be enclosed in two identical copies, the former, moreover, executed with a durable colour. These two copies must likewise be signed as well as the Specification, and be enclosed in two separate covers with the superscription as required above in the description. With models, the bulk of which does not permit of a cover being used, the signature as well as the description of the article for protection is to be given on a special slip affixed in a suitable place.
$c$. In case an authorised representative acts for the applicant for protection, the legal authorisation made out in his (the representative's) name must be appended in original. The signature of the authorisor is to be attested judicially or by a notary, if the authorisation is made out at home. If made out abroad, it is to be verified by means of the legalisation of an Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Mission or Consulate, or where it is allowed by treaty, by the respective judicial authorities.

With the petition for protection of marks must be enclosed:-

Enclosures in relation to marks.

Enclocures relating to protection.
a. Two identical copies of the marks in separate covers, on each of which the exhibited article to which the protection shall apply, and the name of the applicant, is to be visibly written.

The production of a third copy of a mark is also desirable, and need not have a cover, as it is only intended for official attachment to the Certificate of Protection, and is, with it, returned to the applicant for protection.
$b$. In case an authorised representative acts for the applicant for protection, his authorisation, furnished with those requirements denoted above as regards petitions for protection of patent.

With the petition for protection of patterns must be enclosed :-
a. Two identical copies of the pattern or model in separate covers, on each of which the exhibited industrial produce, to the shape of which the pattern or model has been transferred, as also the name of the applicant, is to be visibly written.
$b$. In case an authorised representative acts, an authorisation made out just in the same way as previously mentioned.

## X.-Procedure when handing in the Petition.

The bearer of a petition is to deliver it to the Cnief of the Law Office, or, in his absence, to his representative. It is examined at once in the presence of the bearer as to whether the petition is properly drawn up and signed, and whether the prescribed enclosures are appended. Should a defect become apparent from this examination which the bearer cannot at once rectify himself, the petition and enclosures are returned to him for completion, stating the reason why. If, on the other hand, the petition is drawn up and prepared as prescribed, the official treatment of it will commence. This consists, in the first place, of noting on the out-
side of the petition, in the presence of the bearer, the day and hour of its presentation, and of handing him a receipt for the documents in question.

This receipt is to be taken great care of.
If the petition has been returned to the bearer by reason of some defect, it is considered as "not handed in," and it is, consequently, the business of the applicant for protection to have regard to the rectified petition being again presented within the term mentioned in $\S 3$ of this Notification.

## XI.-Settlement of Petitions when Objections arise.

If the Certificate of Protection required cannot be made out, either because the article in question is declared by the Experts as being " unsuitable for protection," or because it has "failed to be lodged " in the Exhibition, the bearer of the petition will be informed thereof and requested to take back the enclosures and deliver up the receipt in person, at same time giving proof of his identity.

If the only hindrance to the making out of a Certificate of Protection consists in the two identical copies of the petition-vouchers not agreeing as required by law, the applicant for protection is called upon to remove the obstacle within a short period, which is not extendable. After the term has expired without his having done so, the application will then be formally refused, and the enclosures of the petition returned in the same way as previously mentioned.

## XII.-Issue of the Certificate of Protection.

The Certificate of Protection will by no means be issued before the article in question has arrived within the Exhibition building. It is accordingly in the

Protection not granted before arrival of goods at Exhibition. interest of the applicant for protection to announce the entry of the article to be exhibited to the Law Office of the Director-General at once.

The Certificate of Protection is delivered to the applicant in person, or if he should not be at Vienna, in the ordinary course by post.

> The Director-General,
(Signed) Baron von Sohwarz-Senborn.

[^6]Objections in respect to petitions.

Universal Exhibition, 1873,
in Vienna.

## General Manager.

No. 1299.

## VII. (d.)

## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CERTIFICATES OF PROTECTION.

Sir,
42, Praterstrasse, Vienna, 20th March 1878.
I have the honour to hand you herewith a translated copy of a communication, dated March 9th, 1873, No. 7234, which I have received from His Excellency the Imperial and Royal Minister of Commerce, referring to the certificates of protection for Exhibitors at the Universal Exhibition of 1873, in Vienna, and beg you will communicate the contents thereof to the Exhibitors of your country.

I beg leave to take this opportunity to ask your kindness in another question arising from the fact that Foreign Exhibitors are but too frequently quite ignorant of the laws of Austria.

In fact, it has become almost a rule with applications for Protection Certificates from abroad, to neglect not only the requirements of the law, namely, that applications should be made, either by the applicant personally or by his agent duly authorised, but to omit also other essential requirements. The applications are, as a rule, not provided with the two separate covers required by law to contain the two copies of specifications, drawings, trade marks, models, \&c.; the signature by the applicant of the specification is often wanting; sometimes the object to be protected is not indicated, and even the kind of protection wished for, whether it be a patent, trade mark, or model protection, is occasionally omitted.
You will therefore much oblige me Sir, and promote the interest of the cause if you will, on receiving applications for Protection Certificates, call the attention of applicants to the provisions of the law and point out to them the defects, if any, of their applications and kindly send them afterwards to me to be dealt with according to law and without transgressing its formal provisions.

I remain, Sir,
Philip Cunliffe Owen, Esq.,
Secretary, Royal British Commission
for most obedient servant,
(Signed)

## [Translation.]

## Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, No. 1299, I do not hesitate to give to your Excellency the authorisation to receive such applications for "Certificates of Protection" as will be sent to you through Foreign Exhibition Commissions, and to deal with them according to law, provided they be drawn up and instructed in strict accordance with the provisions contained in Art I. of the law of the 13th November 1872, and the special regulations issued on the 15 th November 1872. It is understood that the actual date on which the applications reach your Excellency will be the only rule to decide whether they are presented in due time.

I have the honour to remain, \&c., \&c.,
The Imperial and Royal Minister of Commerce,
To His Excellency
(Signed) Banhans.
Baron William de Schwarz-Senhorn,
Chief Manager of the Vienna Universal Exhibition.

## VIII.

## AUSTRIAN PATENT LAWS.

I.-Imperial Law respecting the Protection by Patent of New Dis- coveries, Inventions, and Improvements, 15th August 1852 ..... page 91
II.-Law for the Protection of Trade Marks, 7th December 1858 ..... 107
III.-Law for the Protection of Patterns and Models for Industrial Products, 7th December 1858 ..... 113

## SUPPLEMENT.

I.-Law of the 23rd March 1865, respecting the alteration of §§ 4 and 6 of the law of 7th December 1858 for the protection of patterns and models, \&c. ..... 120
II.--Law of the 15 th June 1865, as to the admission of foreigners to the privileges of the Protection of Trade Marks in Austria ..... 121
III.-Instructions to be followed on the application for a patent dated 8th June 1867 ..... 122
IV.-Notification of the Ministry of Commerce of November 14th, 1871, in respect of the proof to be furnished of the use of patents within the Empire ..... 123

## I.

Imperial Law respecting the Protection by Patent of New Dis- coveries, Inventions, and Improvements, 15 th August 1852.


Translated from the Imperial Law Repertory for the Austrian Empire of 1852. LVIII. No. 184.

Impertal Ordinance of 15 th August 1852, valid for the whole Empire, in virtue of which a new Law of Patents is promulgated in lieu of the former law of 31st March 1832,* respecting the protection by patent of new discoveries, inventions, and improvements in the department of industry.
We, Francis Joseph the First, by the Grace of God Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, \&c., \&c.:

Actuated by the desire to have the necessary protection afforded to inventions in those Crown lands of our Empire hitherto without a patent-law, and having regard to the experience gained since our Ordinance of 31st March 1832* was issued, which has proved many improvements and completions of the patent laws hitherto in force to be necessary :

After conferring with our Ministers, and hearing our Imperial Council,
Have decreed and determined upon the following, throughout our Empire.

## Section I.

## Of the Objects of an exclusive Patent.

## § 1.

An exclusive patent may be granted for each new discovery, invention, or improvement, under the limitations contained in the following $\S \S 2,3,4$, and 5 , which has for its object-
a. A new industrial product, or
b. A new means of production, or
c. A new method of production.

The patent may be applied for by an Austrian subject, or by a foreigner, as long

Conditions for the grant of an exclusive patent.

## § 2.

A patent is not granted for preparations of provisions, drinks, and medicines, nor for discoveries, inventions, or improvements, the practice of which is forbidden from public motives in regard to health, morality, or security, or the general interest of the State, according to the legal ordinances.

## § 3.

An exclusive patent can only be granted for a new discovery, invention, or improvement, which it is intended to introduce into Austrian territory from abroad, when the operation of it is likewise limited abroad by an exclusive patent.

Such grant, however, can only be made to the owner of the foreign patent, or to his legal representative or agent. Without these limitations, a patent is not allowed for an invention, discovery, or improvement made abroad, but not yet in operation at home.

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\S 4
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A patent for an improvement of an already known article, or one protected by an exclusive patent, is only granted with the limitation that it extends only to the improved portion, and not to the entire article.

$$
\$ 5 \text {. }
$$

An exclusive patent is not granted for a scientific principle, or a purely scientific proposition, even where the principle or proposition is capable of immediate application to industrial objects; but every new application of such principle or proposition, by means of which a new industrial product, a new means, or a new method of production is brought about, is certainiy patentable.

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\$ 6
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The union of two or more discoveries, inventions, or improvements differing from each other in one patent is only allowed when these discoveries, inventions, or improvements refer to one and the same article, as component parts, or operative means.

## Section II.

Of the Conditions of securing an exclusive Patent, and of the Procedure in order to
§ 7.
Whoever wishes to obtain an exclusive patent for a new discovery, invention, or improvement, must fulfil the conditions prescribed in this law.

These conditions are :-
(a.) Application to a competent authority by means of a properly drawn up petition, accompanied by the prescribed appendices:
(b.) Payment of a fixed tariff:
(c.) The fulfilment of the obligation to describe the new discovery, invention, or improvement so clearly and completely, and, if necessary to the attainment of sufficient distinctness, to illustrate it by annexing drawings or models, so that it will be possible for every professional to copy it, when it is brought under general notice after the expiry of the term of the patent.

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\S 8 .
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Petitions for an exclusive patent can be handed in at the provincial Governments, or to the political district authorities (district offices, delegations, county authorities), where such exist.

When a patent is not granted.

What constitutes a claim to an exclusive patent.

Patents for improvements.

Scientific principles not patentable, but only on now application thereof.

Conditions under which two or more discoveries, kc. may become the object of a single patent

How to obtain an exclusive patent.

Where to lodge petitions for an exclusive patent.

How petitions should be
drawn up and presented.

Formula of petitions.

What the petition for an exclusive patent should close.

These petitions are to be drawn up according to Formula A. They can be handed in by the applicants for patents themselves, or by a deputy. The petitions are subjected to a stamp duty of fl. 3, Austrian currency, and the supplementary documents to a duty of 15 kreutzers for each sheet. (§ 43. c. 2. of the Law of December 13, 1862.)

Every such petition must contain :-
(a.) The Christian and surname, business address of the applicant for a patent, and, in case he does not reside permanently in the country, the name, business, and address of a deputy residing therein. It is also necessary to give the Christian and surname, business, \&c. of the applicant for a patent, if such is to be made use of by a firm differing in style from the real name of the owner of the patent. In this case the style of the selected firm is also to be stated. But it may not be the same as that of an already existing firm without their consent:
(b.) The name (appellation) of the discovery, invention, or improvement, and its nature:
(c.) The number of years for which the patent is desired. This may not exceed fifteen without our special consent, and is confined to the number of years of the foreign patent in the case of those which are already in existence abroad, and are desired to be transferred by the owners of them or their assignees to this country :
(d.) The statement whether the secrecy of the discovery, invention, or improvement is desired, or not.

## § 10.

With the petition for an exclusive patent must be enclosed :-
(a.) The fee payable for the same or the certificate of its having already been deposited at an Imperial or Royal Treasury. No further payment, no matter for what, is to be made for the grant of a patent beyond this fee, even in case of a previous examination having taken place in relation to its admissibility on public grounds:
(b.) The valid power of authority made out in the name of the representative who hands in the petition (§9) for the applicant for a patent:
(c.) The foreign deed of patent in the original, or a certified copy, in the case of discoveries, inventions, or improvement which are intended to be introduced from abroad :
(d.) The specification of the article to be patented as prescribed above (§ 7 c .), sealed, and under cover, upon which is to be written the discovery, invention, or improvement to be patented agreeing in substance with the statement in the petition, and giving the address of the applicant for a patent, or his representative.

## § 11.

The charge for the patent is estimated according to its duration, and is of the same amount, whether the patent for a discovery, invention, or improvement be applied for by a native or a foreigner. It amounts to 100 guldens for the first five years of the patent, to 200 guldens for the following five years, and to 400
guldens for the last five years, fl. 20 of which are to be piid each year separately during the first five years; consequently, for the five years together Fi. 100

for the fifteen years, being the longest period during which the patent is allowable.
The above charges are now to be defrayed in Austrian currency, 5 per cent. being added to the sums above indicated. Imperial ordinance of July 8, 1858, in the Imp. Law Gazette, No. 102.

The tariff thus payable must be deposited all at once for the entire number of years for which the patent is applied for, or it must be shown that the deposit has been made, otherwise the petition will be laid aside at once, without any official treatment of it.

A return of the deposited fee after granting the petition subject to it can only take place when the patent is annulled on public grounds after granting it, and, moreover, only in proportion to the unexpired duration of the patent.

## § 12.

The specification (§ 10), which is regarded as an essential condition to obtaining an exclusive patent, must coincide with the following requirements:-
(a.) It must be drawn up in the German or official language of the Crown land where the petition is handed in, and must be signed by the applicant for a patent, or his representative mentioned in the petition.
(b.) It must contain the detailed representation of the discovery, invention, or improvement stated in effect in the petition.
(c.) It must be so drawn up that every professional would be able to manufacture the article in accordance therewith, without having recourse to. new inventions, additions, or improvements.
(d.) That which is new, and consequently the article to be patented, must be distinctly shown in the specification, or be acenrately distinguished.
(e.) The discovery, invention, or improvement must be shown clearly and distinctly, without ambiguities which could mislead, and which are contrary to the object stated under (c.).
( $f$.) Nothing may be concealed, either as to the means or the mode of execution, therefore neither more expensive means, nor means not producing quite the same effect, nor handles which are necessary for the success of an operation, may be suppressed.
(g.) If drawings, samples, or models are necessary for the intelligibility of the specification, these must be enclosed, executed in a durable colour. They may, besides, be added at the pleasure of the applicant for a patent, in so far as the distinctness of the specification drawn up in accordance with

Instructions regarding sprecifications.

Acknowledgment of receipt of specification.

Right of priority in inventions, \&e.

Lodging of petitions.

Examination of petitions.

Petitions for unsuitable objects.

Appendices to petition to conform with prescribed conditions therein contained.
the requirements expressed in (c.) may be increased thereby. At present the annexed documents must be deposited in two identical copies.
§ 13.
The authorities to whom is handed the petition for a patent are to examine the same in the presence of the depositor as to whether-
(a.) The petition is properly drawn up and signed.
(b.) The necessary enclosures are appended.
(c.) The prescribed tariff is enclosed, or proof furnished of its having been deposited.
If the authorities find that the petition is in order in these respects, they note on the cover containing the specification the day and hour of its presentation, and the deposited amount of tariff, signing it jointly with the applicant for the patent, or with his representative. They then give the depositor a receipt (certificate) for the application received, which contains, besides, the name and address of the applicant for the patent, as well as of his eventual representative, the day and hour of the deposit, the acknowledgment of the tariff deposit paid, and the discovery invention, or improvement stated in effect in the petition.

The priority of the announced discovery, invention, or improvement is established from this day and hour, i.e., every objection raised against a similar discovery, invention, or improvement made or worked hereafter is regarded as invalid, and cannot negative nor neutralise the novelty of a discovery, invention, or improvement described and announced by the applicant for a patent in conformity with the regulations.

If, on examination of the petition, a defect or other fault becomes apparent, it will be simply returned to the applicant for rectification or erasion of the fault denoted without taking official cognizance of it.
§ 14.
The petition for a patent, together with all vouchers received for official treatment, are forwarded by the authorities in each Crown land with whom the deposit has been made to the provincial Government without delay, and within three days at latest, unless it is lodged at the provincial Government itself.
§ 15.
The provincial Government examines every such petition in the following respects:-
(a.) Whether the object of the petition may not, perhaps, be absolutely unsuitable for the grant of a patent.
(b.) Whether the enclosures conform with the prescribed conditions, namely, whether the article to be patented described on the cover tallies with the statement made in the petition, and whether it is properly signed.
If the provincial Government deems the object of the petition absolutely unsuitable for the grant of a patent, in accordance with $\S \S 2-6$, they inform the petitioner of the fact, and request him to take back the sealed specification handed in with the petition against a receipt, as well as to receive the deposited fees, or else appeal to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce within the term appointed in trade matters, viz., six weeks (§ 146 of the Law for Trade and Industry of December 20, 1859).

If it appears that the appendices to the petition do not conform with the prescribed conditions, or that the object of the patent as stated on the cover of the sealed specification does not tally with the contents of the petition, the provincial

Government invites the applicant to rectify the same within a suitable space of time, retaining the petition meanwhile. If this space of time is exceeded the petition is returned.

All petitions drawn up in proper form and not deemed absolutely unsuitable for the grant of a patent, as well as those which receive the rectifications alluded to within the allotted space of time, are submitted by the provincial Government with the sealed specifications, and all other vouchers to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

## § 16.

The Ministry of Trade and Commerce is appointed to re-examine all the requirements prescribed for the petition for a patent. It is, however, its exclusive right to open the sealed specification and examine it in the following respects:-
(a.) Whether the specification is drawn up in a language mentioned as allowable (§ 12 ), and whether it is properly signed.
(b.) Whether the object for which a patent is sought is not divisible into two or more articles differing from one another, and requiring a division.
(c.) Whether the statement in the petition, on the cover of the enclosed specification and in the specification itself of the object of the patent agree; further, whether the specification is characterised by that clearness and perspicuity which $\S 12$ requires; more especially, whether the drawings, patterns, or models necessary to its distinctness are to hand, and whether all purely formal requirements of the same have been observed.
(d.) Whether the article to be patented, as stated in effect in the petition and on the cover of the specification, is in contravention to the existing laws and ordinances, either in sanitary or other public respects, and therefore not at all adapted for the grant of a patent, or only under certain conditions or limitations. Moreover, care is to be taken that the strict secrecy which the subject demands be observed, and all means for insuring against a possible breach of it adopted.

## § 17.

An examination, no matter of what nature, into the novelty or the usefulness of the discovery, invention, or improvement stated, can in ao case take place before the patent is granted, for which, however, the State administration do by no means hold themselves responsible; on the contrary, the patent is granted in this respect solely at the risk, expense, and costs of the patentee.

## § 18.

In all those cases where no hindrance presents itself, after estimation and examination in accordance with $\S 16$, the grant of the patent by the Minister of Trade and Commerce is made by drawing up a special deed, but, in other cases, a petition unadapted for such grant of patent is rejected, the reason being given, and an order issued that the deposited patent fees be refunded. But if objections are apparent which can be removed, the rejection only takes place after the applicant has failed to remove them within the suitable space of time granted him for so doing.
30782.

Grant or rejection of patent.

No examination to take place before the granting of the patent.

Regulations and ordinances to which patents are subjected.

## Custody of specifications.

The grant of a patent in no wise relieves the patentee from the legal ordinances and regulations which exist, or are issued, for the benefit of the public health, security, or morality, or in the interest of the State. Consequently, the use of such patent is subject to all such ordinances and regulations conformably to which it may only take place in a restricted form, or not at all, according as it is restricted or altogether forbidden by them, unless the patent can be made to prove an exception thereto.

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\S 20 .
$$

The enclosed specifications appertaining to the patents, together with the Appendices ( $\$ 16$ ) are handed over to the Central Archives for Patents for custody and further use, as to which Section V. of this law contains further directions.

## Section III.

## Of the Advantages and Powers appertaining to Exclusive Patents.

## § 21.

An exclusive patent secures to, and protects the patentee in, the sole use of his discovery, invention, or improvement as set forth in the specification he has submitted, for the number of years for which his patent is made out.

## § 22.

The patentee is entitled to erect all those workshops, and to engage all kinds of assistants for them necessary to the complete use of his patented article to the greatest extent desired; therefore he can erect everywhere throughout the empire establishments and depôts for the manufacture and sale of the patented article, and authorise others to carry out his discovery, invention, or improvement under the protection of his patent; he can admit any partners he likes, and increase the use of the patented article to any extent, dispose of his patent himself, entail it, sell it, farm it out, or otherwise dispose of it at his pleasure, and also take out a patent for the same article abroad.

These rights are, however, strictly confined to the precise object of the patented discovery, invention, or improvement, and may not, therefore, be extended to cogmate objects, nor be exercised in contravention to the existing laws or other prerogatives.

## § 23.

If the patent refers to an improvement or alteration of a patented article, it remains exclusively confined to the individual improvement or alteration itself, and does not give the patentee of the improvement or alteration any right to the remaining portions of an already patented article, or already known mode of procedure. Whereas, on the other hand, the patentee to whose patented article the patented improvement or alteration made by another has reference, has no right to use the latter, unless he comes to some agreement with the other concerning it.

## Section IV.

Of the Extent and Duration of Exclusive Patents, and of the Publication of same.

The legal validity of each patent extends to the entire Austrian Empire.

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\text { § } 25 .
$$

The longest duration of patents is fixed at fifteen years. We reserve to Ourselves the concession of a further period, which is only to be applied for to Us by the authorities in cases specially worthy of consideration.

## § 26.

Every exclusive patent takes effect from the day of issue.
The publication of the granted patent has, however, to take place in the manner, Publication of patent. and at the time of its coming into operation, as set forth by the laws in general.

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\text { § } 27
$$

Every patentee whose patent is granted for a shorter period than the maximum time allowed for the same ( $\$ 9$ c.) can claim the extension of it for one or several years within the longest duration appointed, if he takes steps for that purpose before its expiry ( $\$ 29-2, a, b$.). In order to obtain this, the petition for the extension is to be handed in betimes with the patent deed appended, and the full tariff for the extension of time desired ( $\$ 11$ ), or the certificate of its having already been deposited at an Imperial or Royal Treasury enclosed.
The extension is granted by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, and is officially confirmed on the patent deed itself.

## § 28.

Every patent granted or extended by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, every transfer of a patent, as well as the fact of its having become void, will be published as prescribed in $\S 26$.

## Patents become void-

1. By annulment (rescission, suspension, or sentence).
(a.) Annulment can take place if it be found that the legal requirements for a sole patent do not exist, more especially:
$a a$. If it appears that the specification of the patent is defective, and, more especially, is not provided with the requirements stated in § $12, c-f$, and is therefore insufficient.
$b b$. If any one legally proves that the patented discovery, invention, and improvement did not possess the quality of novelty in the country, according as prescribed in § 1 , even before the day and hour of issue of the official certificate ; or that the patented discovery, invention,
or improvement was introduced from abroad, and the inland patent thereof not granted to the owner of the previously obtained foreign patent for the same article, or to his legal assignee ( $\S 3$ ).
cc. If the owner of a patent in force shows that the discovery, invention, or improvement patented at a later period is identical with his own discovery, invention, or improvement previously announced and patented in conformity with the rules.
b. If an obligation which the validity of the patent requires is not fulfilled.
c. If it is objectionable on public grounds ( $\S 19$ ).

## 2. By expiry. This occurs-

a. When the patentee has not commenced to make use of his discovery, invention, or improvement at home within one year from the day of issue of the deed of patent, at latest ; or if he has entirely discontinued the use of it at home for two entire years. Further:
$b$. When the original or subsequently prolonged duration of the patent has ceased.
c. When the patent is voluntarily laid aside.

It is, of course, understood that these means by which a patent may become void, or expire, apply to every one who subsequently acquires a patent, is well as to the original patentee.

## § 30.

Public use of pateni.

As soon as a patent has become void the use of the discovery, invention, or improvement in question is allowed generally, subject to the observance of the existing trade laws and other ordinances thereto referring.

## Section V. <br> Of the Registration of Patents and the Custody of the Specifications.

§ 31.
Registration of patent.
Every patent, as soon as granted, is entered in a register at the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

If the patent is used in the style of a firm, differing from the real name of the owner of the patent, the name of the firm will also be registered.

The specifications, drawings, models, \&c. belonging to the patent will be preserved in a separate archive at the Ministry of Commerce. Every alteration occurring in the existence of a patent is noted in the above register.
§ 32.
Information concerning patents when and where
obtained.

Every one is allowed to obtain verbal or written information about patents granted at the Office of Patents, and even personally inspect the register for this purpose. In like manner every one may look at the descriptions, together with appendices in custody there, the secrecy of which was not applied for, or which relate to patents no longer valid. Finally, he can take copies, or have copies taken from the register, at his own expense, of certain portions of such patents, or of
those specifications not kept secret. At the same time, however, express attention is directed to those regulations contained in this law concerning infringements of patents (§44).

## § 33.

The Patent Office submits to the Ministry for Trade and Commerce, at the end of each month, a statement of the alterations occurring during this period in the condition of the patents in consequence of new grants, extensions, changes of ownership, and expiry of their duration. One copy of each statement is sent to the provincial authorities and to the Chambers of Commerce and Trade in all the Crown lands, for the purpose of making an index to the register for granting information in such matters, on application being made in proper form.

At the end of each year a similar annual statement is published.

## § 34.

The specifications of the patents whose validity has ceased are put in print annually, and published according as may be deemed suitable.

> Section VI.
> Of the Transfer of Patents.

§ 35.
Every exclusive patent obtained can be legally transferred to heirs, in part or entirely, in case of death, through trustees or assigns.

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\text { § } 36 .
$$

Every deed of transfer must be enclosed and submitted to the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, either direct, or by the Governor of the Crown Land in which the transfer is made, or where the petitioner resides.

If not issued by a public jurisdiction it must be legalised in proper form.
Should the proof of transfer be found faulty by the provincial Government, or by the Ministry, it is to be returned for rectification.

But if satisfactory proofs of the transfer are given, the Ministry are to have it entered in the appointed register, the entry confirmed in writing on the deed of patent, and in the case of an only partial transfer, a special certificate issued besides concerning it.

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\S 37
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The registered transfers of patent are to be made public without delay. After this has taken place, no one can excuse himself by pleading ignorance of the transfer having been effected.

## Section VII.

Of the Infringements of Patents and the Litigation resulting therefrom. § 38.
It is regarded as an infringement of, or encroachment upon, a patent-
(a.) If any one copies or counterfeits the patented article in the way shown in the enclosed specification without the consent of the patentee, even in

Statements submitted by the Patent Office.

Publication of statements of expired patents.

Conditions of transfer.
cases where the copy or counterfeit should be made on the basis of an entirely or partially identical patent which has, however, been granted him at a later period.
(b.) If anyone introduces or obtains from abroad, without the consent of the patentee, imitations or counterfeits of an inland patent for the purpose of sale in trade, or of the custody or exhibition of it for such sale, or, finally,
(c.) If any one undertakes the sale, or even only the custody or exhibition of such articles for sale, without the consent of the patentee.
§ 39.

Proof of infringement of patent, and its consequences.

Cases calling for a modification of the preceding section.

If the specification of a patent has been registered the first infringement constitutes an infringement of the law; if, however, the specification has been kept secret every repetition of the infringement is, at the request of the aggrieved party, to be punished by a fine of fl. $25-1,000$ in addition to the forfeiture (confiscation) of the imitations or counterfeits. In case of the insolvency of the delinquent, he is to be sentenced to one day's arrest for every five guldens, in lieu of the fine.

With regard to the implements and appliances exclusively serviceable for the execution of an imitation or counterfeit, they are to be taken to pieces, altered, or rendered useless, according to their nature, provided no other arrangement is arrived at about them, as between the aggrieved party and the delinquent.

The fine goes to the poor-box of the place where the infringement was committed. The forfeited articles are to be destroyed, unless an arrangement is made between the condemned and the patentee for their remittal on account of the compensation awarded to the latter.

If the delinquent has made use of the knowledge of the discovery, invention, or improvement he has obtained in the service or by the confidence of the patentee, for the purpose of infringement, this is to be taken into consideration in passing sentence as an especially aggravating circumstance.

## § 40.

If the aggrieved party does not wish to prosecute, or if it is merely a question of the first infringement of a patent, the specification of which is kept secret, the aggrieved party is only entitled to insist upon the discontinuance of further imitations or counterfeits, and the sale thereof, and to demand security that the trespasser's imitations or counterfeits, in case they are produced in the country, are neither used nor sold, nor again introduced abroad, in case they should have been imported thence for sale during the time the patent is in force.

## § 41.

In all disputes the discovery, invention, or improvement is only to be judged of in conformity with the specification appended to the petition for a patent. This specification, therefore, must in all cases serve as a basis for giving a decision where this depends on the contents of it, regardless of its being kept secret; and in so

## 103

doing no subsequent alterations or representation of the patented article, no matter of what nature, may be taken into account.

## § 42.

The Ministry of Trade and Commerce alone gives opinion on the question as to whether a granted patent is to be regarded as invalid or extinct (\$29) on any legal grounds. It therefore specially decides on the question of the novelty of a patented discovery, invention, or improvement; as to whether it was only introduced from abroad, and was not suitable for a patent; and, finally, in disputes between two patentees about the question of the complete or partial identity of their patents.

## § 43.

The examination into and punishment of the infringements specified in $\$ \$ 38$ and 39 is the duty of the political jurisdictions, in whose district they have been committed, in accordance with the existing regulations for the procedure in cases of trade encroachments, unless other regulations are herealter issued.
Everyone is at liberty in such cases to appeal to the higher authorities against the enactments and judgments of the political district jurisdiction, if he imagines himself aggrieved thereby, and if an alteration of the first decision is decreed in consequence of this step he can further appeal to the Ministry of Trade. However, this appeal must be deposited in either case within 14 days at latest from the day of delivery of the decision which is appealed against.
If a sentence of punishment is appealed against, its execution is stayed pending the final decision. If, during the examination, it appears that the decision depends on a previous question, upon which only the civil courts can decide, the political authorities refer the parties to the competent civil courts, and they (the political authorities) can only arrive at their own decision in such a case after the legal verdict of the civil court has been submitted to them. Moreover, the valid decision of the political authorities, in virtue of which anyone has been found guilty of an infringement of the law of patents and sentenced to a punishment, serves the aggrieved party as a basis whereon to establish his claims to compensation before the civil judge.

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\text { § } 44 .
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The political authorities can appoint an inspection or scientific report to be made if sufficient reasons exist, and if by this or any other means the fact of a punishable infringement is authentically proved, they can direct the immediate confiscation or other suitable custody of the imitations of counterfeits of the patented article, and of all implements and appliances exclusively serviceable for producing them.
However, in so doing, care is always to be taken that no irreparable damage is inflicted upon the accused unless urgently necessary, and therefore, in case of need, the deposit of a suitable security by the aggrieved party for libel and damage is required.

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\S 45 .
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If, during the examination, it appears that the decision depends on previous questions which rest with the Ministry of Trade and Commerce (§ 42), this decision is to

Official interference between litigant patentees.

Right of appeal against political district jurisdiction.

When the execution of a sentence may be stayed.

Confiscation or custody of counterleits.

When judicial proceedings may be stayed.
be officially demanded, and the proceedings of the penal authorities stayed pending its receipt.

The confiscation which may already have been ordered, or the other provisional dispositions which may have been made, can, however, be maintained till the decision as to the continuance of the proceedings has been arrived at.

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\S 46
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Provided it is not a question of the infliction of a punishment for infringement of a patent, but only of the discontinuance of such infringement as mentioned in § 40 , or if it is only a matter of decision as to the ownership of a patent, whether the dispute be about the priority of the discovery, invention, or improvement, or a matter of private right of the aggrieved party which has been referred by the Criminal Tribunals to the civil courts, these latter will examine into and decide upon them, and moreover, in those Crown lands in which the summary procedure in such matters is introduced, in accordance with the existing regulations for such cases.

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\text { § } 47 .
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When the confiscetion or custody of imitations or
infringements made by a civil judge.

Previous judgments of the Ministry of Commerce to be produced during litigation.

If the existence of an-infringement is authenticated, or is proved in consequence of an inspection or scientific report having been made, the civil judge can likewise appoint, at the request of the aggrieved party, the immediate confiscation or other suitable custody of the imitations or counterfeits of the patented article ( $\$ 40$ ) with due regard to the case prescribed in $\S 44$, either unconditionally or against deposit of a suitable security for libel and damage.

Every such measure must, however, be justified by means of a complaint within eight days, in accordance with the provisions of the rules of court, as is the case with a prohibition; otherwise it would have to be set aside at once on application by the opponent, and due satisfaction given for iibel and damage.

## § 48.

If the decision of a complaint within the competence of the civil judge depends on previous questions as to which the judgment of the Ministry of Trade and Commerce is given, it is incumbent on the parties to obtain this judgment, and produce it in the course of the litigation.

$$
\S 49
$$

Encroachments on the trade rights of third parties which the owner of a patent commits in the use thereof by exceeding the limits of his rights therein established, are to be punished by those authorities appointed to determine in infringements of trade-regulations in accordance with the special provisions existing in such cases. The circumstance of his having misused the patent for a trade encroachment is at the same time to be regarded as a specially aggravating circumstance.

## § 50.

To what extent the party who unlawfully lays claim to the originality of the discovery, invention, or improvement of another in order to obtain a patent for it himself or by means of third parties, consequently becomes guilty of a fraud or other punishable act, is decided in conformity with the laws relating to punishment.

## Section VIII.

## Special Regulations in relation to Sole Patents granted before the present Law came into operation, and still valid.

## § 51.

In order to secure to the proprietors of patents still valid and issued on the basis of the ordinance of 31st March 1832, the advantage of a more extended operation of them, similar to those issued in accordance with the present law, they are granted the privilege of establishing their patent-rights in those Crown lands of the empire as well, in which the patent law of 31st March 1832 was not introduced, with the coming into operation of the present law ; however, this extension of the patent to Crown lands, in which the ordinance of 31st March 1832 was not introduced, cannot be prejudicial to those parties, who have already really made use there of the patented discovery, invention, or improvement before the publication of this extension.

## § 52.

The actual attainment on the part of the proprietor of a patent issued according to the law of the year 1832 of the extended limits of it cannot, however, take place before he has sufficiently established his ownership of it at the highest political jurisdiction of the Crown land in which he desires to enter upon the enjoyment of the patent-rights, nor before the official publication of the patent has been made by the authorities there.

## § 53.

The extension of the limits of a patent is declared free of every additional payment of fees.

## § 54.

All petitions for the extension of a patent issued in accordance with the law of 31st March 1832 are subject to the provisions of the present one, as soon as it has come into operation.

## § 55.

The infringements of and encroachments on a patent committed before the present law has come into operation are to be treated in those Crown lands in which the patent law of 31st March 1832 was in force, according to the provisions of it.

$$
\text { § } 56
$$

Immediately after it has come into operation, the present law is at once available generally, subject to the limitations for all matters described in the preceding paragraphs which arise out of previously granted patents, whether they relate to their use, duration, transfer, walidity, or suspension, in the stead of the patent law of 31st March 1832, hitherto in force.

The registrations of patents granted or extended before the present law comes into operation remain, however, unaffected thereby.

Given at Our Capital and Residence of Vienna, on the 15th August in the year 1852, being the fourth of Our reign.
(Signed) Francis Joseph.
(Countersigned) Count Buol-Schauenstein.
A. Baumgartner.

By order of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.
(Signed) Ransonnet.

## PRIVILEGIUMS-GESUCH.

## Löbliche oder Hochlöbliche.

(Hier ist die politische Kreis-, Comitats-, Delegations-behörde oder Statthalterei, an die man sich wendet, zu nennen.)

Ich (Wir) N. N. (Vor- und Zuname, Charakter, Wohnort des oder der Privilegienwerber) zeige (zeigen) hiermit geziemend an, eine neue Entdeckung (Erfindung, Verbesserung) gemacht zu haben, welche in der Wesenheit darin besteht, dass (hier hat die Darstelliung derselben zu folgen).

Die genaue, nach der Vorschrift des $\S 12$ des Allerhöchsten Patentes vom abgefasste Beschreibung wird in der Nebenlage beigeschlossen.
(Wenn der Privilegiumswerber die Geheimhaltung der Beschreibung wünscht, so hat er diess beizusetzen, und wenn Zeichnungen, Modelle, Muster, u. s. w. zugleich beigebracht werden, ist dieses mit genauer Angabe der Anzahl der Stücke anzusetzen.)

Auf diese angezeigte und vorschriftmässig beschriebene Entdeckung (Erfindung, Verbesserung), welche ich (wir) unterzeichneter (unterzeichnete) Privilegiumswerber nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen für privilegirbar und neu nach den Bestimmungen des gedachten Allerhöchsten Patentes, und folglich auf meine (unsere) Gefahr und Verantwortung zur Erlangung eines aussechliessenden Privilegiums gesetzmässig geeignet halte (halten), suche ich (suchen wir) hiermit um ein solches Privilegium auf die angezeigte Entdeckung (Erfindung, Verbesserung) in der Art wie sie in der beigeschlossenen, versiegeltene Beschreibung dargestellt ist, unter den gesetzmässigen Clauseln und Bedingungen auf .... Jahr, an, zu welchem Ende die nach § 11 des gedachten Allerhöchsten Patentes entfallende Privilegiumstaxe mit .. Gulden Conventions-Münze vollständig von mir (uns) entrichtet und um die Ausfertigung des ämtlichen Certificates, zur Sicherung meiner (unserer) Prioritäts-Ansprüche gebeten wird.

> (Ort, Jahr und Tag der Ausfertigung.)
(Unterschrift (ten).)

## TRANSLATION

## Form of a Petition for the Grant of a Patent.

Form of petition for the grant of a patent.

## Worshipful, or Most Worshipful

(The name of the political district, county, or delegational authority, or provincial Government, to whom application is made, is to be stated here.)

I (we), N. N. (Christian and Surname, business aud residence of the applicant or applicants for the patent) herewith announce in due form, that I (we) have made a new discovery (invention, improvement), which in effect consists of (The representation of it has to follow here).

The accurate specification thereof, drawn up in accordance with the provision contained in § 12 of the Imperial ordinance of August 15, 1852, is enclosed herewith.
(If the applicant for a petition desires the specification to be kept secret, he must state this, and if drawings, models, patterns, \&c. are appended at same time, the number of them must be accurately given.)

This discovery (iveention, improvement), announced and described in due form, which I (we), the undersigned applicant (applicants) for a patent deem to be lawfully suitable for such, and to be new according to the provisions of the Imperial ordinance aforesaid to the best of my (our) knowledge, and consequently at my (our) own risk, and on my (our) own responsibility deem to be lawfully suitable for the obtainment of a sole patent, I (we) therefore apply herewith for such patent for the discovery (invention, improvement) announced, in the manner shown in the enclosed sealed specification, subject to the legal conditions and stipulations, for in accord years, for which purpose the tariff for the grant of a patent, payable be entirely paith § 11 of the aforesaid Imperial ordinance, is hereby declared to certificate in order to secure the priority of my (our) claims is therefore requested.
II.

## PROTECTION OF PATTERNS AND MODELS.



Translated from the Imperial Law Repertory, for the Austrian Empire of 1858, LVIII., No. 237.

Imperial Ordinance of 7th December 1858, valid for the whole Empire, promulgating a Law for the Protection of Patterns and Models for Industrial Products.

We, Francis Joseph I., by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, \&c., \&c.:

In order adequately to protect native industry as regards new patterns and models applied in its productions, and thus to promote its development, We have, after consulting Our ministers and the deliberations of Our Reichsrath, promulgated the following law, and decree that the same shall come in force in the whole Empire on the 1st March 1859.

Our Minister of Commerce, Trade, and Public Works, and as regards the military frontier, Our Commander-in-Chief of the Army, are charged with the execution of this law.

Given at Our Capital and Residence of Vienna, the 7th December 1858, being the 11th year of Our reign.

Seal.
(Signed) Francis Joseph.
(Countersigned) Count Buol-Schauenstein.
Chevalier von Toggenburg.
Count Grünnee, Field-Marshal Lieutenant, and Adjutant-General.

By Imperial Order. (Signed) Marherr.

## LAW

## For the Protection of Patterns and Models for Industrial Products.

## I.-General Provisions.

§ 1.
By patterns and models is understood in this law every pattern referring to the shape of an industrial product suitable for application to such.
What is said in the following about patterns applies with equal force to models.

## § 2.

Whoever has originally continued a pattern, either himself or by means of another person for his own account, is exclusively entitled to the use of it for industrial

What constitutes a pattern. products for the time, and subject to the stipulations, enacted in this law.
He can also transfer this right, either entirely or in part, to others.
He can never acquire the exclusive right ( $\S 10 \mathrm{~d}$.) decreed in this law of patterns which any one has unlawfully secured for himself, whether it be at home or abroad.

## § 3.

An exclusive right to patterns which only consist in imitations of independent works of art is not recognised.

$$
\text { § } 4 .
$$

The exclusive right of use lasts for three years from the date of the registration of the pattern, and without distinction of it.

## II.-Deposit of the Patterns.

$$
\text { § } 5 .
$$

Whoever wishes to secure for himself the exclusive right to the use of a pattern must deposit it at the office of the Chamber of Commerce and Trade in whose district he lives, or in which his establishment about to use the pattern is situate, before he introduces a product made in accordance with it,
The applicant is at liberty to hand in the pattern open, or in a sealed cover.
The functionary of the Chamber of Commerce, whose duty it is, enters the pattern or packet in the register of patterns under its current number.
A record is made of the deposit, which has to contain the name or the firm, and residence of the depositor, the day and hour of deposit, and the register number referring to it, and it must also be signed by the applicant.
The open pattern or sealed packet deposited is properly connected with the record by means of a tape fastened with a seal, and the number of the register is written on it, and officially signed.
The record is kept in the archives, and an official certificate, containing the same particulars, made out for the applicant.

If the applicant has handed in the pattern open and in duplicate, the above particulars are to be noted on the duplicate itself, and officially signed, and this is to be delivered to the applicant in lieu of the above-mentioned certificate.

## Registration fee.

Several patterns under one cover to pay separate fees.

Ownership belongs to applicant.

The registration fee is ten guldens for each pattern. This is paid into the treasury of the Chamber of Commerce.

## § 7.

Several patterns may be handed in under one cover; but in this case their number must be indicated upon it, and the fee paid for each separate pattern.

Every incorrect statement on the cover affecting this rate will be charged to the depositor in the threefold amount of the evaded fee.

$$
\S 8 .
$$

The applicant in whose name a pattern has been registered (the depositor) is considered the real proprietor of it, until the contrary is proved.

## § 9.

The party entitled to protection must use the pattern for industrial products at home, and introduce the latter to trade within one year after the deposit has been made. During this time the patterns deposited under sealed cover will be kept in this condition. At the end of the first year the seals will be removed in the presence of two witnesses, a record made, and the inspection of the patterns allowed to every one, as was already the case at first with respect to those deposited open.

> III.-Invalidity of the Registration, Loss of the Pattern Right.
§ 10.
The registration of a deposited pattern is void and without effect if one of the following facts are proved:-
(a.) That industrial products made according to the deposited patterns were already in the trade, at home and abroad, before the date of the deposit:
(b.) That the pattern has previously appeared in a printed publication:
(c.) That it has been previously registered at home in the name of another person:
(d.) That the depositor has unlawfully obtained the pattern (§ 2).

## § 11.

The right to the exclusive use of a pattern becomes extinct-
(a.) If the depositor does not use the protected pattern in the Austrian Empire within one year after its deposit :
(b.) If the depositor introduces into the Austrian Empire goods made abroad according to the pattern.

> IV.-Encroachments, Infringements, and Penalties.
§ 12.
Every infringement on the pattern-right, be it by illegitimate transfer or imitation of a protected pattern, or by the sale of goods manufactured according thereto,

## 111

establishes the right of the aggrieved party to insist on the stoppage of the further use of the pattern, and the further sale of the goods in question. He can also demand that the implements and means exclusively or especially serviceable for producing an imitation be rendered useless for this purpose. Claims of the aggrieved party to compensation for damage sustained by the infringement of his pattern-right are to be estimated according to the Civil Law.

## § 13.

An imitation does not necessarily cease to be prohibited, because only the dimensions or the colours of the pattern have been changed.

## § 14.

If the infringement has been knowingly perpetrated, a fine of $4.25-500$ is to be inflicted on the delinquent in addition to the punishment that may apply in such cases as provided against by the Penal Code.

## § 15.

In case of a renewal of the offence, the punishment may be doubled. In case of a recent renewal of the offence, the punishment of a week to three months' arrest will be inflieted on the delinquent in addition to the fine.

If the infringement of the pattern-right has been committed by a workman or employé of the aggrieved party, or otherwise by a breach of his confidence, this is to be taken into account in determining the punishment as a specially aggravating circumstance.

## § 16.

If the fine should prove seriously detrimental to the circumstances, or pursuit of means of subsistence of the delinquent or his relations, or should prevent his payment of the compensation arising out of the criminal act, it is to be altered to one day's arrest for each five guldens.
§ 17.
The magistrate can also decree that the judgment be published.
§ 18.
The fines go to the poor-box of the place where the offence was committed.

## V.-Jurisdiction and Procedure.

§ 19.
The trial and decision as to infringements of the pattern-right, if they prove to be such in accordance with $\S 15$, as well as the examination into and punishment of them, is the duty of the Political Administrative Jurisdictions of First Instance, in accordance with the existing regulations for the procedure and successive appeal in the case of trade encroachments and infringements.

The Political Jurisdiction also decides as to the invalidity of the deposit or loss of pattern-right.

When imitations do not cease to be infringements.

Fines for infringement.

Penalties attached to renewed infringements.

Infringement by employes, se.

Imprisonment may be substituted for fines.

Publication of judgment.

Fitrs how applied.

Jurisdiction and procedure.

The decision with regard to the claims for compensation mentioned in § 12, and disputes regarding the ownership of a pattern, is given by the Civil Judge.
§ 20.

Previous questions referred to competent tribumals.

Prosecution for infringements to be instituted by the aggrieved parties.

Should it occur in the course of the examination or inquiry that the result depends on a previous question upon which the Civil Courts have to decide, the Political Jurisdiction refer the parties to the competent tribunal, and can only give their own decision in such a case after legal sentence of the Civil Courts have been handed in.

Moreover, the legal sentence of the Political Jurisdiction, by which anyone has been found guilty of infringement of the pattern-right, serves the aggrieved party to establish his claims for compensation before the Civil Judge.

## § 21.

A trial for punishment on account of the infringements specified in this law can only be instituted on the application of the aggrieved party, unless a criminal act has been committed, which is to be proceeded against ex officio according to the Penal Code, by the Criminal Courts.

But if he withdraws his application for punishment of the accused before the announcement of the authoritative decision, all punishment, as well as all further inquiry with that object in view, will be put an end to, without prejudice to his claims to compensation at Civil Law.

As often as it is a question of comparing two patterns in order to prove an in-

Disputed right to patterns to be decided by experts.

Privileges of courts of justice in respect to sealed patterns.

Privileges granted to aggrieved parties.
fringement, the authorities are to obtain a report from unprejudiced experts. When drawing up a report, the parties to the dispute are to be present and their explanations and possible objections heard. A report can only be contested on account of doubts as against the experts, or on account of informalities.

If it is defective or vague, its rectification may be insisted upon.
Review of it is not allowed.
§ 23.
In all disputes, the Political Jurisdiction, as well as the Court, is entitled to demand the transmission of the deposited pattern by the Chamber of Commerce and Trade against a receipt. In case of its being necessary to open the cover of the pattern the depositor is to be summoned.

If he does not appear, two unprejudiced witnesses are to be present. A record is to be taken of the seals having been removed.
§ 24.
The aggrieved party is entitled to demand, even before the decision of his plaint, the confiscation or other custody of the products denoted by him as being manufactured by an infringement of his pattern-right, as well as the implements and appliances used for that purpose ( $\$ 12$ ). The Political Authorities are to order this to take effect immediately after production of the official certificate or dupli-
cate issued in accordance with § 5. It is, however, left to their discretion to demand beforehand security for abuse and injury to the accused. At the same time as the order is issued for confiscation or other custody, the authorities are to direct the pattern deposited with the Chamber of Commerce and Trade to be sent in, in accordance with § 23 .

$$
\text { § } 25 .
$$

If it is found that an infringement of the pattern-right has taken place, the articles in question are to remain under official seal till the expiration of the term of protection, and arrangements are to be made for the care of same at the expense and risk of the delinquent, provided some other arrangement is not made between the parties concerned, or the suitable alteration of it effected under official supervision.

## § 26.

If the accused is proved innocent, and the plaint to have been made maliciously, the authorities may sentence the plaintiff to a fine not exceeding 300 florins, which goes to the local poor-box, without prejudice to the claim of the accuser to compensation.

## III. PROTEOTION OF TRADE MARKs.

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Translated from the Austrian Imperial Law Repertory of 1858, LVII., No. 230.

The protection of trade marks, \&c.

Impertal Ordinance of 7th December 1858, valid for the whole Empire, promulgating a Law for the Protection of Trade Marks and other Signs.

We, Francis Joseph I., by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, \&c., \&c.:

After conferring with Our ministers and hearing Our imperial council with a view to enact and institute the following law for the protection of trade marks and other signs :

Hereby decree, that the same shall take effect throughout Our empire on and after the 1st January 1859, in order to protect both the trading classes and the public generally from the disadvantages which accrue to them from the abuse of trade marks and other signs.

Our Minister for Commerce, Trade, and Public Works, and in so far as regards the military frontier, Our Commander-in-Chief of the Army, are entrusted with the execution of this law.

Given at Our Capital and Residence of Vienna, the 7th day of December, in the year 1858, being the 11th of Our reign.

Seal.
(Signed) Frangis Joseph. (Countersigned) Count Buol-Schauenstein. Chevalier von Toggenburg. Count Grünne, Field-Marshal Lieutenant, and Adjutant-General.

By Imperial Order.
(Signed) Marherr.

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## LAW

## For the Protection of Trade Marks and other Signs.

## I.-General Provisions.

## § 1.

By marks are understood in this law the special tokens which serve to dis- Law in relation to the tinguish between the products and goods of one manufacturer and those of above. another, destined for commerce (devices, ciphers, vignettes, and such like).

## § 2.

If a manufacturer wishes to secure for himself the exclusive right to the use of Marks to be registered a mark, he must have the same registered in accordance with the provisions of the following section.

$$
\S 3 .
$$

No exclusive right can be obtained for marks which consist of such tokens as are generally in use in the case of certain descriptions of goods in commercial intercourse, nor for those which merely consist of letters, words, or figures, nor for state or local armorial bearings.

## § 4.

The exclusive right to a trade mark only precludes the use of it by other manufacturers in respect to those descriptions of goods, to which belong the products or trade articles of commercial intercourse for which the protected trade mark is intended.

## § 5.

The mark belongs to the trade enterprise for which it is intended, becomes extinct with it, and changes proprietorship with it.

In the latter case, however, the new proprietor must have the mark transferred to his name within three months, otherwise the right to the mark becomes extinct unless the trade is continued by the widow or a minor heir of the trade-proprietor or for account of the heir's or bankrupt's estate.

## § 6.

No one may arbitrarily appropriate the name, firm, arms, or the style of an establishment of another inland manufacturer or producer, in order to mark goods

Exclusive right when refused.

Extent of privilege attacted to a trade mark.

Ownership of a trade
mark. mark.

## § 8.

By the present law nothing is altered in the existing regulations, more especially in those relating to chasing, with regard to special marks decreed for certain goods.

> II.-Registration of the Marks.

## § 9.

## Registration of marks.

Registration fee.

Right to and priority of claim of a trade mark.

The Mark for which a manufacturer wishes to secure the exclusive right of use ( $\$ 2$ ), must be handed in in duplicate to the Chamber of Commerce or Trade in whose district the trade enterprise which intends making use of it is situate; one copy will be incorporated in the register of marks to be kept by the Chamber of Commerce or Trade, the other will be returned to the applicant with the receipt described in the following paragraph.

## § 10.

On each of the two copies the functionary appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Trade has to note-
(a.) The current number of the register;
(b.) Day and hour of presentation;
(c.) The name in which the mark is registered;
(d.) Particulars of the trade enterprise for which it is intended; sign this note and furnish it with the official seal.
§ 11.
The registration fee is five guldens, which is paid in to the treasury of the Chamber of Commerce.

## § 12.

The exclusive right to the use of a mark on the part of the depositor begins on the day and at the hour of presenting the mark at the Chamber of Commerce and Trade, and the priority of claim will be judged of accordingly, should the same mark have been deposited by several manufacturers at the same or at different Chambers of Commerce and Trade.
§ 13.
In order to transfer the right to a mark, in accordance with the tenor of § 5 , the applicant must furnish proof of the acquisition of the same on the part of the trade enterprise in question.

The transfer is subject to the same fee as the prior registration.

## § 14.

Register of marks.
The registers of marks are to be open to every one's inspection at the Chambers of Commerce and Trade.

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## III.-Encroachments, Infringements, and Penalties.

§ 15.
Every infringement of the right to a mark, be it by the illegal appropriation or counterfeit of the same, or by the sale of goods unlawfully marked in such wise, establishes the right of the aggrieved party to insist upon the stoppage of the further use of the illegal mark, and the removal of the same from goods marked therewith, in so far as they are intended for sale. He can also demand that the implements and contrivances, exclusively or especially serviceable for producing counterfeits of the marks, shall be rendered useless.

Claims of the aggrieved party to compensation for damage sustained by the infringement of his right to the mark are to be estimated in accordance with the Civil Law.

$$
\text { § } 16
$$

A counterfeit exists when the marks in question are not to be distinguished without more than ordinary attention.

## § 17.

The provisions contained in $\S 15$ apply in like manner to those persons-
(a.) Who fraudulently appropriate the name, firm, arms, or special style of the establishment of another inland manufacturer or producer in order to mark goods intended for sale.
(b.) Who introduce products or trade articles, which are furnished with an unlawful mark of this kind.

## § 18.

If the infringement ( $\$ 15$ and 17 ) has been knowingly perpetrated, a fine of fl. $25-500$ is to be inflicted on the delinquent besides the punishment that may apply in such cases as are provided against by the Criminal Code.
§ 19.
In case of a renewal of the offence, the punishment may be doubled.
In case of a recent renewal of the offence, the punishment of a week to three months' arrest will be inflicted on the delinquent, in addition to the fine.

$$
\S 20
$$

If the fine should prove seriously detrimental to the circumstances or pursuit of means of subsistence of the delinquent or his relations, or should prevent his pay ment of the compensation arising out of the culpable act, it is to be altered to one day's arrest for each five guldens.

$$
\text { § } 21
$$

The magistrate can also decree that the judgment be published.

$$
\S 22 \text {. }
$$

The fines go to the poor box of the place where the offence was committed.

## IV.-Jurisdiction and Procedure.

$\square$
§ 23.
The trial and decision as to infringements ( $\S 15$ and 17 ), as well as the examination into and punishment of them, as denoted in § 18 and 19 , is the duty of the Political Administrative Jurisdictions of First Instance, in accordance with the existing regulations for the procedure and successive appeal in the case of trade encroachments and infringements.

The Political Jurisdiction also decides the disputes which arise about the right to the mark, its priority and transfer, and the question as to the identity of several marks.

But as regards the claims for compensation mentioned in $\S 15$, the decision is given by the Civil Judge.

## § 24.

A trial for punishment on account of the infringements specified in this law can only be instituted on the application of the injured party, unless a culpable act has been committed which is to be proceeded against ex officio, according to the Penal Code, by the Criminal Courts.

But if he withdraws his application for punishment of the accused before the announcement of the authoritative decision, all punishment as well as all further inquiry with that object in view will be put an end to, without prejudice to his claims to compensation, at Civil Law.

## § 25.

As often as it is a question of comparing two marks in order to prove an infringement, the authorities are to obtain a report from unprejudiced experts.

When drawing up a report, the parties to the dispute are to be present, and their explanations and possible objections to be heard.

A report can only be contested on account of doubts as against the experts, or on account of informalities. If it is defective or vague, its rectification may be insisted upon.

Review of it is not allowed.
§ 26.
The aggrieved party is entitled to demand, even before the decision of his plaint, the confiscation or other custody of the goods and implements used for counterfeiting, mentioned as being in contravention of this law.

The Political Jurisdiction are to order this to take effect immediately after production of the sample of the mark issued and authenticated in accordance with § 10.

It is, however, left to their discretion, to demand a temporary security for abuse and injury to the accused.

> V.-Temporary Provisions.
§ 27.
Additional provisions relating to trade marks.

Jurisdiction and procedure.

To this end they are allowed till the end of the month of June 1859, with the effect that, by the registration of the mark within this term anyone's right remains secured of establishing the priority of the mark used before the publication of this law against any one else who may have been beforehand with him in registering the same mark, but has not really used it previously.

## § 29.

But if several have used the same mark prior to the coming into operation of this law, that one amongst those who have had it registered within the term appointed in § 28 acquires the exclusive right to it who proves that he has used it before the others.

The Political Jurisdiction are to decide a dispute about it on the basis of the proofs furnished to them concerning the prior commencement of the use of the mark hitherto, after hearing the contending parties.

In this the contents of the registers of marks (sign-rolls, \&c.) are determinative in those parts of the country where they were already kept under public authentication before the promulgation of this law, provided no scruples exist.

But if none of the disputants can adduce proof of a longer use than the others of such mark, it will be decided by lot.

## § 30.

A claim to priority cannot be established with respect to marks which are only handed in for registration after the 30th June 1859, from the fact of their having been used before the publication of this law.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE AUSTRIAN PATENT LAWS.

## I.

Law of the 23rd March 1865 respecting the alteration of $\S \S 4$ and 6 of the Law of 7th December 1858 for the Protection of Patterns and Models for Industrial Products.
(Imperial Law Repertory, XI. No. 35.)

With the assent of both Houses of the Reichsrath, I decree as follows :-
Art. I.
§§ 4 and 6 of the Law of the 7 th December 1858 (Imperial Law Repertory, No. 137) for the protection of patterns and models for industrial products are hereby abrogated.

> Art. II.

The following §§ are substituted in their place:-
§ 4.
"The exclusive right for using a patent is to last only three years at most from the date of registration of the pattern. It is optional to the applicant to choose within specified time the number of years for which he requires protection.
" The time once applied for and granted will not be extended.

$$
\text { § } 6 .
$$

"A fee has to be paid for each registration of a pattern, which fee is to be paid to the Treasury of the Chamber of Commerce.
"This tax amounts to fifty kreuzers, Austrian currency (one shilling) for each year for which the protection of the pattern has been granted."

Art. III.
The Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture are charged with the execution of the law.

Signed) Francis Joserf.
Archduke Rainer.
For the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Commerce and Agriculture,

Baron von Kalchberg.
Schönbrunn, 23rd May 1865.
By Imperial order,
Baron von Ransonnet.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE AUSTRIAN PATENT LAWS.

II.

Law of the 15 th June 1865, valid for the whole Empire, respecting the admission of Foreigners to the privileges of protection of Trade Marks in Austria.
(Imperial Law Repertory, XV. No. 45.)

With the assent of both Houses of the Reichsrath, I decree as follows:-

> Art. I.

The provisions of the law of the 7th December, 1858 (Imperial Law Repertory, No. 230), for the protection of trade marks and other signs may be extended to the trade marks and signs of tradesmen of foreign countries under the condition of reciprocity. The tradesmen of the respective States, in order to be granted the privilege of protection of their trade marks and other signs, must have them registered with a Chamber of Commerce and Trade of the Empire, and in all other respects observe the provisions of the Law of the 7th December, 1858.

Art. II.
The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture is charged with the concurrence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the execution of this law.

> (Signed) Francis Josepir.
> Arciduke Rainer.
> Alexander Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, Field-Marshal Lieutenant.

> For the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Commerce, (Signed) Kalchberg.

Vienna, 15 th June, 1865.

By Imperial order,
(Signed) Cinevalier von Schwider.

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE AUSTRIAN PATENT LAWS. 

## III.

## Instructions to be followed on application for a Patent.

Owing to the altered conditions of Public Law, and on the basis of the agreement arrived at between the Royal Hungarian and the Imperial and Royal Ministries for Agriculture and Commerce, relative to the treatment of matters having reference to patents for inventions, sanctioned by His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty by Decree of June 5th of the present year (1867), the Ministry for Agriculture and Commerce herewith bring the following rules under general notice :

1. Every patentee has henceforth to furnish two similar copies of the specification of the patent as well as of the drawings and patterns thereunto pertaining, of which one copy will be kept in the Patent Archives of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, and the other in the Central Patent Archives of the Imperial and Royal Ministry for Agriculture and Commerce.
In cases where, on account of the incompleteness of the original specification, the production of supplementary specifications is indispensable, these, together with the drawings and patterns, must also be presented in two similar copies of each.
2. The patents will be granted as heretofore, to be valid for the whole extent of the Empire, but every patentee will henceforth receive two patents, one from the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, which will be valid for the kingdom of Hungary and Transylvania, the other from the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, which will be valid for the other Crown Lands.
3. The concession for extension or transfer of patents granted prior to the 10th March, 1867, will be confirmed on the record of the patent by both Ministries.

The confirmation of such concessions as refer to patents granted after the 10th of March, 1867, will be made by the respective Ministries on the two patents mentioned in sec. 2 ; accordingly both documents must in each case be annexed to applications for the extension or transfer of patents.

The duty on patents remains unaltered.
Vienna, 8th June, 1867.
The Imperial and Royal Ministry for Agriculture and Commerce.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE AUSTRIAN PATENT LAWS.

IV.

## Notification of the Impertal and Royal Ministry of Commerce,

 dated November the 14th, 1871, and published in the Vienna Gazette of the 22nd of November 1871, in respect of the proof to be furnished of the use of Patents within the Empire.In order to prevent the abuse of Austrian Patents which foreigners often commit by not exercising their privilege within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, as provided by the Laws on Patents, and merely introducing into the Austro-Hungarian States patented articles produced abroad, a certain time is allowed to the foreign applicant for patents to exercise his privilege within the Empire and to furnish the necessary proofs thereon, at the expiration of which time, if he has not done so, the Patent, in accordance with § $29,2 \mathrm{a}$. of the Patent Law of August the 15th, 1852 , will be declared void on account of its not having been used.

As it, however, frequently occurs that these periods are entirely ignored by the owners of the patents or their authorised representatives, it is herewith decreed for general information that in future in all cases where neither the proof is furnished within the period appointed that the patent was worked at the proper time within the Empire, nor a sufficiently established application for extension of time handed in, the notification that the patent in question has become void on account of its not having been availed of will at once be issued with the concurrence of the Royal Hungarian Ministry for Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, in conformity with $\S 29$, 2 a . of the Patent Law of 15 th August, 1852, and without giving any further notice respecting it.

The same steps will be taken, although the proofs of the timely use of the patent may have been given within the delay specified, should it transpire from the inquiries made that the article of the patent in question has not been produced within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, but has only been imported from abroad.

Vienna, 14th November, 1871.

The Imperial Royal Ministry<br>of Commerce.

IX.

TRAVELLERS' LUGGAGE.

## DECREE OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

## Notice to Exhibitors visiting the Vienna Exhibition.

A special case with reference to travellers' effects having occurred, I take this opportunity of reminding you of the provisions of the Imperial Decree of 6th February, 1839, according to which such effects, when considered by the Customs authorities to exceed the quantity entitled to be admitted free of duty, shall merely pay the import duty without subjecting the traveller to criminal proceedings.

At the same time, and with especial regard to the approaching International Exhibition, orders have been issued, in conformity with § 291 of the General Instructions, enjoining a courteous and liberal treatment in respect to travellers and their luggage.

As, owing to the shortness of time or pressure of business, it would scarcely be possible to institute minute inquiries into each particular case that may arise, it has been laid down as a general rule for the guidance of the Customs officials, in conformity with $\S 79$ of the Instructions referred to, that articles not intended for commerce, but liable to duty, which are found amongst travellers' effects, are to be taxed according to their nature, without subjecting the traveller to criminal proceedings. Travellers are only to be held responsible for articles manifestly and intentionally concealed.

These directions are to be communicated to the subordinate Custom Houses at the frontiers for their observance.
(Signed) The Imperial and Royal Minister of Finance. Vienna, 18th January, 1873.

## LONDON:

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[^0]:    The duty payable upon the export of rags from Austria shall be reduced to 2 florins per zoll-cent-

[^1]:    * Note.-The above returns relate only to the direct trade by sea. There are no statistics of British merchandiee entering the Austrian dominions indirectly through third countries.

[^2]:    * Note.-The above Returns relate only to the direct trade by sea. There are no statistics of British merchandise entering the Danubian Principalities indirectly through third countries.

[^3]:    *The "Zollpfind" is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram or 500 grammes ; 100 "Zollpfind" make a "Zoll-Zentner" (hundredweight) $=50$ kilogrammes.

[^4]:    * In the case of the Protection of a Trade Mark it should also be stated on what sort of goods the mark is to be placed.

[^5]:    * It is to be observed that the Austrian Minister of Commerce has authorised the Director-General to take also into consideration those applications which he may receive, through the Exhibition Commissioners from abroad, so that the English Exhibitors can address their applications to the Office of the Royal Commission in London, either personally or through an agent, or send them by post to the Secretary of the Commission at Vienna, Mr. Cunliffe Owen, 66, Praterstrasse. (Sec Official Correspondence, page 90.)

[^6]:    42, Praterstrasse, Vienna, March 1873.

