

1/4 bcd  
4

I. R. AGRICULTURAL



SOCIETY OF VIENNA.

Univ. of  
California

---

□ □

ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITY  
OF THE  
I. R. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
OF VIENNA

no vid  
bibliothek

I. R. AGRICULTURAL  SOCIETY OF VIENNA.

---

ORGANISATION AND ACTIVITY  
OF THE  
I. R. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
OF VIENNA

EDITED ON THE OCCASION OF THE VISIT OF A COMMISSION DELEGATED TO VIENNA FOR STUDIES  
BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

VIENNA 1913.

~~~~~  
Printed by J. Weiner, Vienna.

S7  
Q37A33

AGRIC.  
LIBRARY

Gift

MAIN LIBRARY-AGRICULTURE DEPT.



House the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.



## I. On the Foundation and Development of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.

The I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna was founded in 1807; this society was authorised by the Imperial Court-Decree issued on October 20<sup>th</sup> of the same year. It developed in a short time to a body promoting the agriculture in the whole of Austria, which was expressed, shortly after the foundation of this society by its protector at that time Archduke Johann, in the thought: „The I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, with its seat in the capital of the Empire, with its members belonging to all provinces, comprises the whole Monarchy, which will have to be taken into consideration for its statutes.“ In connection with the foundation of agricultural societies in the various provinces of the monarchy, and particularly with the development of assistance by subventions it chiefly devoted its activity to the promotion of agriculture in Lower Austria without losing sight, however, of its original task, the promotion of agriculture in the whole empire. Within this period it developed the organisation of its branches in Lower Austria, which attained in the course of several decades 61 cantonal societies and 820 casinos. Thus it obtained more and more the character of an official head organisation with the task to use the subventions allowed by the State and the provinces, in the same manner as a provincial Agricultural Board for the promotion and development of provincial agriculture.

When the I, R. Agricultural Society ceded in 1905, i. e. almost a century after its foundation, a large part of the various branches of its activity to the Agricultural Board of the province of Lower Austria created in this year, it was again in a position to devote itself entirely to its original task

of promoting agriculture in the whole of Austria. It arranged national Exhibitions, weekly Meetings the International Agricultural Congress, and commenced the study of comprehensive, questions of public interest in the province of agricultural legislation, agricultural politics, administration as well as of agricultural technics, agricultural education, etc.

For all the enterprises mentioned here only as examples it addressed itself to the corporations interested in them in the various provinces of the whole Empire for the purpose of common cooperation, and the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna may state with great satisfaction that the provincial Agricultural Boards and the sister associations as well as other agricultural corporations always confidently obeyed the invitation of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna. It must indeed be ascribed to the fact that the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna devoted its activity to questions of general interest that it always counted among its members agriculturists and other interested parties outside of Lower Austria.

Basing itself upon the experience acquired in this way the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna after having ceded its former branches of activity to the Agricultural Board of Lower Austria, could confidentially devote itself to the development of its special sphere of action interesting the agriculture of the whole of Austria. Its tradition as well as the confidence which it enjoyed with the provincial agricultural boards, and with its sister societies as well as its position in the metropolis of the Empire, favourable for the study of such general questions, encouraged it in its undertakings.

In 1908, in the sixtieth year of the reign of His Majesty the Emperor, on the day when, at the head of the President of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, the presidents of all agricultural boards and societies presented their common address of homage and allegiance, the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna laid the foundation-stone of the Meeting of the Presidents of the agricultural boards and societies of all the provinces of the Empire, a meeting which became later on an important body, bringing the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, the managing organ of this Meeting, into constant touch with the principal corporations of the various provinces of the Empire, which placed it in a position to take up with greater competence the important general questions and problems in the provinces of practice and science, production of plants and animals, as well as of agricultural-technical industry, tests and education, agricultural legislation and administration and political economy.



By this kind of activity the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna acquired a great many friends and protectors. The number of its members comprising agriculturers of all the provinces of Austria increased thus in a quite unexpected way.

In undertaking this activity of general utility with a view to promoting the agriculture of the whole Empire the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, seeing the general tendency of our times, could not lose sight of the fact that the agriculturers see also in their organisations institutions for the promotion of their private economical interests, and naturally wish to obtain also direct economical advantages from these organisations. As soon as this fact had become sufficiently evident there were created various commercial and economical branches for the promotion of the private interests of the agriculturers, represented by various departments of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, such as the Law Office, the Tariff Department, the Information Bureau, the Department for the administration of estates and book-keeping, the Milk Saling Office, the Factory and the Saling Office for substantial cattle-food, the Machine Saling Office, etc. By all these commercial and administrative branches of its activity for the promotion of the private interests of its members the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna intends to secure to agriculturers the advantages of appropriate advice as well as of supplies at favourable terms. These enterprises are however intended to develop themselves independently thanks to their good commercial management, and to yield finally a profit which will serve again through enterprises of public benefit for the promotion of the interests of agriculturers in general, and consequently of the private interests of each agriculturer. The commercial activity of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna coincides thus also with its fundamental principle of promoting agriculture through a strong and competitive organisation.

By this double activity directed on the one hand to the development of agriculture in the whole of Austria, and on the other hand to the promotion of private agricultural interests the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna realises to-day the task traced to it by the Imperial Decree of October 20<sup>th</sup>, 1807: „as a society of competent men devoting themselves to the improvement of national agriculture, and contributing thus to the consolidation of the foundation of the edifice called State.“

The tasks and objects mentioned in the new statutes authorised by the decree of May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1912, Z. 2807/3, in which the I. R. Agricultural Society is characterised as a national organisation are only the modern solution of the problem set to our society more than a century ago.

## II. Objects and Tasks

(According to § 2 of the new statutes).

### § 2.

Its principal objects are :

*a)* To promote scientific researches on agriculture and the diffusion of agricultural science by means of tests, by the organisation of meetings and congresses, tours and excursions, by editing agricultural and other scientific publications, by organising agricultural exhibitions and competitions as well as by awarding prizes for scientific researches and practical work done on agriculture.

*b)* To study all events and phenomena in the province of private economy, of the respective administration, of national economy, of agricultural questions and agricultural legislation and of all similar matters.

The Society is before all entitled to follow closely the special influence of legislation and administration upon the conditions of Austrian agriculture, and of the industries immediately connected with it, and consequently to submit proposals to the Government and to the legislative bodies.

It may dispose of all subventions which are allowed to it from case to case by the Government and the province (§ 27), and participate in the activity of the State and province authorities in so far as this had been conceded and agreed upon with it.

*c)* To assist its members by advice given on technical, economical and administrative questions, on agriculture and by legal advice as well as by procuring an authorised counsel.

*d)* To assist its members in all questions connected with purchases, such as the purchase and sale of estates, in taking on lease and renting, in procuring articles and substances used in agriculture, in utilising agricultural products as well as in financial transactions.

*e)* To enter and promote constant relations with the agricultural bodies and corporations of the whole Empire with a view to deliberating on matters of common interest as well as for arranging organisations serving common interests.

When such organisations of the society must be authorised by the authorities, the society will apply for this authorisation.

*f)* In the province of Lower Austria the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna will promote the foundation of cantonal and local agricultural societies (casinos) for the purpose of developing its provincial organisation.

### **III. Organisation and Division.**

The activity of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna in regard to its total organisation must be considered from two different points of view. According to the decree of May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1912, Z. 2807/3 the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna is a national organisation for the whole of the Empire, the object of whom is, according to its statutes, the promotion of agriculture in the whole of Austria. For fulfilling these tasks the society was divided into a certain number of Consultative Bodies (sections and committees). On account of its historical development the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna forms however moreover the head of an organisation of the province of Lower Austria, and in this capacity of its cantonal societies and casinos.

The I. R. Agricultural Society comprises consequently :

1. The Central Society (at the same time the organisation for the whole Empire), and its sections with their seat in Vienna ;
2. 61 cantonal societies ;
3. 820 casinos.

The I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna comprises in all 57.000 members.

#### **A) Organisation and Deliberative Bodies of the Central Society.**

##### **1. The General Assembly.**

To the General Assembly belongs, according to the statutes, the election of twelve councillors as well as the decision in all questions of organisation and administration. The General Assembly consists of the real members as well as of the honorary members of the Central Society and of the delegates of the cantonal societies and of the incorporated agricultural societies.

##### **2. The Assembly of the Delegates of the Cantonal Societies.**

The object of this assembly is to obtain a successful cooperation of the Central Society with the cantonal societies.

It is composed of the members of the Central Committee and of the delegates of the cantonal societies as well as of the incorporated agricultural societies. This assembly nominates twelve members of the Central Committee.

### **3. The Assembly of the Delegates of the Local Societies.**

This assembly brings the Central Society into direct touch with the affiliated local societies, its principal object being the diffusion of knowledge on the technics, the economy and the politics of agriculture.

The members of the Central Committee, the delegates of the cantonal societies and those of the local societies are members of the assembly of the casino delegates.

### **4. The Central Committee.**

The Central Committee is the executive organ for the resolutions passed by the General Assembly as well as by the Assembly of the delegates of the cantonal societies. It is however also entitled to pass and execute resolutions on all the subjects which are not expressly reserved to the General Assembly.

The Central Committee comprises the following members:

*a)* Elected by the General Assembly: the president, the two vice-presidents and twelve councillors.

*b)* Elected by the Assembly of the delegates of the cantonal societies: twelve councillors.

*c)* Delegated by the sections: the presidents of all the sections.

*d)* Representatives of the authorities: the referee on agriculture and the referee on veterinary science of the I. R. Governorship of Lower Austria and three delegates of the Provincial Committee of Lower Austria.

### **5. The Sections of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.**

The object of the sections of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna is to promote the various branches of agriculture; they may, of their own accord, submit proposals on their special branch to

the Central Committee, and are bound to give their opinion on questions submitted to them by the Central Committee.

They are constituted from among the members by a simple declaration to be delivered at the General Secretariat of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna. Certain sections, as for instance the third section for milk-farming, elect besides a committee for the study of current affairs. The I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna possesses now the following sections:

Section I for agriculture, agricultural politics and law.

Section II for fruit- and vine-culture.

Section III for milk-farming.

Section IV for cattle-breeding.

Section V for poultry-breeding.

Section VI for horse-breeding (autonomous).

Section VII for rabbit-breeding.

Section VIII for the promotion of the private interests of agriculturers (in course of organisation).

Section IX for machines, building matters and ameliorations (in course of organisation).

## 6. The Permanent Committees.

I. The Austrian Committee of the International Federation for determination and formation of the corn-prices. The object of this Committee is to follow closely all conditions of the market, to study the elements influencing the price, to give advice on commercial questions, and to publish reports on the situation of the market.

II. The Committee for trials, the object of whom is to commence and to execute important trials such as cultivating, manuring and breeding trials.

III. The Committee for Agricultural Education, who has set itself the task to obtain uniform rules for agricultural education, and follows closely all other matters regarding the teaching of agriculture.

IV. The Committee for the Organisation of National Barley and Hop Exhibitions, who undertakes the arrangement of such exhibitions at the request of the Central Committee, and develops the methods of appraising the productive capacity of landed property.

V. The Committee for Exchange Affairs, the object of whom is to give advice on all matters regarding exchange transactions with agricultural products, and to prepare them for study by Section I.

VI. The Committee for the Defence of the Interests of Cultivators of Turnips, the object of whom is to follow all matters concerning the sale of turnips, to create uniform rules for this special subject, and to develop arbitration in contests about sales of turnips.

VII. The Committee for all matters connected with the Book-Keeping Office, the object of whom is to create uniform systems for the organisation of the Book-Keeping Offices of the various provinces, to correspond with all the Book-Keeping Offices, and to utilise the results obtained in a uniform way for the purpose of collecting statistical data on private economy.

#### 7. Committees and assemblies constituted from case to case.

They are constituted and convoked for certain tasks and for the time necessary for executing them, as for instance the Committee for the establishment of an Austrian Market for Breeding-Cattle and Cattle to be slaughtered, the Committee for the Organisation of Exhibitions of Fattened and Breeding-Cattle and of Cattle to be slaughtered, the Assemblies of Dairy-Farmers, the Assembly for the Deliberation of Questions concerning the Organisation of Offices for procuring work, etc.

These Committees and Assemblies are always constituted by representatives of the provincial corporations interested in them or by other agricultural organisations.

### **B) Organisation of the regional federations.**

The cantonal societies who belong to the same region of the province of Lower Austria may unite to a Regional Federation.

The organisation of such a regional federation is confided to the cantonal societies, it depends however upon the assent of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.

### **C) Organisation and Deliberative Bodies of the cantonal Societies.**

The cantonal societies extend their activity to one or several districts of jurisdiction ; they are branch societies of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, and they are represented, as already explained above, in the General Assembly, in the Assembly of the Cantonal Societies as well as in that of the Delegates of the Casinos and in the Central Committee of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna. It belongs to these societies to complete the whole organisation by the foundation of local societies, to execute the resolutions passed by the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna within the compass of their activity, and to assist the Central Society in every possible way in promoting agriculture in the province.

The deliberative organs are:

1. The Principal Assembly of the members of the Central society.
2. The Committee of the Central Society in whom are also represented the presidents of all the casinos (local societies) affiliated to the central society.

### **D) Organisation and Deliberative Bodies of the Casinos.**

The casinos are affiliated to their respective cantonal society. To them belongs the promotion of agricultural interests within the limits of the towns (communities) allotted to them, and they are bound to assist the cantonal society in its activity.

Deliberations take place as with the Cantonal Societies in :

1. The Principal Assembly.
2. The Committee.

#### **IV. Organisation and Activity of the Office and of its Departments.**

##### **A) The General Secretariat.**

The General Secretariat has to keep the Central Committee, the Sections and Committees in touch with the Office and with its various departments. It prepares meetings and reports; it has to register besides the minutes of the meetings, to execute all resolutions, and to look to all matters concerning its employees.

The General Secretariat has to superintend besides all departments of the Offices with regard to all professional and administrative questions, and to study from the special point of view of agricultural interests all matters for which there does not yet exist a special department.

Among the objects of their activity are before all matters concerning political economy, administration, markets, veterinary services and other branches of activity mentioned in the statutes of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, such as agricultural trials, agricultural education, diffusion of knowledge through publications and conferences, etc.

##### **B) The Departements of the Office.**

**Department I: Information Bureau.** This department has to give advice and information on all questions concerning the production of plants and animals, agricultural industry, etc.

**Department II: Technical Office.** This Department supplies information for the purchase of agricultural machines, the erection of plants, examines the estimates and designs of such plants or supplies such documents and reports elaborated by the department itself.



Department III: Law Office. This department has to give information and advice on legal questions, to give opinions on legal matters and to make appeals, to draw up purchase-deeds, leases and contracts between employers and employees, etc.

Department IV: Tariff Office. This department gives information on all forwarding and tariff matters, examines the forwarding documents, and if too high rates should have been charged it claims and secures the respective amounts by way of cession.

Department V: Department for the Administration of Estates and Book-Keeping. This department has to give advice on all matters referring to practical farming according to the special wants and wishes of the client, draws up plans of organisation, undertakes the control or administration of estates, the drawing up of inventories, the revision of books, the balancing of the cash, the revision of balances, the organisation of book-keeping, the keeping of ledgers by means of weekly journals to be sent in, the establishment of balances of the net-proceeds of the various departments of an estate as well as of their branches, the declaration of taxable income, and submits, on the basis of the results of book-keeping, proposals for the rational administration of the branches of an estate confided to its care.

A further task of this department is the systematical and scientific elaboration of the information collected by this department for the purpose of creating statistics for the private economy of agriculture.

This department was founded in 1909 under the denomination of „Book-Keeping Office“, and there was devolved to it the keeping of the ledgers and the striking of balances for the clients inscribed in this department. In 1912 there were also confided to this department all matters concerning the administration of estates.

In 1910 the „Book-Keeping Office“ had seven clients from among the middling landowners, but their number increased to twelve in the following year.

In 1912 our „Book-Keeping Office“ had to solve a new problem on account of the book-keeping action of the I. R. Board of Agriculture. The wish to obtain through the book-keeping offices data for the preparation of the treaties of commerce entailed the necessity of undertaking travels into

the country for the purpose of keeping the accounts of a sufficient number of typical plants, and of determining the cost of production and the productiveness under the various natural and economical conditions.

Assisted by the I. R. Board of Agriculture our „Book-Keeping Office“ acquired 200 new members among the small landed proprietors by means of travels undertaken through the country, and by the arrangement of classes of professional instruction in the various districts.

The system of book-keeping used in this department permits to all the branches concerned to establish the netproceeds of the whole plant as well as of its branches, divided according to the various crops. This division into a great number of accounts is indispensable for determining the cost of production for the various crops and breeds as well as for the critical estimation of the organisation and management of the estate, and consequently for permitting to give good and effective advice.

This complicated method of book-keeping renders it moreover necessary not to leave to the clients the carrying over of the various items into the ledgers, but to have this work done by the Book-Keeping Office itself.

On being inscribed in the Book-Keeping Office every client must take the inventory of his farm, in which he is assisted, if necessary, by an organ of this department.

In general the clients of the Book-Keeping Office have only to send in weekly reports comprising the financial transactions, the accounts on natural produce, data on the employment of the working days as well as the number of boarding days, and besides all the events of the week influencing the working of the farm. These reports must be sent in regularly every week to the Book-Keeping Office.

All the data contained in the weekly reports are first closely examined by the Book-Keeping Office, and then transferred to the various accounts of the ledger. A special account is opened up for each crop and for each branch of cattle-breeding, etc., and all these accounts are credited or debited with the respective financial transactions and manipulations of the natural produce as well as with the days of carriage and the working days employed for them, and with the corresponding boarding days or rather with the respective expenses.

This kind of keeping the ledger permits to balance the accounts according to the rules of book-keeping by double entry.

The Department for the Administration of Estates and Book-Keeping is moreover in a position to assist the members, in the course and before all at the end of the year, with advice based upon the results shown by the books.

There has been undertaken an extensive action for the purpose of creating book-keeping offices, and apart from the book-keeping offices having existed for years in Vienna and at Brünn (German Section), such offices were opened up by: the Board of Agriculture of the province of Upper-Austria at Linz, the I. R. Agricultural Society of Styria at Graz, the Board of Agriculture of the province of Carinthia at Klagenfurt, the I. R. Agricultural Society of Carniola at Laibach, the Board of Agriculture of the province of Tyrol, section Innsbruck, the Board of Agriculture of the province of Bohemia, Czech section, at Prague, the Board of Agriculture of the province of Moravia, Czech section, at Brünn, the Central Agricultural Society for the Czech parts of the province of Silesia at Troppau, the I. R. Agricultural Society of Cracow and Lemberg, and the Board of Agriculture of the province of Bukowina at Czernowitz.

The head-office for the utilisation of the data supplied by all the book-keeping offices is the Department for the Administration of Estates and Book-Keeping of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.

For the utilisation of these data it was necessary to establish uniform rules for the collection and utilisation of these data by the various book-keeping offices. These rules were laid down in the „Directions for the Austrian Book-Keeping Offices“.

These directions comprise:

A) The directions for the establishment of book-keeping offices and for their relations with their clients. In this section it is recommended to every book-keeping office to secure a sufficient number of typical plants for every kind of produce.

B) Directions for the intercourse with the Book-Keeping Committee in Vienna. In this section are explained the objects and tasks of the book-keeping offices as well as the general principles of

uniform book-keeping; this part of the directions contains besides the principles for drawing up the inventory, for the calculation of the interests, the elaboration of statistical data and finally the instructions necessary for keeping the books as well as the organisation of the book-keeping offices.

The Central Committee for the sifting and for the utilisation of the results supplied by the book-keeping offices has established the following principles for the arrangement of the data supplied by the various book-keeping offices, and utilised by the Department for the Administration of Estates and Book-Keeping of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna for obtaining data for the purposes of science and of mercantile policy: these data must be grouped first for the various provinces and book-keeping offices. The plants must then be divided, within these groups, according to the various natural regions of the province, for which purpose must be utilised the division into territories used for the statistics of crops.

The plants are then grouped after their economical situation, i. e. the distance from the last station of shipment, as these conditions are of great importance for the productiveness of a plant.

A further point of view for the division of the plants (estates) is the amount of their net proceeds.

The plants participating in the book-keeping action are also subdivided by means of the statistics of the crop census after the size of the plant.

The principal source of revenues is a rational basis of division for statistics as well as for commercial policy, the plants being divided after this point of view in plants devoting themselves before all to agriculture and such devoting themselves before all to cattle-breeding.

According to the various crops the plants inscribed in the book-keeping offices are grouped into plants devoting themselves before all to the culture of corn or turnips, potatoes, fodder, market plants, vine and to forest-culture. This will permit to obtain precious data for the solution of the problem in what way the various products shall be protected by custom-duties.

The various plants are also considered from the point of view of the capital invested in them and of the gross-proceeds.

These plants are also grouped after the importance of their gross-proceeds.

The situation of a plant in regard to industry is of particular importance and exercises the greatest influence upon the proceeds of a plant. Industrial plants such as sugar-works, brandy-distilleries, breweries, etc. situated near an agricultural plant permit to obtain a better market for its raw products, whereas a great number of factories distributed over a comparatively large area around an agricultural plant considerably increase wages in general so that agriculturers of such a region must reckon with much greater expenses for the necessary labourers.

Basing oneself upon this fact one obtains a division of the plants in such plants as are influenced by industrial plants, and in such as are not influenced by them.

The productiveness of an agricultural plant is also considerably influenced by the internal conditions of communication, i. e. by the mutual situation of the various lots, and by their situation with respect to the farm-house itself. The plants are consequently divided into various groups corresponding to more or less favourable internal conditions of communication.

The methods of management of the plant in technical and economical respect are also of considerable importance for the productiveness of a plant, and the results yielded by the various plants are consequently grouped according to this point of view.

Finally all the plants affiliated to the book-keeping offices are also examined with regard to the value of the property, the interests for debts and the debts incurred per hectar.

Apart from some small and middle-sized plants there have also inscribed themselves several large estates, which are managed by this department in technical and administrative respect.

The larger the number of such plants as send in all statistical data to the Department for the Administration of Estates and Book-Keeping is, the more comprehensive and precious are these data for the science of managing agricultural plants and for the practical advice that has to be given to the various plants.

The Department for the Administration of Estates and Book-Keeping delegates repeatedly special experts charged to give practical advice on the spot, and to undertake improvements in the respective plants. There are besides elaborated by it vast plans of reorganisation and management.

VI. Department: Labour-Office. This department has to follow closely the conditions of the Austrian as well as of the foreign labour markets, and especially the fluctuations of wages, and to collect the respective statistical data in order to be in a position to make appropriate proposals and to undertake actions for the purpose of controlling the conditions of agricultural labourers.

It has to collect besides the demands and offers of agricultural labourers, and to serve the interests of the agriculturists by procuring them season-labourers.

The Labour-Office procures agricultural labourers, and before all all kinds of season-labourers against a very moderate commission, and assists the agriculturists in all other questions concerning the conditions of labour, such as labour contracts, etc.

The registering of permanent labourers, before all of stablemen, is confided to a special department annexed to the Labour-Office, viz. the Registry-Office for Dairymen and Stablemen in Vienna, XIV<sup>th</sup> district.

The Labour-Office began already at the end of 1911 its activity as an intermediary in accordance with the project of a labour-contract, the obligation bill for agricultural seasonal or itinerant labourers, adopted by the Assembly of interested parties for the organisation of registry-offices for season-labourers held in the premises of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.

The necessity emphasised in all circulars, conferences and meetings of permitting labourers to begin work as soon as possible has been duly considered by all employers. It was thanks to this fact that the majority of employers covering their wants of agricultural labourers through the Labour-Office of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna could be entirely satisfied with regard to the composition as well as to the working capacity of the various gangs of workmen.

Apart from itinerant labourers there were also procured and settled, although in small number only, single workmen as well as whole workmen families with a view to replacing the servants lost by our agriculturists in consequence of the tendency of our country-people to abandon the country and to settle down in towns.

As regards the results obtained we may state with satisfaction that almost all the orders for procuring labourers received and accepted by the Labour-Office could be filled according to the wishes of employers and employees.

Only in the month of April when the bulk of the itinerant labourers at hand have already emigrated to the foreign working-places to which they have been accustomed for many years, the Labour-Office is obliged to modify, on account of the quality of the hands to be engaged, the composition as well as the commencement of work of the various labourer-gangs prescribed by the respective orders.

The following table shows the average contract-wages (with the contractual board) paid by the Labour-Office in the season 1912, i. e. in the first year of its existence.

| Contract wages per 1 Austrian Yoke in Crowns |                   |                       |                   |          |                              |            |                                       |             |                                       |                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 1st turnip hoeing                            | 2nd turnip hoeing | Separating of turnips | 3rd turnip hoeing | Hay-crop |                              | Corn-crops |                                       | Lodged corn |                                       | Turnip crop with heads laid into prisms and covered |
|                                              |                   |                       |                   | Mowing   | with up-setting and stacking | Cropping   | with binding and setting up in shocks | Cropping    | with binding and setting up in shocks |                                                     |
| Sugar-beet                                   |                   |                       |                   |          |                              |            |                                       |             |                                       | Sugar-beet                                          |
| 7·20                                         | 8·05              | 8·25                  | 9·25              | 3·77     | 6·25                         | 4·83       | 9·11                                  | 5·25        | 10·29                                 | 27·85                                               |
| Cattle-turnip                                |                   |                       |                   |          |                              |            |                                       |             |                                       | Cattle-turnip                                       |
| 5·90                                         | 7·25              | 9·70                  | 10·—              | —        | —                            | —          | —                                     | —           | —                                     | 21·56                                               |

Below are mentioned moreover the conditions agreed upon between the employers and employees which have not been mentioned in the above table.

## 1. Hay Crop Manipulations.

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Hay stacking per yoke . . . . .            | <i>K</i> 1.— |
| Hay stacking and raking per yoke . . . . . | „ 2.—        |
| Entering and storing per yoke . . . . .    | „ 1.70       |

## 2. Corn Crop Manipulations.

|                                                                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Hoeing of corn (weeding and extraction of weeds) per yoke . . . . .                 | <i>K</i> 4.—   |
| Mowing of oats per yoke . . . . .                                                   | „ 3.—          |
| Binding of the corn and setting up in shocks per yoke . . . . .                     | „ 5.—          |
| Thrashing with elevator and straw-press per 100 <i>kg</i> of summer-crops . . . . . | 25—30 <i>h</i> |
| Thrashing with elevator and straw-press per 100 <i>kg</i> of winter-crops . . . . . | 20—25 <i>h</i> |

## 3. Crops that have to be dug up (culture and crop manipulations).

|                                                          |              |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Digging up of potatoes per yoke . . . . .                | <i>K</i> 3.— |
| Collecting potatoes behind the plough per yoke . . . . . | „ 6.—        |
| Loading up of turnips per cart-load . . . . .            | „ —.45       |

## 4. Manuring Manipulations.

|                                        |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Spreading of manure per yoke . . . . . | 3—4 <i>h</i> |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|

## 5. Wood Manipulations.

|                                                                                                           |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Timber and Long-wood 8 <i>m</i> long per <i>Fm</i> cutting down, roughing and cutting to length . . . . . | <i>K</i> —.80 |
| Fire-wood per <i>Rm</i> piling up included . . . . .                                                      | „ --.65       |
| Disbarking per <i>Fm</i> . . . . .                                                                        | „ —.50        |
| Fire-wood cut into pieces and piled up per <i>Rm</i> . . . . .                                            | „ —.80        |
| For rough poles up to 6 <i>m</i> length per piece . . . . .                                               | „ —.03        |
| Above 6 <i>m</i> length per piece . . . . .                                                               | „ —.06        |
| For vine-stakes per piece . . . . .                                                                       | „ —.02        |
| For hedge-stakes per piece . . . . .                                                                      | „ —.01        |
| For hedge-rails per piece . . . . .                                                                       | „ —.03        |



## 6. Earth Digging.

Digging out of draining-ditches to 1·2 *m* depth, placing of tubes and filling up with earth  
per current meter . . . . . K —.30

## 7. Making of bricks with machines per 100 bricks.

|                                |   |       |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|
| Digging . . . . .              | K | 11.05 |
| Cutting . . . . .              | „ | 10.—  |
| Ranging of carts . . . . .     | „ | 6.—   |
| Taking out of bricks . . . . . | „ | 6.—   |
| Pulling of the carts . . . . . | „ | 10.—  |

As regards the technical side of the registering of labour we would mention besides that the workmen transported by the Labour-Office are guided by special organs having received an appropriate instruction.

Apart from the transport of labour to the working-place the Labour-Office brought the labourers also back at the request and at the cost of the respective employers.

As agencies for the collection of the demands of labourers serve, beside the Central Office of Vienna, the Labour-Offices of the German Agricultural Society for the province of Moravia at Brünn, the Registry-Office of the Provincial Federation of Charitable Societies at Graz (Styria), and the branch of this Federation at Bruck-on-the-Mur, the Board of agriculture of Upper Austria at Linz, and the Labour-Offices of Troppau, Bielitz, Jägerndorf and Teschen. At Oderberg there was founded besides an agency for the reception and engagement of season-labourers.

Apart from the domain of the labour- registering activity in the strict sense of the word the Labour-Office also devoted itself to the collection of statistical data on the Austrian labour markets before all with regard to the market of agricultural labourers by elaborating the „query action“ began with the best success in the very year of its foundation.

The following table gives the most important data for labour-contracts of the year 1912 grouped for the various provinces as compared with the wages of 1911 as well as those of the Labour-Office of 1912.

| Crownland                                                       | Provenience and number of labourers |           |          |        |          | daily   |        |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|
|                                                                 | Hungarians                          | Galicians | Italians | Others | Together | foremen | mowers | other men |
| Lower Austria . . . . .                                         | —                                   | —         | —        | —      | —        | 2·85    | 1·15   | 1·30      |
| Upper Austria . . . . .                                         | —                                   | —         | —        | —      | —        | —       | 1·75   | 1·20      |
| Styria . . . . .                                                | —                                   | —         | —        | —      | —        | 3·30    | 2·60   | 2·24      |
| Carinthia . . . . .                                             | —                                   | —         | —        | —      | —        | 3·15    | 2·70   | 2·35      |
| Carniola . . . . .                                              | —                                   | —         | —        | —      | —        | 4·50    | —      | 2·45      |
| Moravia . . . . .                                               | —                                   | —         | —        | —      | —        | 2·50    | 1·54   | 1·29      |
| Silesia . . . . .                                               | —                                   | —         | —        | —      | —        | 1·75    | 1·35   | 1·47      |
| Total average 1912 . . . . .                                    | 68·12                               | 17·29     | 2·52     | 12·07  | 100%     | 2·37    | 1·35   | 1·35      |
| against total average 1911 . . . . .                            | 29·77                               | 9·67      | 1·87     | 58·69  | 100%     | 2·70    | 2·10   | 1·95      |
| more (less fat ciphers) . . . . .                               | 38·35                               | 7·62      | 0·65     | 46·62  | —        | 0·33    | 0·75   | 0·60      |
| wages of the labour-bureau 1913 . . . . .                       | —                                   | —         | —        | —      | —        | 1·60    | 1·43   | 1·23      |
| against total average 1912 more<br>(less fat ciphers) . . . . . | —                                   | —         | —        | —      | —        | 0·77    | 0·08   | 0·12      |

| wages in K |      |       | contract wages per 1 ha in K |                   |                   |             |              |                | cost of board per day | Observations     |
|------------|------|-------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| women      | boys | girls | I. turnip hoeing             | II. turnip hoeing | turnip separating | hay harvest | corn harvest | turnip harvest |                       |                  |
| 1.09       | 1.—  | 1.02  | 39.82                        |                   |                   | 7.70        | 17.42        | 47.15          | 1.30                  | Without<br>board |
| 1.50       | 0.60 | 0.60  | —                            | —                 | —                 | —           | —            | —              | —                     |                  |
| 1.75       | 1.47 | 1.27  | —                            | —                 | —                 | 10.22       | 20.90        | —              | —                     |                  |
| 1.75       | 1.70 | 1.65  | —                            | —                 | —                 | 8.70        | 22.65        | —              | —                     |                  |
| 1.20       | 1.18 | 1.—   | —                            | —                 | —                 | —           | —            | —              | —                     |                  |
| 1.18       | —    | 1.04  | 44.78                        |                   |                   | 8.44        | 19.13        | 54.30          | 1.01                  |                  |
| 1.13       | 0.95 | 1.—   | —                            | —                 | —                 | 6.30        | 9.38         | —              | 0.82                  |                  |
| 1.13       | 0.97 | 1.02  | 42.30                        |                   |                   | 7.48        | 15.31        | 50.73          | 1.04                  |                  |
| 1.48       | 1.30 | 1.38  | 48.18                        |                   |                   | 6.93        | 16.57        | 46.27          | 1.06                  |                  |
| 0.35       | 0.33 | 0.36  | 5.88                         |                   |                   | 0.55        | 1.26         | 4.46           | 0.02                  |                  |
| 1.23       | 0.90 | 0.90  | 40.89                        |                   |                   | 8.77        | 12.20        | 48.74          | 0.78                  |                  |
| 0.10       | 0.07 | 0.12  | 1.41                         |                   |                   | 1.29        | 3.11         | 1.99           | 0.26                  |                  |

VII. Department. Registry office for headmen and stablemen. The same mediates permanent labourers, specially stewards, headmen, pair of headmen, milkers, servants for horses and oxen, etc.

Joined with this department there is a lodging-house, in which the unemployed find gratis lodging till they get a place.

The following schedule view I. of the supplies, requests and mediations of permanent staff in the year 1912 indicates an increase of the supplies inclusive the month of August, nearly not stopped, but from this time till the end of the year begins a sinking in the want of these labourer-categories.

### VIEW I

of the monthly business extent showing the settlement of the demands and supplies coming in.

| Month                  | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Together |
|------------------------|---------|----------|-------|-------|-----|------|------|--------|-------|------|------|------|----------|
| Supplies . . . . .     | 78      | 94       | 109   | 95    | 117 | 119  | 111  | 121    | 115   | 93   | 49   | 59   | 1160     |
| Demands . . . . .      | 174     | 192      | 225   | 169   | 159 | 160  | 163  | 198    | 192   | 207  | 129  | 131  | 2099     |
| Mediation of labourers | 70      | 86       | 88    | 69    | 94  | 101  | 101  | 103    | 101   | 73   | 45   | 58   | 989      |

The view II brings the statement of supplies, requests and mediations during the year 1912 classified in the labourer categories.

VIEW II  
of the yearly results showing the labourers profession per 1912.

| Profession                | Supplies |        |      | Demands |        |      | Mediations |        |     |
|---------------------------|----------|--------|------|---------|--------|------|------------|--------|-----|
|                           | male     | female | all  | male    | female | all  | male       | female | all |
| Gardeners . . . . .       | 12       | —      | 12   | 36      | —      | 36   | 6          | —      | 6   |
| Wheelwrights . . . . .    | 11       | —      | 11   | 28      | —      | 28   | 4          | —      | 4   |
| Forges . . . . .          | 5        | —      | 5    | 40      | —      | 40   | 3          | —      | 3   |
| Stewards . . . . .        | 33       | —      | 33   | 198     | —      | 198  | 26         | —      | 26  |
| Headmen . . . . .         | 642      | 62     | 704  | 946     | 14     | 960  | 564        | 11     | 575 |
| Female servants for all . | —        | 61     | 61   | —       | 71     | 71   | —          | 25     | 25  |
| Servants for horses . . . | 309      | —      | 309  | 471     | —      | 471  | 213        | —      | 213 |
| Servants for oxen . . .   | 70       | —      | 70   | 50      | —      | 50   | 34         | —      | 34  |
| Day labourers . . . . .   | 111      | —      | 111  | 207     | —      | 207  | 87         | —      | 87  |
| Labourer families . . . . | 30       | —      | 30   | 44      | —      | 44   | 16         | —      | 16  |
| Together . . . . .        | 1223     | 123    | 1346 | 2020    | 85     | 2105 | 953        | 36     | 989 |

VIII. Department. Milk Saling Office. The same registers all facts of the sphere of milk production and market, holds in strict evidence a cadastre of milk producers and gives informations regarding the actual situation of the milk market to them. The milk saling office assists the farmers in milk contracts and mediates sales on base of the normal milk-delivery-agreement composed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> section of the I. R. Agricultural Society.

Its tasks are in particular :

- a) Granting of informations in dairy farming, specially in questions of milk contracts and milk-prices.
- b) To compose sale notes and to confer the necessary declarations.
- c) Personal intervention at the milk-buyers, dairy-farms and milkmen.
- d) Verification of milk, which became sour.
- e) Intervention in quarrels arising between producers and buyers.

The milk saling office obtains in all cases not only better prices but also better conditions of delivery, because it influences the strict observance of punctations in composing the conclusions. The sphere of action of the milk saling office regarding direct influence on milk contracts is a daily quantity of about 500.000 liters. The milk saling office influences also the improvement of the milk quality by informing the producers.

IX. Department. Turnipsale office. Its activity consists in performance of turnip contracts in the sense of the normal-turnip-delivery-contract composed by the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna together with the union of sugar industry in Austria: it intervenes in quarrels from turnip delivery contracts. This department acts also as office for the court of arbitration of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, which arbitrates upon disputes arising from turnip delivery contracts, if there exists a respective agreement.

X. Department. Food-sale office and foodmill Bruck a. d. Leitha. The establishment of a food-mill from the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna can be traced back to the circumstance, that there are many falsifications in the manufacture of substantial foods from molasses which not only make the respective foods of inferior value, but in many cases form also a direct danger for the farmer.

The I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna has made it a principle to work up only fodder-substances not objectionable and priceworthy. The high nutritive quality, which the molasses have owing to their contents of sugar and nutritive salts is generally known, and some time ago the same was used directly for fodder by many farmers.

The detriments which arose from feeding with pure, so-called green molasses finally have lead to the idea to mix them with other absorbing substances, and to produce a handy easily distributable and highly nutritive fodder.

There is scarcely a fodder-substance, where the farmer depends more from the honesty and trustworthiness of his purveyor than molasses.

In order to redress in this respect the solution was taken to erect in the year 1910 a special mill for substantial food at Bruck a. d. Leitha.

The food mill of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna was furnished with the most modern machines and regarding dilution of the molasses, specially uses a proceeding by which the molasses is diluted not by water or steam as often made, but conserves its original character by being heated to a high temperature.

By this process the stability of the substance is raised on one hand, and on the other hand the contents of water are considerably diminished.

The food-mill of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna uses mostly as absorbing materials unoiled palm kernels, cocoanuts and dry draff, which are examined before the working up by a chemist employed for this purpose regarding the purity, digestibleness and contents of nutritive substances.

It is strictly observed that during the manufacture of the fodder-mixture all nutritive substances, as proteine, fat and extractive substances free of nitrogen are in the right relation and that the fodder is not objectionable with regard to its flavour either.

In its short existence the food mill of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna sold already more than 1500 wagons, and it got many letters of recommendation from its customers.

The food-mill of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna places the following products upon the market: palmkernel-draff-molasses-fodder, palm-kernel-molasses-fodder and palm-kernel-cocoanut-molasses-fodder. If desired, also other foddermixtures are delivered as per special instructions.

The prices of the artificial fodders in the year 1912 were per 100 *kgs* from Bruck-Kiralyhida as follows: From January 1<sup>st</sup> 1912, to March 1<sup>st</sup> 1912: Palm-kernel-draff-molasses fodder *K* 15·70, palm-kernel-molasses-fodder *K* 15·95, palm-kernel-cocoanut-molasses-fodder *K* 16·95; from March 1<sup>st</sup> 1912, to June 10<sup>th</sup> 1913; Palm-kernel-draff-molasses-fodder *K* 16·20, palm-kernel-cocoanut-

molasses-fodder K 16·75; palm-kernel-cocanut-molasses-fodder K 16·95; from June 1<sup>st</sup> 1912 to December 31<sup>st</sup> 1912: Palm-kernel-draff-molasses-fodder K 15·90, palm-kernel-molasses-fodder K 16·10, palm-kernel-cocanut-molasses-fodder K 16·40.

From January 1<sup>st</sup> 1913, we reduced the prices once more, viz: palm-kernel-draff-molasses-fodder K 15·20, palm-kernel-cocanut-molasses-fodder K 15·80. From this price-table we can distinctly see, that the fodder mill of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna works with a minimal profit and endeavours to deliver to the farmers a cheap and highly nutritive fodder.

The saling-office of the fodder mill of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna sells also the various sorts of linseedcake and first class light, ungreased fishmeal, the latter being specially adapted for rearing and fattening pigs and for purposes of fishculture.

XI. Department. Machine-sale-office of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, Ltd. Immediately after the foundation of the department for machinetechnical consultation the machine-sale-office was founded; notwithstanding its short existence it has already given good results, specially for the sale of dairy-farm utensiles and milktransport cans.

The object is: to serve reliably the farmers and foresters in the purchase of their machines and utensils not only regarding the choice, but also prices and proveniencies. The work done by the new office was till now (excepted the regular business activity):

a) Providing of catalogues, prospects, etc. of the agricultural and sylvicultural machine-factories at home and abroad, stating the rebates: more than 1000 manufacturers have transmitted to us their printed matters, which are classified alphabetically according to the firms.

b) Putting on a cartotheque, which comprehends the contents of the catalogues received in groups in order to fix immediately for each kind of machine the manufacturer at home and abroad. The cartotheque comprehends about 1500 of such groups.

c) Edition and Expedition of the „Communications of the consulting office in technical matters and of the machine-sale-office“ edited by the general secretary Professor J. Häusler and Siegfried Gerstl. The number has 40 pages and brings as introduction a discussion of the tasks, of the newly founded offices for consultation and aid in buying machines, included also sale, exchange and borrowing of old machines and the manufacture of complete working-machineries with buildings. The back-part of the number is formed by a systematical and alphabetical view of all



machines, utensils, apparatuses, parts, stock-articles, complete buildings and plans taken in delivery by the machine sale-office of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.

d) Enlistment of stockcustomers. Such customers, which are disposed to give all orders in agricultural- and sylvicultural machinery and similar articles through the machine-sale-office of the I. R. Agricultural Society, are named in our lists „stock-customers“. We deliver the article, which the stock-customer desires and ask at the utmost the same prices and conditions as the stock-customer obtains elsewhere. Regarding such goods, which the machine-sale-office cannot deliver at the above conditions, the stock-customer is allowed to buy from whomever he will. In case of rapid want of spare parts (e. g. in case of fractures) the machine-sale-office will procure the same soonest, but the stock-customer also can hand such orders directly to the respective factory, adding that the order is made on account of the machine-sale-office, which must be informed of it by the stock-customer.

As we mostly shall get from the manufacturers higher rebates on the catalogue prices than the stock-customer gets, we shall have a profit, which partly we shall return to the stock-customers, giving them many advantages which our other customers do not enjoy:

The stock-customers support, without any cost, by their union the general scopes of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, specially regarding the agricultural machinery, because they permit to the machine-sale-office not to act as agency of certain houses, as other sale-offices generally do, but to offer the customers the best without any restriction.

Against 2 months' notice the stock-customers can announce at any time their retirement; the machine-sale-office is entitled to strike out a stock-customer from the list without giving any reasons.

The Office corresponds in all languages of Austria-Hungary.

e) Mediation, of purchase, sale, exchange, letting and borrowing of new and used agricultural machines and utensils by regular publication of the machines offered or wanted in the mostly read special papers.

f) Organisation of tours. For the organisation of such tours the necessary preparations were made in the year 1912. The 1<sup>st</sup> tour will take place from June 5<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> 1913 to Strasburg to the 26<sup>th</sup> Exhibition of the German Agricultural Society.

Further the machine-sale-office in narrow connection with the department for technical consultation has prepared and executed in the year 1912 the production of the motor-plough.

In the year 1913 already took place the establishment of a permanent machine-exhibition on the exhibition-ground of the 6<sup>th</sup> section of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, which offers to all interested parties an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the latest progress in the sphere of agricultural machinery.

Department XIII for the edition and publication of newspapers. This department has the edition of the fortnightly „Agricultural magazine“ of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna and the special compiling of all these publications which are not edited by other departments in their sphere of action. Further it has to register and complete besides the collection of newspaper-clippings (press-archives), and to publish the communications for the daily and special press.

Department XIV. Cash and House Management. Upon it are devolved the cash affairs and the comptability in general and for those departments, which have not their own cash, further the administration of the house of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, the keeping of member-registers and the enlistment of new members. Further the administration and the insertion part of the „Agricultural magazine“ of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.

Aid Department XV. Presentation and expedition. The same accepts the arrivals and hands over the documents to the functionaries and departments. It writes and despatches the answers, has the survey of shorthand notes of the referees and in meetings, and registers the addresses necessary for various purposes.

---

For the purpose of detailed information respecting the program and activity of all departments and the duties fixed for special requests, the general secretary has prospects which can be sent to each member of the I. R. Agricultural Society on application.

---

For the organisation of special arrangements special departments are established, especially for the arrangement of agricultural exhibitions. The I. R. Agricultural Society arranges either general empire exhibitions, which extend to all branches of agriculture, or special exhibitions as: agricultural products exhibitions (barley-, hop-, breeding-cattle and fat cattle-exhibitions).

## **V. Rights and Duties of the Members of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.**

### **Categories of members.**

1. **Real members.** These are such members as have all the rights of the statutes. As members can be admitted physical and juridical persons, administrations of estates and firms.

The real members of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna are:

- a) The highest member: His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph I.
- b) High members: The members of the Imperial family, who are members of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.
- c) The other members, who enjoy all rights that the society can grant.

2. **Corresponding members.** As corresponding members agronomists of general reputation are elected by the General Assembly.

3. **Honorary members.** As honorary members are elected by the general assembly men, who have rendered excellent services to agriculture, and to whom the Society desires to give a proof of reverence and gratitude. They have the same rights as the real members.

### **Admittance to the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.**

Members are admitted on base of written announcement by proposal of a member or the general assembly by decision of the central committee.

The admittance to a section takes place by written announcement to the general secretary.

Each member of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna obtains after reception the members diploma and if desired the society sign.

### **Rights of the members.**

The honorary and real members of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna enjoy the following rights:

- 1. Participation in the general assembly and the section meetings with vote according to the regulations in force and participation in all conferences of the Agricultural Society.

2. The active and passive vote for the election of presidents, committee councils and section presidents.

3. Free use of the library and collections of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.

4. Free visit of the exhibitions arranged by the I. R. Agricultural Society in Vienna.

5. Gratis the „Agricultural magazine“ edited by the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.

6. Free the annuary of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna and other publications edited occasionally either free or at a moderate price.

7. Free the claim to the Information-office of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna, which grants informations regarding all agricultural-technical, economical and organisatory questions, and in legal questions and assists the members. Only when at the request of members this department has to execute greater compositions (organisation plans) or has to send his experts for intervention to a place in order to give an extensive verdict, duties are to be paid on base of arrangements made before.

8. Free use of the department for keeping of accounts for information; then keeping of ledgers and striking the balance, working out organisation plans (the latter with duties agreed).

9. Free claim to the department of tariffs for informations in all tariff matters.

Then revision of freight documents, whereby only in case of freight difference 20% are to be paid from the amount returned.

10. For members of the I. R. Agricultural Society, which belong to the 3<sup>rd</sup> section for milkindustry:

a) Participation in the assemblies arranged by the 3<sup>rd</sup> section, with vote;

b) Active and passive vote by election of the president and Vice-president and the committee councillors of the section.

c) Free claim to the information-office of the 3<sup>rd</sup> section in all questions of milkindustry.

d) Claim to the milksale-office at mediation of milksales and statement of milkcontracts (against moderate duty).

e) Claim to the servant-mediation-office for headmen and stablemen and other assistant servants as per the valid instructions.

## Duties of the members.

### a) General.

The members of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna are bound by the society statutes and the decisions of the general assembly and obliged to contribute to the scopes of the society.

### b) Members contribution.

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1. Class . . . . . | K 160.— |
| 2. „ . . . . .     | „ 100.— |
| 3. „ . . . . .     | „ 50.—  |
| 4. „ . . . . .     | „ 24.—  |
| 5. „ . . . . .     | „ 6.—   |

(the latter only for persons, who are small farmers and members of district-clubs or casinos, the subsidised veterinary surgeons, itinerant lecturers, elementary and higher teachers.)

The choice of the contribution is free to the members and the rights are the same, indifferent to which class a member belongs. These degrees have only the scope to offer to members an opportunity for contributing to the costs of the society according to their means and judgment.

The sum is to be paid beforehand in January of each year and by the members, who are admitted in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the year, immediately after their reception for the total running year. Members, who are admitted during the second half of the year, have to pay this year only half of the contribution beforehand.

Real members get yearly cards when paying, by means of which they exercise their due rights.

The retirement of a member must be announced to the central committee in writing. Retirement declarations dispense from the contribution only for the year following the declaration.





Offices of the Presidency and Session-Rooms of the  
I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.

.





Office of the President.





Waiting- and Reading-Room.





Cash Office.





Large Session-Hall.







Session-Room during the meeting of the President and Conference of the Councillors of Agriculture and of the Agricultural Societies.





Library and Deliberation-Hall.



Department for the Administration of Estates and  
Book-Keeping.





Offices of the Department for the Administration of Estates.





Labour-Office and Registry-Office of the I. R. Agricultural  
Society of Vienna.





Head-Office of the Labour-Registry Service, Vienna.





Office at Oderberg for engaging Galician itinerant labourers.





Season-labourers from the region of the Huzuls in Eastern Galicia.

• Download from The Biodiversity Heritage Library <http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/>; [www.biologiezentrum.at](http://www.biologiezentrum.at)



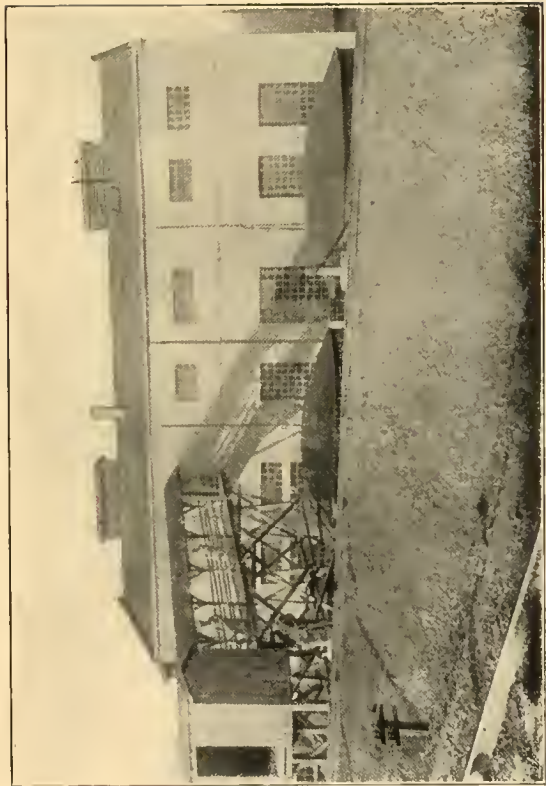


Ruthenian itinerant labourers from Galicia.

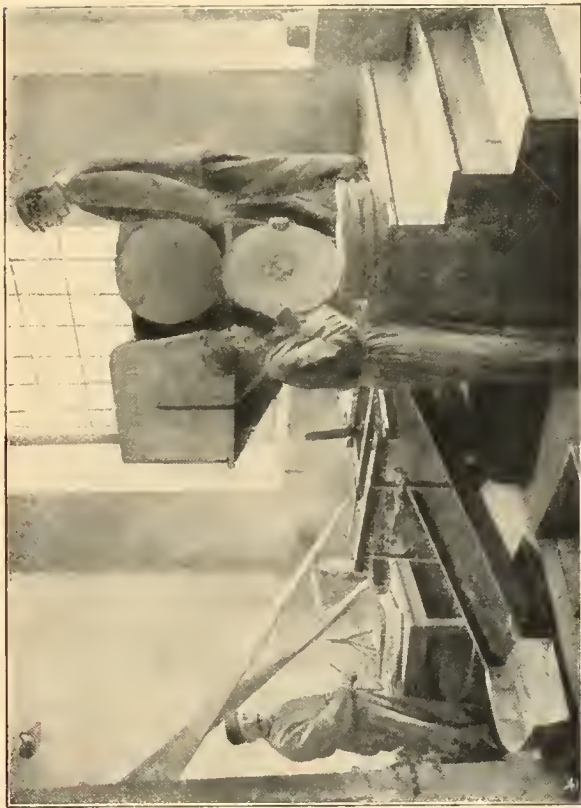


Office for the Sale of Artificial Food and Food-Mill  
of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.



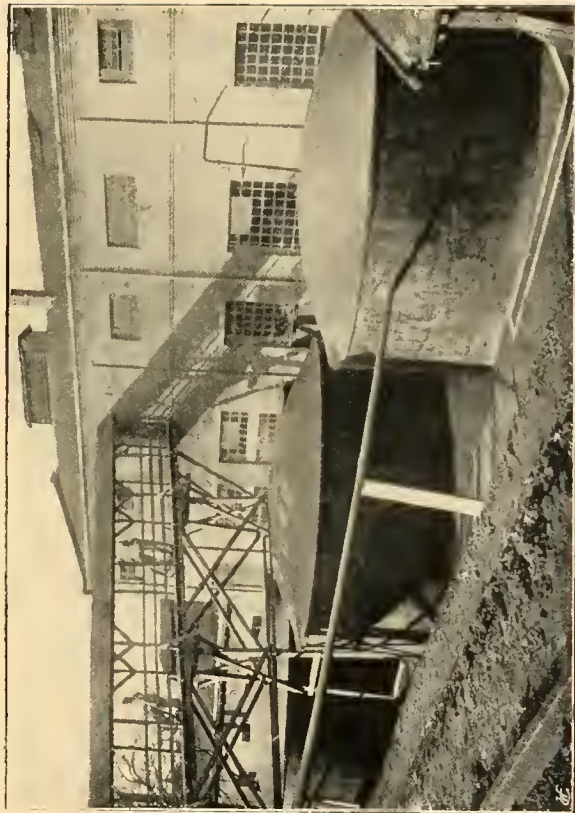


Factories with Loading-Ramp.

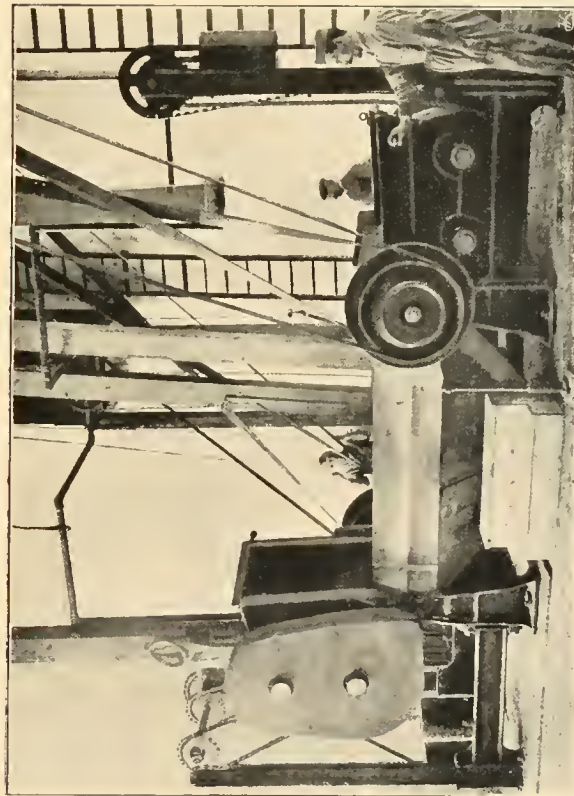


Room for Oil-cakes.





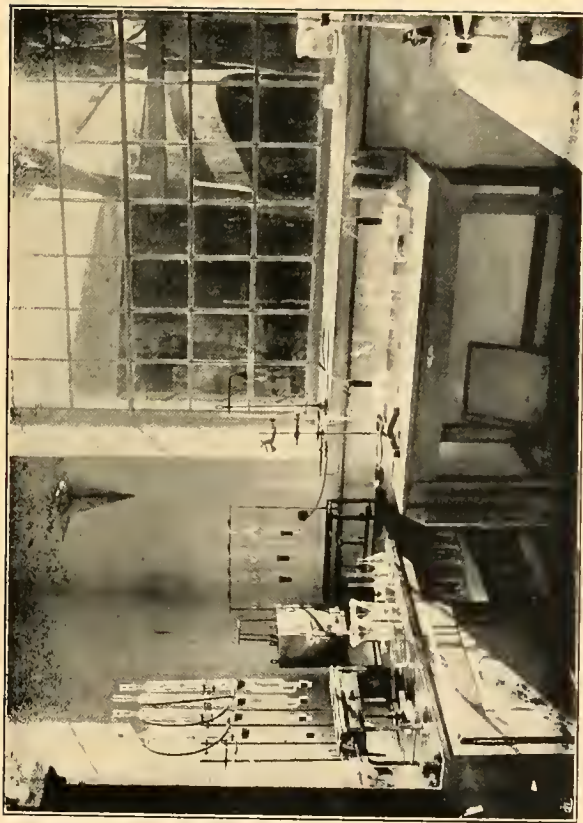
Manufactories with Molasses Reservoir.



Mixing Apparatus.







Laboratory.



Store-Room.



Department for Technical Consultations and Office  
for the Sale of Machines of the I. R. Agricultural  
Society of Vienna.

.



Entrance to the Permanent Exhibition of Machines of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.





Machine-Hall and Sample-Room.







Interior of the Machine-Hall (for large plants).





Interior of the Machine-Hall (for small plants).





Hay-Tosser Competition arranged by the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.





Trial-Field with demonstration of hay-tossers.





Temporary Exhibitions arranged by the I. R. Agricultural  
Society of Vienna.





Exhibition-Ground of the 6<sup>th</sup> Section (for Horse-Breeding) of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.





Exhibition-Ground of the 6<sup>th</sup> Section with view upon the „Rotunda“ in the Prater.





Fat Ox from the Vienna Exhibition of 1908.







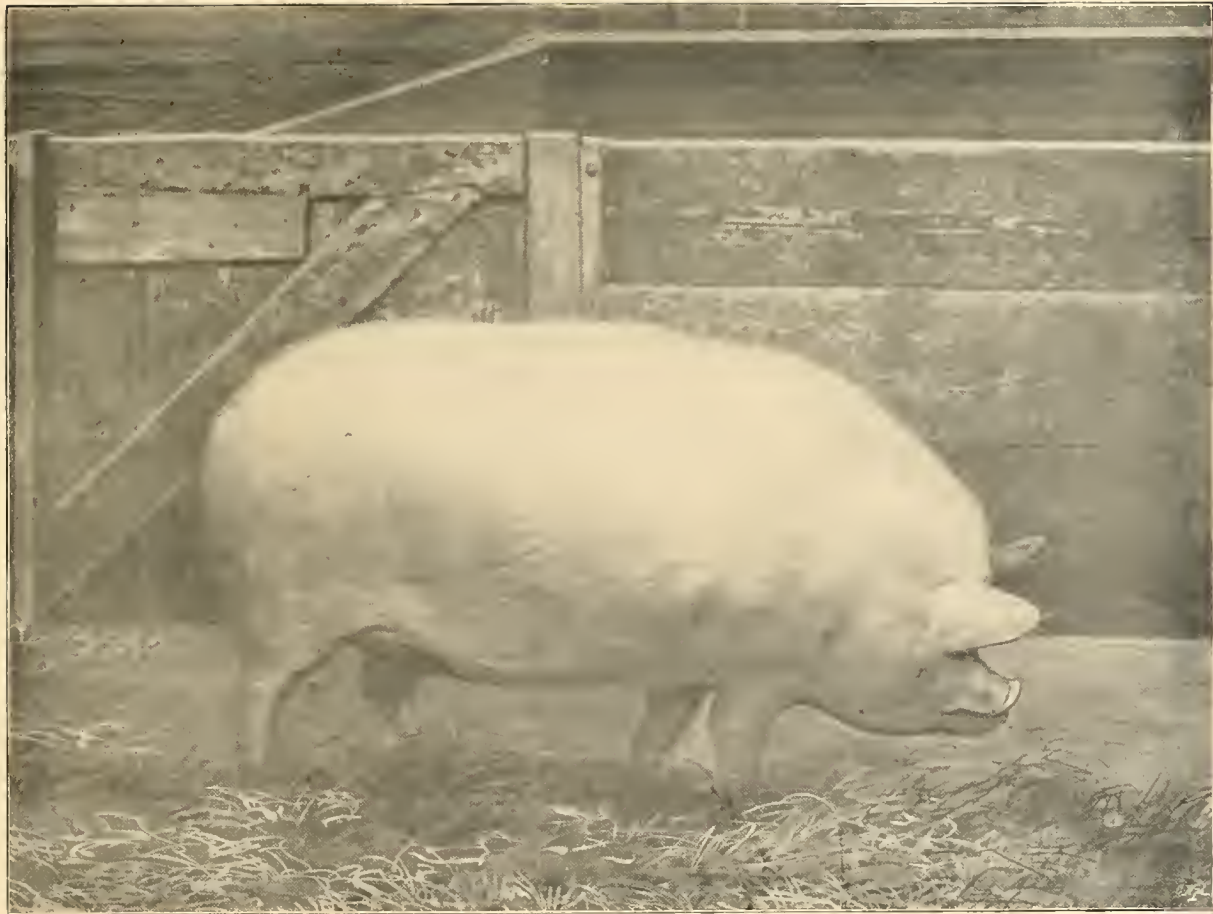
Fat Ox from the Vienna Exhibition of 1908.





Fat Ox from the Vienna Exhibition of 1908.





Fat Pig from the Vienna Exhibition of 1908.





Goat Exhibition at Nasswald in Lower Austria.







Saanen Goat from Nasswald in Lower Austria.





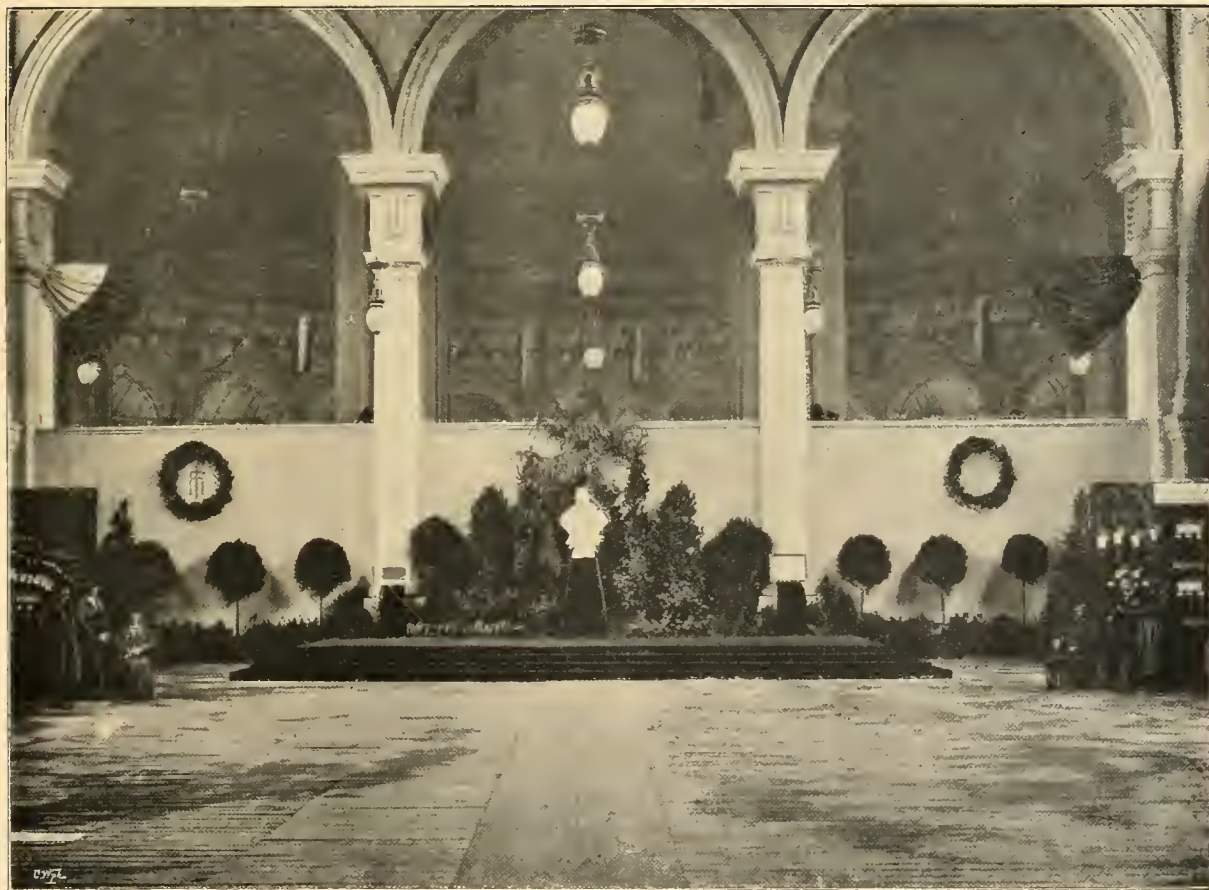
Machine Exhibition in the „Rotunda“ in the Prater.

NO. 1111  
ANNALS



Machine Exhibition in the Halls of the Cattle-Market at St. Marx.

70 1140  
ALPHONSO



National Barley Exhibition in the „Rotunda“ Reception Room).







Disposition of Barley Samples in Glasses and Boxes with Representation of the results of estimation arranged after the regions of culture.





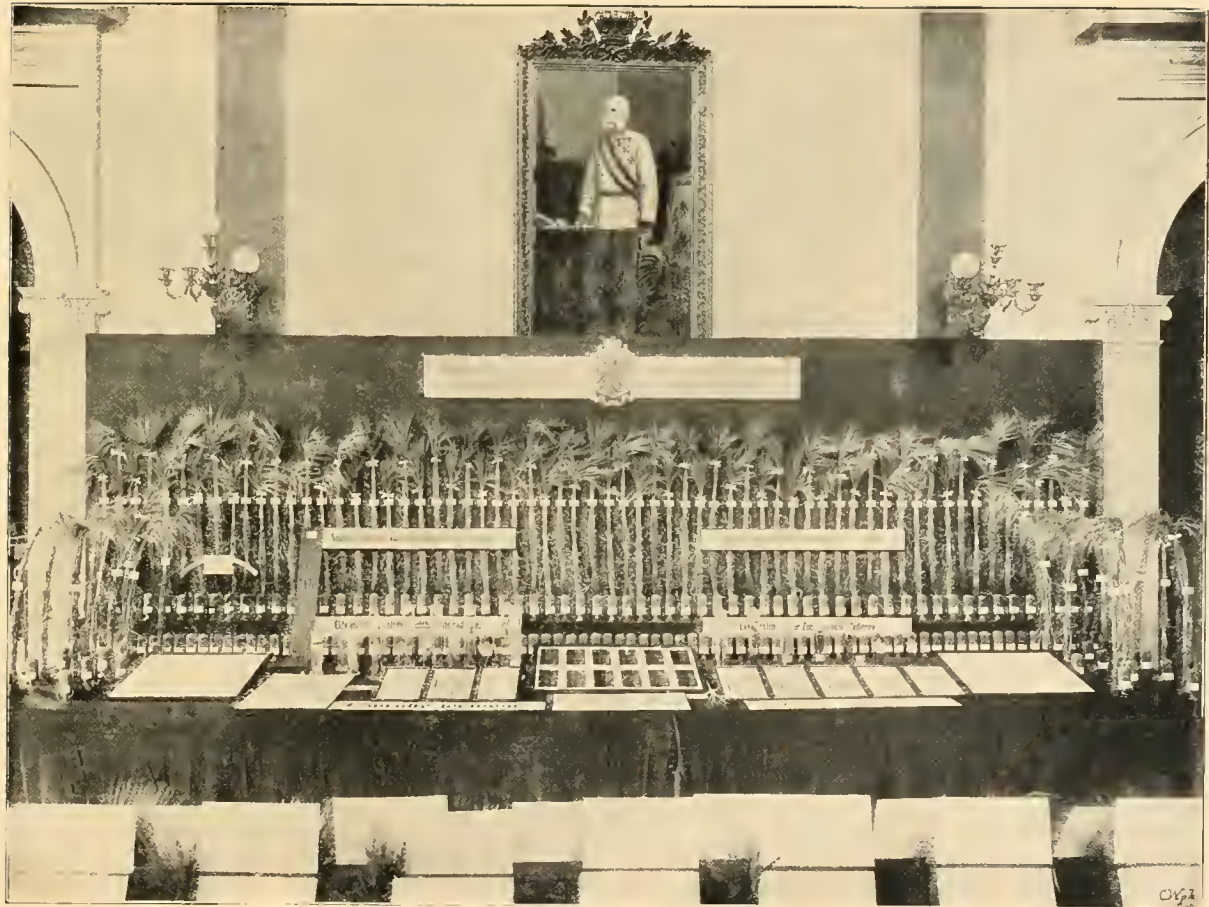
Brewing-Barley Exhibition.





National Barley and Hop Exhibition at Brünn (Itinerant Exhibition).

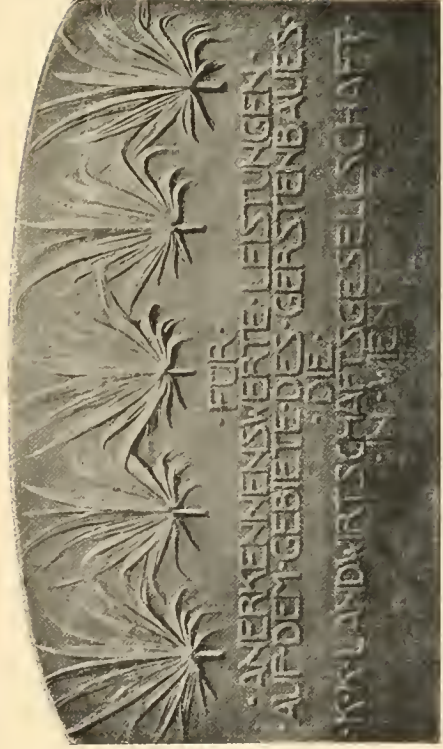
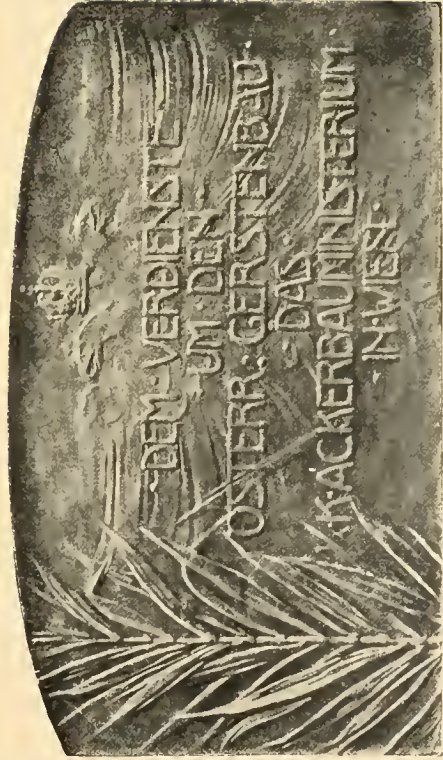




National Barley and Hop Exhibition at Brünn (Scientific Group).







Barley Exhibition Medals of the I. R. Agricultural Society of Vienna.





Historical Exhibition of the I. R. Society of Vienna organised in 1907 in commemoration of the centenary of its foundation.

















