World's Columbian Exposition 1893 Chicago
WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION
1893
CHICAGO

CATALOGUE
OF THE RUSSIAN SECTION

Published by the Imperial Russian Commission, Ministry of Finances

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1893
Printed by order of the Imperial Russian Commission for the participation of Russia at the Worlds Columbian Exposition 1893, Chicago.

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The Imperial Order for Russia to participate at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, Chicago, according to the invitation of the Government of the United States of North America, issued on May 31, 1891. The organization of the Russian section at the Exposition was conferred, under the chief authority of His Excellency, the Minister of Finances, to the Department of Trade and Manufactures, to which a special Commission was incorporated under the Presidency of the Director of the above mentioned Department, consisting of delegates appointed by the Ministries participating at the Exposition, and of officials of the Ministry of Finances, named by His Excellency the Minister. At a new invitation, that followed, a Ladies Committee was appointed by the High Order of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress, to organize at the Exposition the Russian section of Women's Work. By consent of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich, President of the Imperial Academy of Arts, the general management of the Russian exhibits at the Department of Fine Arts was taken under the care of this Academy. And special Committees were created at the participating Ministries to settle the arrangement of their respective sections.

It was the High Wish of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, that the Russian exhibitors should profit of all aid and assistance to participate at the Exhibition. According to this Graceful Order it is the Crown that was to answer all the expenses of transport of the exhibits from St. Petersburg.
to Chicago and return, their insurance on the way, installation in the buildings and management during the Exposition; and it were Government officials that were induced to take care of this transport, installation and management. Railway and steamship companies allowed besides great reductions in freights for conveying the goods from the home of the exhibitors or from their Works to the reception stores of the Imperial Commission at St. Petersburg.

The degree of the participation of Russia in the various Departments of the Exposition is to be seen from a list of the exhibitors disposed by the groups of the classification, included at the end of this Catalogue. The Departments, groups and classes, to which the articles sent correspond, are also designed previously the name of each exhibitor. The numbers given to the exhibitors agree with the installation of their exhibits, which does not always follow the classification. Short notes are inserted for most of the exhibitors, containing data about the time of establishment of their industries, its progress and value per annum, the number of hands employed, machines and appliances used, and also the markets, on which their fabrics depend. And as concerning the institutions of non-industrial character, short notions are given about the time they were founded and their progress. In case of the name of an exhibitor being repeated, the number and page are designed, where the above mentioned notes are to be found. An alphabetical index of the exhibitors follows the above.

It has been decided, according to the international character of the Exposition, to keep in this Catalogue to Russian money and measures. Comparative scales of the Russian and foreign units, both of money and measures, follow.
LIST
OF THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COMMISSION FOR
THE PARTICIPATION OF RUSSIA
AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893,
CHICAGO.

His Excellency V. Kovalevsky, President, Director of the Department of Trade and Manufactures, Actual Councillor of State.

MEMBERS

appointed by:

The Minister of Finances:

H. E., P. Glukhovsky, Chamberlain, Imperial Russian Commissioner General at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893, Chicago. Member of Council of the Minister of Finances, Actual Councillor of State.

H. E., W. Timiriazev, Vice-Director of the Department of Trade and Manufactures, Actual Councillor of State.

H. E., N. Zabugin, Vice-Director of the Department of Customs, Actual Councillor of State.

H. E., N. Labzin, Emerited Professor of the Practical Technological Institute in St. Petersburg, Actual Councillor of State.
A. Kobelliatzky, Chief of Division at the Department of Trade and Manufactures, Assessor of College.

The Ministry of War:
H. E., L. Verkhovtsov, Privy Councillor.

The Ministry of Public Domains:
H. E., N. Solsky, Director of the Imperial Agricultural Museum in St. Petersburg, Actual Councillor of State.
A. Pletniev, Councillor of State.

The Ministry of Marine:
D. Mertvaho, Post-Captain.

The Ministry of Public Instruction:
Prince S. Volkonsky, Gentleman of the Emperor's bed chamber, Councillor of Court.
L. Dymsha, Assistent Professor of the Imperial University in St. Petersburg, Assessor of College.

The Ministry of Ways of Communications:
V. Sumarokov, Director of the Department of Railways, Councillor of State.

J. Lodijensky, Secretary, Councillor of Court.
LIST

OF THE LADIE'S COMMITTEE
APPOINTED
BY HIGH ORDER OF HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY
THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA
FOR ORGANIZING THE RUSSIAN SECTION OF WOMEN'S WORK AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893, CHICAGO.

M-me B. Vyshnegradsky, President, wife of Actual Privy Councillor.
M-me A. Naryshkin, wife of Great Chamberlain.
M-me E. Naryshkin, Lady of Honor of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia.
M-me B. Kochubey, widow of Privy Councillor.
M-me M. Durnovo, wife of General of Infantry.
Princess M. Shakhovskoy, Maid of Honor of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, delegate of the Ladies Committee at the Exposition.
Miss M. Vassilchikov, Maid of Honor of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia.
H. E., W. Timiriazev, Secretary, Actual Councillor of State.
IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER GENERAL
AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893, CHICAGO.

H. E., P. Glukhovsky, Chamberlain, Member of Council of the Minister of Finances, Actual Councillor of State.

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IMPERIAL RUSSIAN DELEGATES
AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893, CHICAGO.

Of the Ladies Commitee, appointed by the High Order of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia for organizing the Russian Section of Women's Work at the Worlds Columbian Exposition.

Princess M. Shakhovskoy, Maid of Honor of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia.

Of the Educational and Charitable Institutions of the Empress Mary.

M-me T. Semechkin, Chief of the Alexander Gymnasium for girls in St. Petersburg.
O. Aderkass, Councillor of Court.

Of the Ministry of Finances:

H. E., J. Janzhul, Ordinary Professor at the Imperial University in Moscow, Actual Councillor of State.
H. E., L. Kirpichev, Director of the Practical Technological Institute in Kkarkov, Actual Councillor of State.
D. Konovalov, Professor at the Imperial University in St. Petersburg, Councillor of State.
N. Langovoi, Professor at the Practical Technological Institute in St. Petersburg, Councillor of State.
A. Gattsuk, Adjoint Professor at the above mentioned Institute, Councillor of College.
G. Zelenkov, Councillor of Court.
V. Tishchenko, Assistant Professor at the Imperial University in St. Petersburg, Assessor of College.
A. Rebinder, Secretary of College.
V. Glavach, Teacher of Music at the Imperial University in St. Petersburg.

Of the Ministry of War:

J. Gerd, Councillor of State.
G. Andreiev, Councillor of Court.
M. Guedeonov, Captain.

Of the Ministry of Interior:

W. Bernhardt, Civil Engineer.

Of the Ministry of Public Domains:

A. Pletnev, Councillor of State.
A. Zhigalkovsky, Councillor of Court.
Count J. Stenbok-Fermor, Councillor of Court.
J. Lebedkin, Assessor of College.
Count J. Rostovtsev, Secretary of College.
A. Konshin, Secretary of College.
W. Williams, Assistant Professor at the Petrovskaia Agricultural Academy near Moscow.
G. Sleskin, Assistant Professor at the above mentioned Academy.
A. Grebnitsky, Assistant at the Forestry Institute.
E. Micherlikh, Chief Manager of the agricultural machines, tools and implements storehouse „Rabotnik“ (workman).
N. Borodin, of the Ural Cossacks Troups.

Of the Imperial Appanages:
B. Fedorov, Councillor of Court.
Baron G. Pillar von Pillhau, Honorary Councillor.

Of the Chief Administration of the Crown studs and horse-breeding:
Th. Izmailov, Captain of Cavalry of the Imperial Guard.

Of the Ministry of Marine:
D. Mertvaho, Post-Captain.
N. Ogloblinsky, Lieutenant.
E. Kolbassiev, Lieutenant.

Of the Ministry of Public Instruction:
Prince S. Volkonsky, Gentlemen of the Emperor's bed-chamber, Councillor of Court.
L. Dymsha, Assistent Professor at the Imperial University in St. Petersburg, Assessor of College.
E. Kovalevsky, Secretary of College.

Of the Ministry of Ways of Communications:
H. E., A. Niuberg, Ordinary Professor at the Institute of Engineers of ways of communications of the Emperor Alexander the 1st in St. Petersburg, Actual Councillor of State.
N. Vosnessensky, Adjoint Professor of the above mentioned Institute, Councillor of Court.
A. Florin, Councillor of Court.
P. Protopopov, Honorary Councillor.
Of the State Paper Manufactory:

H. E., J. Nenninguer, Assistant Chief of the Manufactory, Actual Councillor of State.
G. Skamoni, Head Master at the photographic and lithographic Works.
G. Gogenfelden, Head Master.

Of the Committee of the Central Asiatic Exhibition 1891, at Moscow:

A. Nedykhliaiev, Secretary of the Committee.
COMPARATIVE SCALE.

I.

Russian, American, English, French and German units.

of money

by the legal weight of clean gold included in them.

1.00 Russ. rouble = 0.77 Am. dollar = 38.06 Engl. pences = 4.00
Fr. francs = 3.24 Germ. marcs.

1 dollar = 1.29 roubles.
1 £ (240 pence) = 6.30 roubles.
1 franc = 0.25 rouble.
1 mark = 0.31 rouble.

1 rouble contains 100 copecks, the value of which can
be easily deducted from this scale, by dividing the given figu-
res to 100.

The prices in the Catalogue are given not in metallic
value, but in bank notes actually in use. As their price differs
from the ones mentioned above, and actually keeps to about
R. met. 1.00 = R. bank note 1.50, the following scale will help
to transfer the prices of the Catalogue to foreign money.

1.00 rouble = 0.51 dollar = 25.38 pence = 2.66 franc = 2.16 marc.
1 dollar = 1.93 roubles.
1 £ (240 p.) = 9.45 roubles.
1 franc = 0.37 rouble.
1 mark = 0.46 rouble.
II.

Russian, American, English and French lineal measures.

1 sazhen = 3 archines = 16 vershoks = 7 feet = 2.33 yards = 2.13 metre.
1 arshin = 2.33 feet = 0.78 yard = 0.71 metre.
1 vershok = 1.75 inches = 0.05 yard = 4.44 c. metre.
1 verst = 0.66 mile = 1.07 k. meter.
1 foot = 0.14 sazhen = 0.43 arshine = 6.88 vershoks.
1 inch = 0.57 vershoks.
1 yard = 0.43 sazhen = 1.29 arshine = 20.64 vershoks.
1 metre = 0.47 sazhen = 1.41 arshines = 22.56 vershoks.
1 c. metre = 0.22 vershoks.
1 mile = 1.50 verst.
1 k. metre = 0.93 verst.

III.

Square measures.

1 sq. sazhen = 49 sq. feet = 5.44 sq. yards = 4.55 sq. metres.
1 dessiatina = 2400 sq. sazh. = 2.68 acres = 1.09 hectares.
1 acre = 0.37 dessiatina.
1 hectar = 0.91 dessiatina.

IV.

Capacity measures.

1 chetvert = 8 chetveriks = 5.96 amer. bushels = 2.09 hectolitres.
1 c. etverik = 0.74 amer. bushels = 0.26 hectolitres.
1 bushel = 0.17 chetvert = 1.34 chetveriks.
1 hectolitre = 0.48 chetvert = 3.84 chetveriks.
1 vedro = 3.25 amer. galons = 2.71 engl. galons = 12.30 litres.
1 amer. gal. = 0.30 vedro.
1 engl. gal. = 0.37 vedro.
1 litre = 0.08 vedro.

V.

Weights.

1 berkovets = 10 poods = 400 russ. pounds = 3.22 cent. = 0.16 engl. ton = 0.16 metr. ton = 163.80 k. grams.
1 pood = 0.32 cent. = 36.08 engl. pounds (avoir du poids) = 16.38 k. grams.
1 russ. pound = 0.90 engl. pounds (avoir du poids) = 0.41 k. gr.
1 cent. = 0.31 berkovets = 3.10 poods = 124 russ. pounds.
1 engl. ton = 6.25 berkovets = 62.50 poods.
1 metr. ton = 6.25 berkovets = 62.50 poods.
1 engl. pound (avoir du poids) = 1.11 russ. pounds.
1 kilogram = 0.06 poods = 2.44 russ. pounds.

1. The expression nature met in this Catalogue by some grain exhibits means the weight of grain per chetvert.
2. The strenght of the spirits in Russia is determinated by Tralless’ Hydrometer. The excise actually imposed is 10 co-pecks per degree, i. e. 0.01 part of a vedro of waterfree alcohol.
3. The excise on manufactured tobacco, cigars and cigarettes varies accordingly to their sorts.
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DEPARTMENT A.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.
Agriculture and Forestry.

Department A. Groups 1, 5, 9, 15 and 17. Classes 1, 3–5, 7, 9, 32, 60, 83 and 93.

1. PETROVSKAIA AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY.

near Moscow.

1. Samples of seeds of cereals, grasses and beans.
2. Phosphate fertilizers.
3. Fleece.

The Academy was founded in 1865 for scientific instruction in agriculture. It has a farm of 203 dessiatines, 120 of which are cultivated, and 246 dessiatines of forest. The Academy being a high class school, only students who have completed their studies in middle or upper class schools are eligible for admission.
Department A. Groups 1, 5, 8 and 18. Classes 1, 3—5, 7—9, 32, 46 and 95.

2. EXPERIMENTAL FARM OF THE INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Gov. of Lublin, suburb New Alexandria.

1. Samples of seeds of cereals and grass.
2. Samples of seeds of lupine, Pskov flax, horse beans, Indian corn and hemp.
3. Ears of Indian corn and samples of various plants.

The farm exists since 1869, and has 155 dessiatines of land, of which 75 are tilled and 20 are meadows; the remainder consisting of wood, pasture and untillable ground. The live stock consists of 40 head of milch cattle, principally of the Alhau breed and 11 home-bred farm horses. The machines and implements are partly of Russian manufacture and partly imported. There are 12 male and 4 female labourers employed throughout the year. The products find markets in the neighbourhood and in other parts of Russia.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

3. IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

St. Petersburg.

Photographs and plans.

The Museum was founded in 1859 for the diffusion of agricultural knowledge by means of public lectures and by its collections, verbal explanations of the latter being given at its exhibitions, and likewise for promoting the best methods of culture and introducing the use of improved machines and implements.
Department A. Groups 1, 5, 9 and 18. Classes 1, 3—5, 7, 9, 32, 60 and 95.

4. KHARKOV AGRICULTURAL FARM
(Ministry of Imperial Domains).

Gov. and district of Kharkov.

1. Seeds of cereals and grasses.
2. Sheaves of grain.
3. Samples of merino wool.
4. Photographs.

The object of the farm is to serve as a model for good husbandry, for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, and for introducing the use of the best classes of agricultural machines, as also of seeds of higher qualities. The farm consists of 578 dessiatines of land, 4 dessiatines are homestead, 3 constitute orchards, 9 dessiatines kitchen gardens, 180 tilled ground, 101 meadow land, 26 peat-bogs, 135 forest, 54 dessiatines of pasture land and 65 untillable. Many-year alternation system.

Department A. Groups 1 and 8. Classes 3, 5, 7, 9 and 46.

5. KAZAN AGRICULTURAL FARM.

Gov. and district of Kazan.

Agriculture.

1. Rye of various kinds in sheaves and seeds.
2. Oats of various kinds in sheaves and seeds.
3. Millet and vetch seeds.

The farm was established in 1845; has 721 dessiatines, of which 193 consist of tilled ground, 115 of meadow land, 94 of pasture, 226 of forest and 3 of gardens and hop gardens. Improved grain-growing system; rotation period, 8 years. There are farming implements, which are princi-
pally of foreign manufacture, thrashing machines with horse gear. There are 20 permanent labourers and 20 additional hands are employed during the summer only, and 20 farm horses. There is a small stud and large horned cattle (155 Alhau cows and 2 bulls), pigs (5 Berkshire and 5 Polish-Chinese sows and 2 hogs), sheep (10 Oxfordshire-down ewes and 2 rams); poultry (15 hens "Scotch Greys" and 2 cocks), kept exclusively for breeding purposes, the offspring being sold to improve the breed in the neighbourhood of the farm. The milk is used for feeding the calves and making Bockstein cheese, cream, butter and curds. Girard cans and Lavallees separators are used for collecting the cream. In the culture of forestry, fruit and vegetables no pecuniary gain is sought; shoots are sold to private persons and establishments, and distributed to schools gratis with a view of promoting gardening and the culture of hops.

Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 3, 4, 5 and 9.

6. GORETSK AGRICULTURAL FARM
(Ministry of Imperial Domains).

Gov. of Mogilev, near the town Gorky.

Agriculture.

1. Rye, wheat, barley, oats, beans and clover, in grain.
2. Rye, wheat, barley and oats, in sheaves.

The farm is kept by a school, established in the year 1848, it has two farmhouses with 660 dessiatines, of which 9 are homestead, 6 are orchards and kitchen garden, 332 are tilled ground, 99 meadowland, 61 are forest, 106 pasture and 47 untillable. The crops are varied.
Department A. Groups 1, 5 and 9. Classes 1, 3, 5, 7–9, 32 and 59.

7. MARIINSKY AGRICULTURAL FARM
(Ministry of Imperial Domains).

Gov. and district of Saratov.

Agriculture.

1. Rye Probshtai and local.
2. Wheat of various kinds.
3. Table vetch.
4. Oats of various kinds.
5. Flax.
6. Millet of various kinds, beardless darnel and vetch.

The farm, which belongs to a school, was founded in 1864, and consists of 884 dessiatines, of which 12 are homestead, 438 are tilled, 192 of meadowland, 127 dessiatines of pasture, 37 of forest and 12 untillable. The farming machines and implements are of improved type. The crops are varied at long intervals. The cattle are of Simenthal and East-Frisland breeds; the sheep of the Merino, Karakul and Oxfordshire-down breeds and the pigs Berkshire and Polish-Chinese breeds.

Department A. Groups 1 and 4. Classes 1, 2, 7, 8 and 29.

8. FARM OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OF UMAN.

Gov. of Kiev, Uman district.

Agriculture.

1. Seeds of forage beet of various kinds.
2. Kernels and ears of Indian corn Chinkvantino and Pennsylvania.
4. Seeds and sheaf of Alpine winter rye.
5. Seeds and sheaf of ordinary buckwheat.

Established in 1859.
Department A. Group i.

9. CHIEF SUPERINTENDENCY (Ministry of War).

St. Petersburg.

Instruments for testing the quality of grain.

Department A. Group i. Classes 1, 2, 6 and 7.

10. CAUCASIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Samples of grain.

Department A. Group i. Classes 3, 5 and 11.

11. YELETS ZEMSTVO.

Gov. of Orel, town Yelets.

Grain storehouse elevator.

1. Rye and oats of various kinds, uncleaned and cleaned in the storehouse.
2. Rye flour.

The storehouse was established in 1888. Up to 1892 the annual maximum quantity of grain passed through the elevator amounted to 1,700,000 poods. The receipts amounted to 40,500 roubles while the working expenses of the elevator were 27,000 roubles. Maximum amount of work capable of being performed by the elevator per hour: receiving or delivering grain, including cleaning—5,000 poods; dressing rye or wheat—800; winnowing—600 poods and grinding—75 poods. Steam engine (30 H. P.), cleaning and winnowing machines, aspirators and a mill with 3 grindstones. Russian grain received, sale in Russia.
Department A. Groups 1, 5 and 18. Classes 1, 3—5, 7, 32 and 95.

12. UFA GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

**Town Ufa.**

1. Rye, oats, barley and wheat, in sheaves.
2. Rye, oats, lentil, spelt, millet, barley, hemp, peas, buckwheat, wheat, flax and buckwheat grits.

The above samples are from the districts of Ufa, Zlatoust and Belebey.

Department A. Groups 1 and 18. Classes 1—5 and 95.

13. RIGA EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

**Town Riga.**

1. Samples of grain.
2. Hemp seed.

Department A. Groups 1 and 18. Classes 1—5, 7 and 95.

14. ROSTOV EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

**Town Rostov on Don.**

Samples of grain, millet and flax seed.
Department A. Groups 1, 5 and 18. Classes 2—5, 32 and 95.

15. ODESSA EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

Odessa.

1: Indian corn of various kinds.
2. Barley.
3. Oats.
5. Rye.
6. Flax-seed.
7. Peas and kidney-beans.

Department A. Groups 1 and 18. Classes 1, 3—5 and 95.

16. NIKOLAIEV EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

Gov. of Kherson, town Nikolaiev.

Samples of grain from the governments of Kiev, Poltava, Kharkov, Kursk, Ekaterinoslav, Taurida and Kherson.

The yearly export averages over 33,000,000 poods, of the value of 27,000,000 roubles.

Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 4 and 5.

17. MOLLER.

Commercial samples of grain.
18. STENBOCK-FERMOR, Count J.

Gov. and district of Kherson.

Agriculture.

1. Samples of grain and grass seeds.
2. Samples of unwashed merino wool.

The size of the estate, exclusive of the parts rented, is 5,400 dessiatines, of which about 3,000 are virgin soil serving as pasture for 5,000 sheep, 350 heads of cattle and 120 horses. It has a steam thrashing machine with a portable engine of 10 horse power, and a steam mill with one pair of stones, used exclusively for grain produced on the estate. There are also reaping and mowing machines, horse rakes, various ploughs with one or more shares. Sowing in rows and deepening the soil is being introduced.

Department A. Groups 1, 5 and 18. Classes 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 32 and 95.

19. SATIN, A.

Gov. and district of Tambov.

Agriculture (Ivanovskaja Farm).

Sample seeds of rye, wheat, peas, buckwheat, vetch, lentil, millet, sunflower and Indian corn.

The farm was established about a hundred years ago; seed culture was introduced in 1886. Annual average yield of 1,170 dessiatines—97,350 poods, value over 68,000 roubles. Ploughs, extirpators and harrows are used for tilling purposes. Sowing machines for seed scattering and sowing in rows. A 10 H. P steam thrashing machine of Kleiton's system and another 10 H. P. hydraulic trashing machine invented by exhibitor. No permanent labourers kept; work done by term and day labourers. Seeds are supplied from Moscow, Warsaw and Paris, and undergo a preliminary trial in plots of ground which have been duly tested. Produce sold in Russia.
Department A. Group i. Classes 1, 7 und 9.

20. OFROSIMOV, A.

Gov. of Orel, Dmitrov district.

Agriculture.

1. Spring wheat Imperial: sheaf and seeds.
2. Sheaf and seeds of bushy red millet.
3. Sheaf and seeds of forage vetch.

The products are sold on the spot, or in other places to order.

Department A. Group i. Class 5.

21. KUROVSKY, E.

Gov. and district of Tambov.

Agriculture.

Rye seed.

Department A. Group i. Class 9.

22. GOILOV, L.

Gov. of Bessarabia, Orgeiev district.

Forage plant Mogora (seeds and hay).
Agriculture.

1. Seeds and samples of hay of May and August crops of beardless darnel.
2. Seeds of red clover.
3. Red Orenburg millet and a sample of the plant.
5. Spring wheat Ghirka.

Farm established in 1872. Area 350 dessiatines, of these 40 dessiatines, which are irrigated in spring, are darnel growing land, about 10 dessiatines are partly forest and partly built upon and the remainder are sown with grain and clover. Average yield of seeds: 200—500 poods of darnel, 50—300 poods of clover, 2,000—4,000 poods of rye, 1,500—2,500 poods of millet, 1,000—5,000 poods of winter wheat, 300—500 poods of spring wheat, 2,000—4,000 poods of oats; and 12,000—19,000 poods of hay of two mowings. Gross receipts 8,000—15,000 roubles per annum. 6 workmen and 2 workwomen, besides day labourers. Millet, clover and darnel seeds sold in Yelets and other towns for sowing purposes.

Agriculture.

1. Samples of grain: wheat, rye, oats, peas, lentil, hemp and millet.
2. Grain in sheaves.

Farm established 1887. Annual yield of grain 112,000—230,000 poods, value 70,000—130,000 roubles. Income de-
rived from rent, meadows, cattle, and wood—120,000 to 200,000 roubles per annum. There are plougus, harrows, sowing machines and steam engines. The working of the farm requires the following amount of labour:—men 23,100 days, women 13,800 days, minors 1,200 days and horses 26,300 days. Sale of produce in Russia and Baltic ports.

Department A. Group 1, Classes 1, 3—5 and 7.

25. K HOHKLOV, A.

_Siberia, province of Semipalatinsk._

Agriculture.


2. Description of above seeds.

Farm since 1881. Land cultivated by machinery. 12 nomad Kirghiz workmen are employed. Oats sold in Semipalatinsk, and other products on the spot.

Department A. Group 1, Class 1.

26. OUKHIN, N.

_Gov. of Samara, Novousensk district._

Spring wheat, Bieloturka.

Farm since 1865. Area 2,500 dessiatines. Ploughs used for tillage, harvesting by reapers and hand; thrashing by steam thrashing machine; 150 workmen and 30 workwomen employed during summer, besides 600 casual day labourers. Sale of produce in Russia.
Department A. Groups 1 and 5. Classes 1, 4, 5 and 32.

27. BIELIAVSKY.

Samples of grain.

Department A. Groups 1 and 16. Classes 5 and 87.

28. BERG, Count Th.

Gov. of Livonia, Juriev district.

Agriculture.

1. Centrifugal assorter, exhibitors system.
2. Zaqnits winter rye.
3. Collection of different kinds of rye.
4. Pamphlets on the improvements in the quality of rye; instruments for testing the quality of grain: scales; diophanoscopes etc.

Sale of assorters, as a new invention, mostly in Russia.

Department A. Groups 1 and 8. Classes 3 and 46.

29. KLEINMICHEL, Count C.

Gov. of Chernigov, suburb Poche�.

Agriculture.

1. Oats in seeds and in sheaves.
2. Pressed hops.
3. Pamphlets on the culture of hops.

The estate owned by the exhibitor since 1839. Culture of hops introduced in 1887. Average of 3,500
dessiatines 245,000 poods of oats of the value of 122,000 roubles; and 5,000—7,000 poods of hops of the value of 125,000 — 175,000 roubles. Ploughs Sack system. Machines for sowing in rows and reaping, also thrashing machines. Hops pressed by 2 steam and 2 hand presses (8 H. P. portable engine). 600 permanent workmen and from 900 to 1,500 day labourers are employed at the hop plantations; these are increased during harvest time to 2,100. The seeds are home-grown. Sale in Russia, excepting oats, which are exported to Germany, and hops, sold to America and England.

Department A. Group i. Classes 1—7.

30. SINADIN.

Samples of grain.

Department A. Group i. Classes 1, 3, 9 and 11.

31. TERESCHENKO, N.

Gov. of Volyn, Zhitomir district; and gov. of Kiev, Skvirska district, Andrushovsk estate.

Agriculture.

Seeds and sheaves of winter wheat and of red clover.

Estate purchased in 1873. Average yield: 25,000 poods of rye-value 15,000 roubles; 140,000 poods of wheat-value 112,000 roubles; 150,000 poods of oats, value 90,000 roubles; 15,000 poods of barley, value 9,000 roubles; 6,000 poods of peas, value 6,000 roubles; 22,000 poods of millet, value 11,000 roubles; 1,000 poods of vetch, value 800 roubles; 800 poods of espartset seeds and 600 poods of clover seeds, value 6,000 roubles; 8,000 poods of sugar beet seeds, value 48,000 roubles and 2,250,000 poods of sugar beet, value 281,000 roubles. Total value 578,800 robl. 600 day labourers employed during winter which are increased to 5,000 per day in the summer during the work at the sugar beet plantations. The beet is used at the exhibitor’s Andrushovsk sugar works. Wheat sold in Odessa and Koenigsberg, oats—on the spot and in Odessa.
Gov. of Kursk, Rylsk district, Volfinsk estate.

Agriculture.

Grain and sheaves of wheat of various kinds and Australian oats.

Average yield: 80,000 poods of wheat, value 72,000 roubles; 70,000 poods of spring sown wheat, value 63,000 roubles; 70,000 poods of oats, value 42,000 roubles; 8,000 poods of rye, value 5,500 roubles; 6,000 poods of millet, value 3,000 roubles; 2,500 poods of flax seeds, value 3,500 roubles; 45,000 poods of sugar beet seeds, value 26,500 roubles; and 1,300,000 poods of sugar beet, value 228,000 roubles. Total value 444,000 roubles. Workmen from 300 in winter to 4,000 in summer, during work on sugar beet plantations. The wheat is supplied to the exhibitor Tetkins flour mill; and the beet to the exhibitor Tetkins sugar works. Oats sold on the spot.

Gov. of Kursk, Rylsk district, Tetkin village.

Steam flour mill.

1. Flour of various qualities.
2. Middlings.
3. Wheat.
4. Bran, fine and coarse, and furfur.

Established in 1877. Grinds 1,000,000 poods yearly, value 1,000,000 roubles. Steam engine (80 H. P.); 25 sets of rollers, 18 purifiers, 3 millstones (French), 64 flour dressers, 2 american brush machines, 16 scourers, 6 ventilators, 2 separators (Eurika) for bran, 1 dismembrator. Employed 100 workmen in two sets. 400,000 poods of wheat ground from the exhibitor's estates in the gov's of Kursk, Chernigov and Ekaterinoslav; the rest purchased in the gov's of Kursk, Kharkov and Ekaterinoslav. Sale in Russia, bran partly exported to Prussia.
Department A. Groups 1 and 4. Classes 1—5, 9 and 29.

32. TERESCHENKO, Th.

Gov. of Votyv, Zhitomir district, Korovinsk and Chervonnoi estates.

Agriculture.

1. Wheat, rye and oats.
2. Beet seeds.
3. Clover seeds.

Korovinsk estate: farming since 1875; area (10 farms) 16,406 dessiatines, of which 506 are homestead and gardens, 5,387 tilled, 844 of meadows, 7,179 of forest, 1,642 of clearings and brushwood and 839 untillable grounds. Chervonnoy estate: farming since 1870; area (17 farms) 14,920 dessiatines, of which 284 are homestead and gardens, 8,295 are tilled, 1,056 of meadows, 3,945 of forest, 796 of clearings and brushwood and 543 of untillable grounds. Many year alternation system; partly 3 soil system. The grounds are fertilized principally with farm-yard manure, partly with green manure and artificial superphosphates, prepared on the estate from bonedust. Cultivation by horses and oxen. Implements of Russian, foreign and partly home manufacture. Weeding and harvesting of beet and corn mostly by hand; thrashing by steam thrashing machines. Average yield of both estates: about 250,000 poods of wheat, value 225,000 roubles; 70,000 poods of rye, value 49,000 roubles; 310,000 poods of oats, value 186,000 roubles; about 3,200,000 poods of sugar beet, value 376,000 roubles; 8,000 poods of beet seeds, value 32,000 roubles; about 1,000 poods of clover seeds, value 6,000 roubles. In summer 5,000—7,000, in autumn 7,000—9,000 workmen are employed, of which 30% are male, 55% female and 15% children. For the renewal of beet the seeds are brought from Paris and the seeds of the wheat Bopatka from Hungary. Oats local. Home seed culture is becoming introduced. Sale in Odessa, Koenigsberg and partly to the local flour mills. The beet is supplied to the exhibitor Korovinsk sugar works.
Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 3, 4 and 5.

33. P E R S H I N, I.

Gov. of Enisseisk, Krasnoiarsk region.

Peasant farming.

1. Wheat Krasnoturka, local.
   

2. Oats Australian, from imported seeds.
   

3. Barley Himalaya, bare, from imported seeds.
   

4. Barley, local.
   
   Yield 16 fold. Price 20 copecks per pood.

5. Summer rye Hasselburg, from imported seeds.
   
   Yield 8 fold. Price 25 copecks per pood.
   
   The first three samples are from clay soil, the fourth and fifth from a black-earth soil, on elevated exposed ground.

Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 3 and 5.

34. A L E X E I E V, I.

Gov. of Enisseisk, Krasnoiarsk region.

Peasant farming.

1. Wheat common, local.
   
   Yield 25 fold. Price 45—50 copecks per pood.

2. Wheat Krasnoturka, local.
   
   Yield 40 fold. Price 50 copecks per pood.

* Per chetvert, equal to 5.961 american bushels (Winchester).
3. Wheat Russian, local.

4. Oats, local.

5. Rye, local.
   From sand soil on elevated ground.

Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 3, 4 and 5.

35. SALOMATOV.

Gov. of Enisseisk, Krasnoiarsk region.

Peasant farming.

1. Wheat, local.
   Yield 15 fold. Price ground 35—40 copecks per pood.

2. Oats, local.
   Yield 15 fold. Price 21 copecks per pood.

3. Barley, local.
   Yield 18 fold. Price 20 copecks per pood.

4. Spring rye.
   From clay soil on ridges and declivities surrounded by young birch and other trees.
Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 3 and 5.

36. CHERNIAIEV, E.

Gov. of Enisseisk, Krasnoiarsk region.

Peasant farming.

1. Oats mixed from local seeds and Australian, imported in 1890.
   

2. Spring rye, local.
   

37. ANTONOV, K.

Gov. of Enisseisk, Krasnoiarsk region.

Peasant farming

1. Wheat, local.
   
   From clay soil on ridges surrounded by birch trees. Yield 8 fold. Price ground 40—50 copecks per pood.

2. Oats, local.
   
   From black-earth soil on level ground, near a ridge. Yield 7 fold. Price 20 copecks per pood.
3. Barley, local.
   From black-earth soil on level ground, at the foot of ridges. Yield 10 fold. Price 20 copecks per pood.

4. Rye, local.
   From clay soil on southern declivities. Yield 12 fold. Price 20 copecks per pood.

5. Spring rye, local.
   From black-earth soil on level ground, near a ridge. Yield 8 fold. Nature 9 poods 11 pounds. Price 20 copecks per pood.

Department A. Groups 1 and 5. Classes 1, 3, 5 and 32.

38. SAZANOV, E.

Gov. of Enisseisk, near town Krasnoiarsk.

Agriculture.

1. Spring wheat Sinekoloska.

2. Wheat Chernokoloska.

   Yield 15 fold.

4. Spring wheat Krasnoturka.
   Yield 13 fold.

5. Spring wheat Golokoloska.
   Yield 13 fold.

   Yield 25 fold.
7. Spring rye.

8. Peas.
From clay soil.

Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 3 and 5.

39. MAIAKIN, E.
Gov. of Enisseisk, Achinsk region.

Peasant farming.

1. Spring wheat, local.
From black-earth soil on level ground. Yield 4 fold.
Price 55 copecks per pood.

2. Rye, local.
From clay soil, well mellowed after two crops; on hilly ground. Yield 8 fold. Nature 9 poods 4 pounds.
Price 35 copecks per pood.

Department: A. Group 1. Classes 1 and 5.

40. OBZHORIN, S.
Gov. of Enisseisk, near town Achinsk.

Agriculture.

1. Wheat, local.
Nature 10 poods 12 pounds.

2. Rye.
Department A. Group 1. Classes 1 and 3.

41. PRIANISHNIKOV.

Gov. of Enisseisk, near town Achinsk.

Agriculture.

1. Wheat, Chernokoloska.
   Nature 10 poods 36 pounds.

2. Oats, local
   Nature 7 poods 15 pounds.

Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 3 and 5.

42. MELLER, M.

Gov. of Enisseisk, Minussinsk region.

Peasant farming.

1. Wheat Imperial, seeds from Minussinsk museum.

2. Wheat, name unknown, seeds from Minussinsk museum.
   Yield 6 fold. Price 39 copecks per pood.

3. Oats, local.
   Yield 6 fold. Price 20 copecks per pood.

4. Rye, local.

5. Spring rye, local.
   From black-earth soil on ridges. Harvest was low, owing to drought. In favorable years the yield attains: Imperial wheat 20 fold, wheat second sample 15 fold and more, oats 15 fold, rye 20 fold and spring rye 12 fold and more.
Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 4 and 5.

43. JAGOVKIN, A.

Gov. of Enisseisk, Achinsk region.

Peasant farming.

1. Spring wheat Krasnokoloska, local.
   Nature 10 poods 11 pounds.

2. Spring wheat Bieloturka, local.
   Nature 10 poods 20 pounds.

3. Spring wheat Sinekoloska, from imported seeds.
   Nature 10 poods 6 pounds.

4. Spring wheat Chernokoloska, from imported seeds.
   Nature 10 poods 4 pounds.

5. Wheat Golokoloska, local, long since acclimatised.

6. Wheat awned Krasnokoloska, from imported seeds.
   Nature 10 poods 18 pounds.

7. Rye Viekshinsk, from imported seeds.
   Nature 9 poods 14 pounds.

Department A. Groups 1 and 18. Classes 1, 3, 4, 5 and 95.

44. GROMADZSKY, K.

Gov. of Enisseisk, Kansk region.

Agriculture.

1. Spring wheat Red Sibierka, local.

   Yield per dessiatina 126 poods 30 pounds. Price 18—20 copecks per pood in grain and 20—25 copecks per pood for flour.

2. Wheat Golokoloska from imported seeds.

   Yield per dessiatina 131 poods 10 pounds. Price 25—30 copecks per pood in grain and 35—75 copecks per pood for flour.
3. Oats Sibieriak, local.
   Yield per dessiatina 130 poods. Price 12—14 copecks per pood.

4. Barley red, local.

5. Barley bare, from imported seeds.
   Yield per 200 square sazhens (0.225 acre) 14 poods. Nature 9 poods 30 pounds.

6. Rye, local.
   Yield per dessiatina 123 poods 30 pounds. Nature 9 poods 7 pounds. Price 10—11 copecks per pood in grain, and 12—14 copecks per pood for flour.

7. Spring rye, local.
   Yield per dessiatina 159 poods 20 pounds. Nature 9 poods 2 pounds. Price 10—11 copecks per pood in grain and 12—14 copecks per pood for flour.

8. Poppy grey, from imported seeds.
   Yield per 200 square sazhens (0.225 acre) 5 poods 30 pounds.

Farming established 3 years ago on land rented from Crown. The cultivated tract is hilly surrounded by forest and watered by two springs flowing from the summit of a hill.

Department A. Group i. Classes i and ii.

45. OKULOV, J,

Gov. of Enisseisk, Minussinsk's region.

Alexeievsk steam flour mill.

1. Wheat in grain.
2. Samples of flour, 1, 2 and 3 qualities.

6 sets of rollers, steam engine (16 H. P.), 100,000 poods of wheat ground, purchased on the spot. Sale in the gov. of Enisseisk.
Department A. Group I. Classes 1, 3, 5, 7 and 11.

46. FROLOVA, M. "Tzimerman economy".

Agriculture.

1. Samples of seeds of various kinds of wheat, oats and millet.
2. Russian rye flour from home grown grain.

Area 4,000 dessiatines. Yearly 1,000 dessiatines sown with winter and 1,000 with spring grain. Seed culture since 1884.

47. MANSFELDT, D.

Moscow.

Samples of flour.

48. GALUNOV, A.

Gov. of Jarostav, Rybinsk district.

Steam flour mill.

1. Samples of materials: wheat of various kinds.
2. Samples of products: semolino, flour of different sorts and bran.

Established in 1884. Annual production 1,000,000 poods of flour, value 2,000,000 roubles. Steam engine (100 H. P.), 39 sets of rollers, 4 mill stones. 24 workmen.
in two reliefs by 8 hours each. Wheat purchased in the gov's of Samara, Saratov, Astrakhan and in the province of the Don Cossacks. Sale in St.-Petersburg, Moscow and Rybinsk.

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Department A. Groups 1, 9 and 18. Classes 1, 3—8, 11, 59, 60 and 95.

49. BERENDT and Co.

Gov. of Kurland and town Libau.

Agriculture and steam mill.

1. Samples of dressed and sifted rye and wheaten flour.
2. Pearl barley, buckwheat grits and rice.
4. Flax and hemp.
5. Sheep and Camel wool.

Steam mill established in 1880. Value of annual production 2,000,000 roubles. Steam engine (500 H. P.). 13 mill stones, 11 sets of rollers, 3 dismembrators, 50 auxiliary machines. 100 workmen and 50 workwomen. Materials from interior governments of Russia. Sale in Russia, Germany, Sweden, Norway, England, France, Holland and Belgium.
Department A. Groups 1 and 2. Classes 1, 11 and 15.

50. WEISS, CH., firm „Starr and Cö“.

Riga.

Maccaroni manufactory.

1. Kuban wheat and flour.
2. Maccaroni and vermicelli of Kuban flour.

Established in 1887. Annual production 7,000—9,000 poods of maccaroni, value about 32,000 roubles. Steam engine (20 H. P.), five pairs of mill stones, hydraulic compressing and other machines. Typography, packing case workshop. 18 workmen and 12 workwomen. Russian wheat ground. Sale in Russia.

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Department A. Groups 1 and 2. Classes 1, 11 and 15.

51. SHMIDT, brothers.

District and town Saratov.

Steam and water flour mills.

1. Wheat: Kuban and Russian.
2. Chaff and husks.
3. Bran.
4. Semolino, coarse and fine grinding.
5. Flour of various kinds.

Steam mills in Saratov established 1879; water mills in the district of Saratov established 1848. 3,000,000 poods of wheat ground per year, value 3,000,000 roubles. Steam engines and turbins, 300 workmen. Materials Russian, principally local; sale in Russia.
Department A. Groups 1 and 2. Classes 3, 11 and 15.

52. BUNAKOV, A.

Flour mill.

1. Semolino.
2. Flour of various sorts.

Established in 1880, Grinds 100,000 poods of wheat per year, value 200,000 roubles. Water and steam motors, 8 sets of rollers, 2 mill stones, 3 purifiers, 1 dismembrator, 30 flour dressers, 30 workmen, 5 workwomen and 10 minors. Local grain ground. Sale in Russia.

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Department A. Group 1 and 2. Classes 1, 11 and 15.

53. TALDYKINA, C.

Gov. of Orel, Ilelets district.

Steam flour mill.

1. Flour of various sorts.
2. Middlings, coarse and fine, dust and bran.
3. Winter wheat, cleaned and uncleaned.
4. Spring wheat, cleaned and uncleaned.
5. Wheaten points.

Firm exists since 1837. The mill grinds during 10½ months per year 630,000 poods of wheat, value 750,000 roubles. Compound system steam engine (150 H.P.), turbine (70 H. P.), 14 sets of china and 7 sets of metallic rollers, 2 French millstones. 31 workmen. Wheat local and from the south of Russia. Sale in Russia.
54. LIBERMAN, brothers G. and A.

Gov. of Tavrida, Metitopole.

Steam flour mill.

Flour.

Established in 1885. Grinds 370,000 poods of wheat per year, value about 259,000 roubles. Steam-engine (30 H. P.), 9 sets of rollers, 4 sets of mill stones, purifiers and dressers etc. 14 workmen in two reliefs. Materials and sale local.

Department A. Group 1. Class 11.

55. BARANOV, J.

Province of Kuban, Batatpashinsk region.

Flour mill.

Flour of different sorts.

Mill exists since 1887. Grinds 200,000 poods of wheat per annum, value 250,000 roubles. Water motor (30 H. P.), 6 Vienna sets of rollers, 16 workmen. Wheat from North Caucasus. Sale in Russia, but mostly in North Caucasus.
Department A. Groups 1 and 2. Classes 11 and 15.

56. WEINSTEIN, E. and SONS.

Flour mills.

Products of the flour mills.

The mills exist: in Cherson since 1852, in Odessa since 1867. About 2,000,000 poods of wheat ground per year, value 2,700,000 roubles. 8 steam boilers, 2 steam engines (350 H. P.), 32 sets of rollers, 12 sets of millstones etc. 50 workmen and 18 workwomen. Russian wheat ground. Export to England, Egypt, Turkey, Syria and sale in Amour province, Baltic gov’s, Caucasus and at local markets.

Department A. Group 1. Class 11.

57. CHUMAKOV, M. and SONS.

Town Kostroma.

Steam flour mill.

Flour of different sorts.

Established in 1871. Grinds 1,200,000 poods of wheat per year, value 1,500,000 roubles. 2 steam engines (120 H. P.), 49 sets of rollers, 6 millstones. 50 workmen. Russian wheat ground. Sale in Finland and other parts of Russia.
58. BORELL, E.

Gov. of Saratov, Kamyshin and Atkarsk districts and town Saratov.

Steam and water flour mills.

1. Samples of grain, not ground and in various stages of grinding.
2. Samples of flour of various kinds.

Firm exists since 1874; steam-mill in Saratov, established in 1889, steam mill in Kamyshin district in 1892, and the water mill in Atkar district in 1893. 3,500,000 poods of wheat ground per year, value 4,000,000 roubles.

2 steam engines (1000 H. P.), 3 steam boilers, 3 turbines (225 H. P.), sets of roller and various machines for purifying and sorting grain. 76 workmen. Wheat purchased in the gov's of Saratov and Samara. Sale in Russia.

59. STATION FOR MELIORATION AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Gov. of Sedlets, estate Sobieshin.

1. Sand sorghum, seeds and ears.
2. Wheat, seeds and ears.
3. Oats, local and Canada, seeds and ears.

Seeds sown in small plots of grounds for experiments; sale in small quantities, local.
Department A. Groups 1, 4 and 5. Classes 1, 29 and 32.

60. SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

Former estate of the count Kinsky.

Gov. of Sedtets, near Ivangozd.

Agriculture.

1. Seeds and ears of wheat of different kinds
2. Seeds of white forage carrots and forage beet.

Average yield 1800 poods of wheat, value 2,700 roubles; 50 poods of carrots seeds, value 300 roubles; 50 poods of beet seeds, value 300 roubles; 20 poods of kidney bean seeds, value 40 roubles. Total receipt 3,340 roubles. Local sale to landowners for sowing.

Department A. Group 1. Classes 1 and 5.

61. GURSKY, J.

Gov. of Warsaw.

Agriculture.

2. Rye Probstei.

Average yield: 5,000 poods of wheat; 15,000—18,000 poods of rye and 7,000 poods of oats, value 20,000 roubles. Sale in Warsaw and Lodz.
Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 3–5.

62. SOBESHIN.

Samples of grain.

Department A. Groups 1 and 8. Classes 1 and 46.

63. KRONENBERG, Y.

Gov. of Warsaw, Vltslav district.

Agriculture.

1. Samples of wheat Pulavka, seeds and ears.
2. Samples of hops.

Average yield: 42,000 poods of wheat, value 42,840 roubles and 400 poods of hops, value 8,000 roubles. Export to Prussia (Dantsig) and sale in Warsaw.

Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 4 and 5.

64. ZHURAVSKY, J.

Gov. of Potsk.

Agriculture.

1. Wheat Pulavka.
2. Two rowed barley, local.

Average yield: 6,000 poods of wheat, value 6,000–9,000 roubles; 5,000 poods of barley, value 5,000–6,000 roubles and 2,400 poods of rye, value 2,000–2,500 roubles. Sale of wheat in Warsaw and Prussia (Dantsig), of barley in Moscow and Warsaw and of rye on the spot.
Department A. Group 1. Class 1.

65. BONETSKY, A.

Gov. of Warsaw, Groetsk district.

Agriculture.

Seeds and ears of wheat Pulavka.

Average yield (from 4,000 poods sowed) 3,400 poods, value 3,740 roubles. Sale local.

Department A. Groups 1 and 5. Classes 1, 3—5 and 32.

66. POTOTSKAIA, Countess M., née Princess Sapiega.

Gov. of Grodno, Brest district, estate Vyssoko-Litovsk.

Agriculture.

Samples of wheat, rye, oats, peas in seeds and sheaves.

Average yield 20,000 poods of various seeds. Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department A. Group 1. Class 1.

67. LENARTOVITCH, A.

Gov. of Radom.

Agriculture.

Seeds and ears of wheat Sandomirka.

Average yield 3,500 poods, of which 2,000 poods are sold as seeds at 2 roubles 50 copecks per pood in Poland and south-western governments of Russia. The remainder is sold on the spot at local prices.
Department A. Group 1. Classes 1 and 5.

68. KOZLOVSKY, V.

Gov. of Warsaw, Skernevits district.

Agriculture.

1. Seeds and ears of Pulavka wheat.
2. Rye Selected.

Average yield 6,000 poods of wheat and 7,000 poods of rye, value about 12,000 roubles. Sale at Warsaw and export to Dantsig.

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Department A. Group 1 and 4. Classes 1, 5, 29 and 30.

69. YANASH, A.

Gov. of Warsaw.

Agriculture.

1. Seeds and ears of wheat Pulavka.
2. Seeds and ears of rye Selected.
4. Seeds of forage white carrot with green top.

Average yield: 5,000 poods of wheat, value 6,250 roubles; 4,000 poods of rye, value 4,000 roubles; 6,000 poods of beet seeds, value 7,000 roubles; 100 poods of forage carrots' seeds, value 800 roubles. Total value over 41,000 roubles. Sale in Poland, the beet seeds also in South Western Russia.
Department A. Group 1. Class 3.

70. LUBENSKY, J.

*Gov. of Kalish, estate Starzenits.*

Agriculture.

Oats, seeds.

Average yield 3,000 poods, value 2,400 roubles. Sale local.

Department A. Group 1. Class 4.

71. KRASSINSKY, L, Count.

*Gov. of Plotsk.*

Agriculture.

Seeds and ears of two-rowed barley.

Department A. Groups 1 and 5. Classes 4 and 32.

72. OKHENKOVSKY, Ch.

*Gov. of Siedlets.*

Agriculture.

1. Two-rowed barley, local.
2. Peas Victoria.

Average yield 1,200 poods of peas, value 1,800 roubles and 1,600 poods of barley, value 1,500 roubles. Sale in Warsaw and export to Prussia (Dantsig).
73. BRANITSKY, Count X.  

Agriculture.

Seeds and ears of two-rowed barley, local.

Average yield 6,000—9,000 poods, value 1 rouble—1 rouble 25 copecks per pood.

74. ZAKRZHEVSKY, N.  

Agriculture.

1. Seeds and ears of grey millet.
2. Seeds and ears of seradella, common.

Average yield about 500 poods of millet, value 800 roubles and 1,200 poods of seradella, value 1,200 roubles. Sale in Poland and export to Prussia.

75. VYDZHGA, J,  

Agriculture.

1. Orange peas.
2. Red and white millet.
3. Grey and white vetch, seeds.
Department A. Group 1. Class 8.

76. COTARBINSKY, V.

Gov. of Warsaw.

Agriculture.

Seeds and heads of timothy (Phleum palustre).

Average yield about 200 poods of seeds, value 800—1,000 roubles. Sale in Warsaw and Kiev.

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Department A. Group 1. Class 8.

77. KHRAPOVITSKY.

Seeds of forage plants. See № 89.

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Department A. Group 2. Class 16.

78. ROSTOVTSEVA, J.

Gov. of Orel, Jelets district.

Potato flour mill.

Potato starch flour.

Established in 1878. Machine work by steam. About 25,000 poods of starch annually extracted from 180,000 poods of potatoes, value 30,000—50,000 roubles. Potatoes from the exhibitor's estate. 80—100 workmen. Sale in Russia.
Department A. Group 2. Class 15.

79. WEISS (Starr and Co.).

Macaroni. See № 37.

Department A. Group 5. Class 32.

80. PETROVSKAIA AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY.

Seeds of beans. See № 1.

Department A. Group 5. Class 32.

81. INSTITUTE OF NOVAIA ALEXANDRIA.

Seeds of beans. See № 2.

Department A. Group 5. Class 32.

82. SATIN, A.

Seeds of beans. See № 19.

Department A. Group 5. Class 32.

83. CHARKOV FARM.

Seeds of beans. See № 4.
Department A. Group 5. Class 32.

84. MARIINSKY FARM.

Seeds of beans. See № 7.

Department A. Group 5. Class 32.

85. ODESSA EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

Seeds of beans. See № 15.

Department A. Group 5. Class 32.

86. STROGANOV, Count.

Seeds of beans. See № 24.

Department A. Group 5. Class 32.

87. BELIAVSKY.

Seeds of beans. See № 27.

Department A. Group 5. Class 32.

88. SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.

Seeds of beans. See № 60.
89. KHRAPOVITSKY, count E.

Agriculture.

1. Early peas.
2. Lupine of different sorts.

90. POTOTSKAIA, Countess.

Seeds of beans. See № 66.

91. OKHENKOVSKY.

Seeds of beans. See № 72.

92. VYDZHGA, J.

Orange peas. See № 75.

93. IMPERIAL APANAGES.

Sugar beet. See № 180.
94. TERESHCHENKO, Th.
Sugar beet. See № 32.

95. SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURAL COLONIES.
Sugar beet. See № 60.

96. Y A N A S H.
Sugar beet. See № 69.

97. GLUSSKY, G.
 Gov. of Kielets, estate Verzbibisa.
Seed of sugar beet: Vilmorin blanc and Klein Wausleben.

Average yield 15,000—20,000 poods, value 100,000 roubles. Sorting laboratory, choice of shoots by polarisation. Meteorological station. Sale in Russia and export to France and Belgium.
Department A. Group 4. Class 29.

98. DZENGUELEVSKY, J.

Gov. of Warsaw, town Sokhachev.

Agriculture.

Seeds of sugar beet.

Average yield 30,000 poods of seeds, value 150,000 roubles.

Department A. Group 4. Class 29.

99. MAIZEL, V.

Gov. of Kietets, estate Brzhosuoka.

Seeds of sugar beet.

Average yield 30,000 poods of seeds, value 200,000 roubles. Sale to sugar works in Russia, export to France, Belgium and Hungary.

Department A. Group 4. Class 30.

100. GRADENVITS, V.

Gov. of Kelets, Stopnitsk district.

1. Seeds of forage carrots, cleaned and uncleaned.
2. Seeds of forage beets of various kinds.

Average yield 600—1,000 poods of forage carrot and as much of forage beet seeds. Sale in Russia and abroad.
101. DOBRZHANSKY, J. and Son.

Agriculture.

Cleaned and uncleaned seeds of forage giant carrots, white with green top.

Average yield, of own and rented lands, about 1000 poods of seeds, value about 10,000 roubles. Sale in Kiev, Warsaw and export to Prussia.

102. FRYCH, K.

Agriculture.

1. Seeds of forage carrots, white with green top.
2. Seeds of forage beet of different kinds.

Average yield about 600 poods of carrot seeds, value 4,000 roubles and 1,200 poods of beet seeds, value 4,800 roubles. Sale in Russia, export to Austria and Germany.

103. AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL OF UMANN.

Seeds of root crops.

See № 8.
SARADZHEV, D.

Towns Tiflis, Vladikavkaz, Erivan and Kizhiar.

Spirit rectifying, liqueur and grain brandy distilleries.

1. Grain brandy "Vodka" and liqueurs of various kinds.
2. Cognac and grape spirit.

The distilleries were founded in Vladikavkaz in 1883 and in Tiflis and Erivan in 1887. Production 15,000,000/0 per year, value 2,000,000 roubles inclusive of excise. Work conducted by steam machinery. At all the distilleries 160 workmen are employed. Materials from gov's of Tiflis, Elisavetpol and Erivan and from the province of Tersk. Sale in Russia.

WOLFSHMIT, A.

Riga.

Grain brandy, liqueur and spirit rectifying distillery and yeast manufactory.

Grain brandies, cordeals, balsams and liqueurs.

Distillery established in 1845. Value of annual production 5,590,000 roubles. The distillery contains 5 distilling and 3 rectifying apparatus, 40 filters, 120 various tanks, 5 pair of millstones, 5 sorters, a malt kiln, 6 steam boilers and 5 steam engines (305 H.P.). The distillery is lighted by electricity with 3 dynamo machines. Employed 300 workmen. Materials: rye, malt, barley and raw spirit from the neighbouring gov's and Indian corn from the Caucasus. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia, and export to America, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Austria, England, Egypt and India.
Department A and F. Groups 11 and 69. Classes 66, 68, 70 and 421.

106. KELLER and Co.

S. Petersburg.

Spirit rectifying, grain brandy and liqueur distillery.

1. Spirit dehydrated to 97%.
2. Grain brandy.

The distillery was established in 1863. In 1892 703,000 vedros of spirit, grain brandy and liqueurs were sold, value 4,604,000 roubles inclusive of excise, as also 37,000 vedros of rectified spirit of 95%, value 62,000 roubles exclusive of excise. There are 3 steam boilers (190 H. P.), 3 rectifying apparatus of Savalle, Vernicke and Belgian construction and 174 copper clarifying apparatus. Electric lighting machines (30 H. P.). Employed 210 workmen and 170 workwomen. Raw spirit 32,000,000% per year supplied from Russia, principally from the Baltic gov's. Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department A. Group 11. Classes 66 and 69.

107. NATUSS, F. and Co.

S. Petersburg.

Distillery.

Grain brandies and liqueurs of various kinds.

Distillery established in 1839. Production over 242,000 vedros per year, value 1,584,800 roubles. There are 2 steam boilers, 3 pumps, 40 copper clarifying apparatus, 3 copper apparatus for distillation. Employed 160 workmen and 90 workwomen. Raw spirit supplied from Russia, 280,800 vedros per year, value 307,151 roubles exclusive of excise. Sale in Russia.
Department A. Group 11. Class 68.

108. TERESHCHENKO, Th.

Gov. of Volyn, Zhitomir district.

The Chervonnoie distillery.

Spirit of molasses, rectified.

Established in 1874. There are 3 steam boilers (90 H. P.), 1 steam engine (20 H. P.) distilling columns, rectifying apparatus etc. Value of annual production about 130,000 roubles, exclusive of excise; 20 workmen. Molasses from the exhibitor's sugar works. Sale on spot, in Russia, partly to Vladivostok and abroad. See № 32.

Department A. Group 11. Classes 66—70.

109. B A L K, Ch.

Riga.

Grain brandy and liqueurs steam distillery.

Balsams, liqueurs, spirit, grain brandy and cordials of different kinds.

Established in 1815. Production 5,000,000 % of spirit per year, value 500,000 roubles. Steam boiler (30 H. P.), steam pump, 2 rectifying apparatus, 11 copper purifying tanks; 47 workmen, 3 workwomen and 10 minors. Sale in Russia.
Department A. Group 11. Classes 66, 68 and 69.

110. VOLKOVA, A., firm „Gothard Martini“.

S. Petersburg.

Spirit-rectifying, liqueurs and grain brandy distillery.
1. Liqueurs.
2. Kiev cordials.
4. Table and bitter brandies.

Distillery founded in 1818. Value of annual production 1,000,000 roubles. The spirit is rectified by Vernicke's steam apparatus and by charcoal process; 25 copper purifying apparatus, 1 steam motor, 2 steam boilers (32 H. P.), charcoal reviving furnace, charcoal pounding machine; bottling by hand machine; 61 workmen and 37 workwomen; 12 horses. Materials principally Russian, rum from England; cognac from France. Sale in Russia.

Department A. Group 11. Classes 66, 68—70.

111. LANG E, K. and C°.

S. Petersburg.

The New-Kalinkin grain brandy and liqueurs distillery.

Brandies, cordials, balsams, spirit and liqueurs.

Established in 1878. Production about 320,000 vedros, value 2,016,000 roubles per year. Steam engine (8 H. P.), 2 rectifying Savalle columns, 2 steam boilers and dynamo for electric lighting; 90 workmen and 45 workwomen. Raw spirit principally supplied from the Baltic goûv's. Sale in Russia.
112. R O G G E R, P.

Distillery.
Brandies, liqueurs, cordials, balsams and purified brandy.

Established in 1883. Value of annual production 150,000 roubles; 10 workmen. Sale in Russia and export.

113. R A B O T K I N, P.

Wholesale storehouse of clarified grain brandy and spirit.
Various clarified table brandies.

Firm exists since 1883. Production per year 200,000 vedros 40% strong, value 1,000,000 roubles, inclusive excise. A Herbst's copper purifying apparatus and another wooden cylindrical exhibitors system; 60 workmen and 40 workwomen. Raw spirit supplied from distilleries in the adjoining gov's. Sale in Russia.

114. S M I R N O V, S.

Steam distillery and wine-cellar.

1. Spirit.
2. Brandies of different kinds. See Dep. B. № 269.
Department A. Group 11. Classes 66, 67 and 69.

115. SMIRNOV, P.

Moscow.

Wholesale storehouse of clarified table brandies and spirit, and liqueurs and brandies distillery.

Spirit, cordials and brandies of various kinds.

Established in 1864. Production 2,000,000 vodkas 40% strong, value 15,000,000 roubles per year; 4 steam boilers (160 H. P.) and 100 cylinders for rectifying table-brandy and spirits; 1,200 workmen. Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department A. Group 11. Class 69.

116. TSHAPLINSKY, M. and M.

Gov. of Kiev, Zvenigorod district.

Ratafia, fruit liqueurs of various kinds.

Production established in 1850 as a home industry. Fruit from own garden's. Sale to order.
117. BLOSSFELDT, S.

Grain brandy distillery.

Grain brandies, liqueurs, cordials of different kinds, balsams.

Established in 1888. Value of annual production 90,000—100,000 roubles. 1 distilling apparatus, 3 pyrifying apparatus, 2 boilers etc.; 5 workmen and 11 workwomen. Russian materials. Sale in Russia; export to Germany, Holland, Denmark, Belgium, England, France and Sweden.

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118. BOGATYREV, J.

Gov. of Moscow, town Volokolamsk.

Wholesale grain-brandy storehouse.

Clarified table brandy.

Established in 1864. Annually 30,000 vedros clarified, value 180,000 roubles; 8 workmen. Raw spirit supplied from Moscow and the gov. of Tver. Local sale.

S. Petersburg.

Brandies and liqueurs rectifying distillery.

Spirit, cordials, balsam and brandies of various kinds.

Established in 1877. Annual production 100,000 vedros, value 6 roubles 10 copecks to 50 roubles per vedro. Steam rectifying apparatus, steam boiler (20 H. P.), steam engine (3 H. P.), 20 purifying apparatus, 4 filtres, 6 metallic cylindres; 35 workmen and 30 workwomen. Materials Russian and partly foreign. Sale in Russia and export.

120. A V A N E S S O V, Brothers.

Transcaspian province, town Askhabad.

Wholesale grain brandy and spirit storehouse.

Purified grain brandy.

Firm exists since 1885. Production 250,000⁰/₀ per annum, value 50,000 roubles. Cold purifying by filtration through charcoal in wooden vats; 10 workmen and 4 minors. Raw spirit from Turkestan, from Samarkand distilleries and from Vladikavkaz. Sale in the Transcaspian province.
121. VOROGUSHIN, N.

Gov. of Tula, Chern district.

Distillery.

Rectified table brandy and rectified grain and potatoes spirit.

Distillery owned by the exhibitor in 1880. Yearly production 65,900 — 90,000 vedros 40% strong, value 45,000—60,000 roubles exclusive of excise. Steam engine, (20 H. P.), boiler with 2 boiling cylinders. Henze's potatoes steaming apparatus, distilling and rectifying stills; 40 workmen. Grain and potatoes from the exhibitor's estate (area 1,500 dessiatines), but partly purchased from the adjacent landowners. Sale in Russia.

122. YON, J.

S. Petersburg.

The Riga liqueur and brandy distillery.

Brandies, spirit and liqueurs.

Established in 1863. Two boilers (20 H. P. each), 40 purifying apparatus, charcoal reviving stoves, 2 Savalle's rectifying columns; 100 workmen. Yearly production value 1,000,000 roubles. Raw spirit supplied from the Baltic gov's. Sale in Russia and export to the United States of North America.
Brandy, cordials and spirit-rectifying distillery.

1. Grain and Indian corn table brandy.
2. Cordials and liqueurs.
4. Rum.

See Dep. B. № 296.

Brandy distillery and wholesale storehouse.

1. Brandies of various kinds.
2. Pine-apple liqueur.

Distillery exists since 1863. Production 160,000 vedros of brandy per annum, value 900,000 roubles. Hand work; 20—25 workmen and 5—10 workwomen. Materials Russian and sale in Russia.
125. STALNOV, J.

Brandy distillery and wholesale storehouse.

Liqueurs and purified brandy.

Distillery exists since 1861. Yearly production 3,000—4,000 vedros of liqueurs and brandies, and about 100,000 vedros of rectified brandy, value 610,000 roubles. Machine and handwork; 18 workmen. Raw spirit supplied from the Baltic and Southern gov's. Sale in the gov's of Novgorod and Pskov.

126. THE MARIINSK DISTILLERY COMPANY.

Gov. of Tambov, town Lipetsk.

Brandy and spirit rectifying distillery.

1. Rectified spirit.
2. Table brandy.

The company exists since 1886. Annual production 24,000,000 °/o of spirit, value 420,000 roubles and 200,000°/o of brandy, value 16,000 roubles. Steam engine (35 H. P.); 200 workmen. Materials, potatoes and grain local. Sale in Russia.
Department A. Group 11. Classes 66 and 69.

127. CHISTIAKOV, St. and Co.

Gov. of Perm, town Ekaterinburg.

Brandy and spirit rectifying distillery.

Spirit, brandies and fusel oil.

Brandy distillery established in 1886; spirit rectifying distillery in 1889. Production 200 vedros of brandy per 24 hours.

Department A. Group 11. Classes 66 and 68.

128. SHERESHEVSKY, J.

Grodno.

Wholesale brandy storehouse and spirit rectifying distillery.

Brandies and spirit.

Production since 1859; 2,500,000 gr. per annum, value 325,000 roubles; 25 copper pyrifying cylinders and a steam distilling still; 25 workmen. Materials local and from adjacent gov's. Sale in the gov's of Grodno and of Poland.

Department A. Group 11. Classes 66 and 68.

129. VANUSHINA.

Grain brandies and spirit.
130. TIMOFFIEVSKY, Brothers. 

Moskow.

Cordials and liqueurs.

131. VIKEL, W. 

Helsingfors.

Punch.

Production since 1869. Hand and machine work, value 30,000 roubles per annum; 12 workmen. Material arrack 25 pipes supplied from Holland. Sale in Russia and export to Germany.

132. LANIN, N. 

Moskow.

Manufactory of artificial mineral waters and champagne.

Department A. Group 12. Class 73.

133. DURDIN'S, J. IMPERIALLY CONFIRMED ASSOCIATION.

S. Petersburg.

Beer and mead brewery.

Russian porter.

Brewery established in 1839. Production 700,000 vedros of beer and mead, value 700,000 roubles per annum. Steam motor (60 H. P.); 250 workmen. Materials supplied, barley from Poland and the Baltic provinces, hops from Poland, Volyn, Bohemia and Bavaria. Sale in Russia.

Department A. Group 18. Class 95.

134. SKVORTSOV, N.

Saratov.

Steam Oil Mill.

1. Sunflower oil.
2. Oil cake.
4. Sunflower seeds.

The mill exists since 1886. About 500,000 poods of sunflower seed (from the districts of the gov. of Saratov) treated yearly, and 110,000 — 120,000 poods of oil, 230,000 — 250,000 poods of oil cake obtained, value 600,000 roubles. Steam motor (25 H. P.), 10 hydraulic presses; 60 workmen. Sale in Russia. Oil cake exported to Germany.
Department A. Group 18. Class 95.

135. MARIINSK AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Gov. and district of Saratov.

Sunflower seeds.

The seeds are received from the Saratov and Balashov districts and from the town Voronezh.

Department A. Group 18. Classes 95 and 96.

136. TAIROV, J. and ALIKHANOV, K.

Tiflis.

Oil and soap works.

1. Oil of different kinds.
2. Seeds.
3. Oil cake.
4. Soap.

Established in 1880. Value of annual production 180,000 roubles. Steam engine (30 H. P.), presses, sets of grinding stones, pumps, pounders, winnowers, boilers, etc.; 30 workmen and 2 workwomen; Oil seeds supplied from the Caucasus; caustic soda, potash etc. from England. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia; part of the oil cake exported to England.

Gov. of Saratov, Tsaritsin district, suburb Dubovka.

Mustard manufactory.

1. Mustard meal.
2. Mustard oil.

Established in 1850. About 60,000 poods of mustard ground per year, value 120,000 roubles. Horizontal steam engine (25 H. P.) Tange's system; 30 permanent workmen and 10 hired per day. Mustard seed supplied from the gov. of Astrakhan. Sale local and partly abroad.

138. P E T R O V, Th.

Gov. of Voronezh, town Korotoiak.

Oil mill.

Sunflower oil and sunflower oil cake.

Established in 1862. Production annually 25,000 poods of sunflower oil, value 125,000 roubles. Steam mill (20 H. P.), 2 Anglo-American hydraulic presses, 2 steam kettles, 2 presses, hydraulic pump, rolls, 1 stamping press; 24 workmen in two reliefs. Material local. Sale of oil in Russia, of oil cake principally abroad.
Department A. Group 18. Class 95.

139. PSKOV AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Linseed. See № 197.

Department A. Group 18. Class 95.

140. KHARKOV AGRICULTURAL FARM.
Flax. See № 4.

Department A. Group 18. Class 95.

141. NOVOALEXANDRINSK INSTITUTE.
Oil seeds. See № 2.

Department A. Group 18. Class 95.

142. MUSEUM OF THE GOV. OF UFA.
Oil seeds. See № 12.

Department A. Group 18. Class 95.

143. ROSTOV EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.
Oil seeds. See № 14.
144. RIGA EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.
Oil seeds. See № 13.

145. ODESSA EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.
Oil seeds. See № 15.

146. NIKOLAIEV EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.
Oil seeds. See № 16.

147. STENBOCK-FERMOR, Count.
Oil seeds. See № 18.

148. SATIN.
Oil seeds. See № 19.
149. STROGONOVA, Count.
Oil seeds. See № 24.

150. BEREND.
Oil seeds. See № 49.

151. VORONIN, B. and Son.
Gov. of Saratov, town Tsaritsin.
Mustard mill.
Mustard seed and mustard oil.

152. IMPERIALLY CONFIRMED BONE CALCINING COMPANY.
Bone oil and fat. See № 166.
Department A. Group 18. Class 95.

153. SHVEITSER.
Oil seeds. See № 196.

154. TROITSK SCHOOL.
Oil seeds. See № 199.

155. LIUTOV.
Oil seeds. See № 202.

156. SHISHKOV.
Oil seeds. See № 194.

157. PLESHANOV.
Oil seeds. See № 204.

158. LURIE.
Linseed and drying oil. See Dep. H. № 493.
Soap, glue and candle works. Steam ground paint and drying oil manufactures.

1. Soap of various kinds.
2. Glue prepared from hide scrapings.
3. Tallow candles.

Works founded in 1872, trading since 1829. Annual production: 12,000 poods of soap, value 44,400 roubles; 1,500 poods of glue, value 7,200 roubles; 3,500 poods of tallow candles, value 18,000 roubles; 1,000 poods of drying oil, value 4,800 roubles; total value 75,300 roubles. Steam boiler (25 H. P.); steam engine (6 H. P.); 6 paint grinding machines; 10 workmen. Materials local and from the Nizhni-Novgorod fair. Sale local and at the fairs of Nizhni-Novgorod and Kotelnich.

Stearine candles.

Works founded 75 years ago, owned by the present Company since 1883. Production 35,000 poods of candles per annum, value 250,000 roubles; 2 autoclaves, 4 steam engines, 2 steam donkey engines, 5 steam boilers, 24 moulding machines for candles, 3 stills for fatty acids, apparatus for preparing chemically purified glycerine etc; 100 workmen and 50 workwomen. Materials from Siberia and 7/4 of production sold in Siberia; the remainder in European Russia.
161. ZHUKOV, A.

S. Petersburg.

Stearine and soap works.

Candles and soaps of different kinds.

The stearine works exist since 1877 and the soap-works since 1866. Value of annual production of the stearine works 900,000 roubles, and of the soap works 1,200,000 roubles. Machine work by steam (165 H. P.); 200 workmen and 30 workwomen. Raw material Russian; sale in Russia.

Department A. Group 18. Classes 94, 96 and 97.

162. KRESTOVNIKOV, Brothers.

Kazan.

Stearine soap and chemical works.

Stearine and palm-oil candels, oleine, chemically pure glycerine white and yellow and soap.

Works founded in 1855; annual production 380,000 poods of candles, 30,000 poods of oleine (neutral), 64,000 poods of different kinds of glycerine, 200,000 poods of soap, 100,000 poods of surphuric acid, 100,000 poods of obic-acid; total value 5,000,000 roubles. Works include 18 steam boilers (800 H. P.), 10 steam engines (200 H. P.), 20 hydraulic presses, 6 autoclaves, 8 distilling apparatus, vacuum apparatus, 10 soap boilers, gas works, saw mill, mechanical and boiler making workshops, naphtha tanks capable of holding 400,000 poods; 120 moulding machines and sulphur chambers; 920 workmen and 580 workwomen. Raw material from Russia, Central Asia, Mongolia and Siberia. Sale in the interior of the Empire, in Central Asia and export to Persia. See Dep. H. № 492.
163. PETROVSKAIA AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY.

Phosphorate fertilizers.

See № 1.

164. KULOMZIN, A.

Gov. of Kostroma, Kineshma district.

Phosphate steam and water mills.

1. Phosphate stone in raw state.
2. Phosphate stone calcined, pounded and sifted.
3. Phosphate dust.
4. Siftings of phosphate dust.

Three mills working respectively since 1887, 1891 and 1892. Total annual production 120,000 poods, value 40,000 roubles; 4 kilns for the calcination of stone, 5 pounders and 11 grinding apparatus; 85 workmen. Local materials. Sale principally in the gov's of Central Russia, partly in the North-Western gov's, in Finland and Crimea.
Fertilizing compounds manufactory.

Samples of fertilizing compounds.

Established in 1889. Handwork. Production 20,000 poods per annum, value 9,000 roubles; 8 workmen. Materials: 300,000 poods of dung and guano-local, 6,000 poods of phosphate form the gov. of Smolensk and 2,000 poods of bone dust from the gov. of Orel. Sale in adjacent gov's.

Department A. Group 17. Classes 90 and 93.

166. IMPERIALLY CONFIRMED BONE-CALCINING COMPANY.

S. Petersburg.

The Gutuiiev and Riezvy bone-calcining works.

Bone-black, ammonia products, bone oil, glue, fat and bone dust.

Company founded in 1874. About 1,000,000 poods of bones treated per annum, value of products amounting to about 1,000,000 roubles; 4 steam engines (200 H. P.), 3 air and 4 hydraulic-pumps, 8 steam boilers, 2 vacuum-pans, 8 extractors and 16 papine digesters; a double reviving furnace; 4 pounding machines; 5 desintegrators; 6 sets of grind-stones and a crushing mill; 300 workmen and 45 workwomen. Bones supplied principally from S. Petersburg and its environs, likewise from Moscow and the gov's on Volga. Sale in Russia and export to England, Germany and Sweden.
Department A. Group 17. Class 93.

167. LURIE.

Gov. of Minsk, town Pinsk.

Chemical works.


Department A. Group 17. Class 90.

168. SUNTSOV'S, O., Brothers.

Glue. See № 159.

Department A. Group 17. Classes 90 and 91.

169. SAVIN, V.

Gov. of Tver, town Ostashkov.

Russia leather manufactory.

1. Cow-hair, white, red and black.

Department A. Group 17. Classes 90 and 91.

170. FOFONOV, M.

Wool, hair and glue. See Dep. H. № 598.
Department A. Group 17. Class 91.

171. ZHILIN, Z.


Established in 1840. Production 1,000 pooods, value 100,000 roubles per year; 70 workmen. Materials principally from Siberia, partly from the North-Eastern gov's of European Russia. Sale in New-Jork, London and Hamburg.

Department A. Group 17. Class 91.

172. SINADIN.

Lamb skins.

Department A. Group 7. Classes 41 and 44.

173. VERESHCHAGIN, N.


Workshop established in 1871. Value of annual production 14,000—20,000 roubles. Caldron for tin and several ovens for heating acids; hand machines for working iron, hand drop hammers, hand mechanical scissors; furnaces; 10 workmen and 1 aprentice. Iron supplied from Siberia on special order; tin from England. Sale in Russia.
Department A. Group 3. Class 20.

174. BALASHOV, C.

Gov. of Kiev, Cherkassy district.

Beet-sugar works.

1. White sugar: fine, medium and coarse.
2. Utsfel, molasses.
3. Yellow sugar of various kinds.
4. Lime flour, saccharate and alcali.
5. Saturating refuse, limestone, cotton filter cloth, granular pitch.
6. Album of photographs and plans of the works.

Established in 1876; 2,600,000 poods of beet worked into 300,000 poods of white raw sugar per annum, value 1,200,000 roubles; 9 steam boilers (900 H. P.); 15 steam engines (237 H. P.); 22 diffusion vats capable of 190 vedros each, 7 evaporating vats, 4 coolers for obtaining sugar from molasses according to Stephen's separation system; 535 workmen, 139 workwomen and minors. Beet grown in the exhibitor's estates and purchased in the neighbourhood. Sale to refineries and 50,000 poods exported to England and Italy.

Department A. Group 3. Class 20.

175. KURDIUMOV.

Gov. of Chernigov, Konotop district.

The Nicolaiev sugar works.

Raw sugar.

Works founded in 1845. Production 150,000 poods of raw sugar per year, value 550,000 roubles exclusive excise. Work by diffusion; 20,000 poods of beet treated per 24 hours; 10 diffusion vats capable of 165 vedros each; defecating and saturating repeated, the latter continuous; filterpresses with alkalizing; the juice from the mechanical filters is passed through granular pitch without washing, according to Abraham's system; evaporating by triple effect; 14 centrifugals with top-gear; 9 steam-engines (200 H. P.); 6 combined steam boilers (480 H. P.); 298 workmen and 51 workwomen. Sale in Russia.
176. BOTKINS IMPERIALLY CONFIRMED ASSOCIATION.

Gov. of Kursk, Bielgorod district.

Beet sugar works.

Raw sugar of different kinds.

Works founded in 1882. Out of 160,000 — 180,000 berkovetss of beet 200,000 — 250,000 poods of raw sugar are produced per annum, value 850,000 — 1,000,000 roubles. Works include 9 steam boilers, 18 diffusion vats, 5 evaporating apparatus Relief’s system, 10 saturating vats, 3 vacuum pans, 19 filter presses, 15 centrifugals for bleaching raw sugar, 15 various steam engines with the latest improvements. During the working season (3 — 4 months) 440 workmen, 10 workwomen and 50 minors employed, besides 100 hired by day. Beet grown by proprietor and purchased in the neighbourhood. Sale in Russia.

177. TERESHCHENKO, Brothers.

Gov. of Chernigov, Glukhov district and town Tula.

Sugar refineries.

Samples of refined sugar in loaf and lump.

The Chernigov sugar refinery founded in 1865 and that of Tula in 1879. Annual production 1,500,000 poods, value 7,500,000 roubles. The works include 15 steam boilers (950 H. P.), 26 steam engines (435 H. P.), 5 vacuum apparatus, 18 centrifugals, 41 drying apparatus, 18 sawing and chopping machines, 40 large filters. During working season 1,100 hands employed daily. Raw sugar supplied from the South Western gov’s of Russia. Sale in Russia.
178. TERESHCHENKO, N.

Gov. of Kursk, Ryjsk district and gov. of Votyn, Zhitomir district.

The Tetkino and Andriushevo beet-sugar works.

Raw sugar white.

The Tetkino works established in 1861; and the Andriushevo in 1873. About 775,000 poods of raw sugar manufactured per annum, value 3,000,000 roubles; 48 steam engines (668 H. P.); 34 steam boilers; 60 diffusion vats; 41 centrifugals; 22 saturating vats; 26 filter presses; 14 mechanical and 16 charcoal filters, evaporating and vacuum pans, molasses apparatus; 6 furnaces and 3 coolers. During operations 1,200 workmen employed. About 8,000,000 poods of beet, partly from exhibitors plantations, treated per year; raw sugar partly sold in Moskow, partly supplied to the exhibitor’s Tula and Mikhailovo refineries.

179. TERESHCHENKO, Th.

Gov. of Votyn, Zhitomir district.

Beet sugar works.

Raw sugar.

The works were founded in exhibitor’s estates: Tchervenoie in 1870, and in Korovino in 1879. Production 500,000 — 525,000 poods of raw sugar per annum, value 2,000,000 roubles; 20 steam engines; 26 steam boilers (1896 H. P.); steam pumps, diffusion vats, saturating boilers, filter-presses, centrifugals and other machines and apparatus; 930 workmen and 40 workwomen; besides 150 employed out of the works. Beet supplied from the plantations at the estates, in which the works are built and likewise purchased from the local landowners. Sale in Russia. See № 32.
180. IMPERIAL APANAGES.

The Timashevo beet-sugar works.

1. Beet roots.
2. Samples of products illustrating the successive processes of the sugar manufacture.
3. Refined sugar.

The works are situated in the Buguruslan district of the gov. of Samara and were established in 1881, renovated in 1888. Production 300,000 poods of refined sugar per annum, value 1,650,000 roubles; 16 steam engines (200 H. P.); 590 workmen and 50 workwomen. Materials about 8,400,000 poods of beet grown on the property of the works and 230,000 poods of purchased crystalline raw sugar. Sale in the gov's of Samara, Ufa, Orenburg and Perm.

181. THE KHARKOV SUGAR-REFINERY ASSOCIATION.

Sugar refinery.

Works exist since 1876. Annual production 800,000 poods of refined sugar, value 4,000,000 — 4,800,000 roubles; 3 vacuum pans, 24 filters, 6 steam boilers, 10 steam engines, 5 lifts, 17 centrifugals and 53,000 forms; 535 workmen, 48 workwomen and 15 minors. Raw sugar supplied from gov's of Kharkov and Kiev. Sale in Russia and export to Persia.
182. TOLSTOY, M., Count.

Gov. of Tambov, Lebedian district.

Sugar works.

Raw sugar.

Works exist since 1842. Annual production 75,000—100,000 poods of raw sugar, value 400,000—500,000 roubles; 1,000 berkovets of beet treated per 24 hours; 270 workmen. Material: 75,000—100,000 berkovets of beet supplied from the exhibitor's and other neighbouring estates. Sale local and in Moscow.

183. RYZHOV.

Raw sugar.

184. IMPERially CONFIRMED BONE CALCINING COMPANY.

Bone black. See № 166.
Department A. Groups 3 and 8. Classes 27 and 45.

185. VRUBLEVSKY, I.  

Warsaw.

Gingerbread and chocolate steam works.

Gingerbread and chocolate.

Established in 1842, value of annual production 100,000 roubles; 2 steam engines (14 H. P.), 5 various machines, 30 workmen. Materials: honey, sugar, flour, value 60,000 roubles, Russian; cocao and vanilla, value 30,000 roubles, from Hamburg. Sale in Russia and abroad.

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Department A. Group 3. Class 27.

186. BITRIKH, C. under firm of "Bartels".

Moscow.

Baker and confectioner.

Confectionery, marchpane and sweet meats.

Firm exists since 1833, owned by exhibitor since 1873. Handwork. Yearly production, value 175,000 roubles: 40 workmen, 16 workwomen and 12 minors. Sale in Russia.

187. RUSSIAN BEA BREADING SOCIETY.

S. Petersburg.

Frame bee-hive.

Established in 1891 for promoting rational methods of bee breeding in Russia.


188. S. PETERSBURG BEA BREADING MUSEUM.

S. Petersburg.

Appliances for bee breeding.


189. LOMAKIN, V.

Kharkov

Apiary and workshop of apiarian appliances.

1. Comb honey in glass frames; wooden frames.
2. Zinc netting, exhibitor's construction.
3. Small winter hive.
4. Various kinds of artificial comb.
5. Various appliances for apiaries.
6. Directions for the use of these appliances.

The apiary exists since 1886, the workshop since 1888. Work done by exhibitor, assisted by 2—3 workmen; 30 to 40 poods of honey is annually collected in glass frames a pound weight each, value 600—800 roubles. The workshop executed orders in 1892 to the amount of 2,000 roubles. Sale in Russia.


190. KHOKHLOV, A.

Siberia; Semipalatinsk region, Zaisan district.

Apiary.

1. Collection of honey plants.
3. Honey: in comb (in glass frames) and extracted by centrifugal apparatus.
5. Photographs of the apiary and its description in Russian and English.

Apiary established in 1881. Annual yield from 100 hives, 100 poods of honey, value 800 roubles and 8 poods of wax, value 165 roubles. Manual labour. The hives are all with frames; 2 workmen; 1 apiarist and 1 kirguzees nomad. Sale local and in the frontier town of the Chinese Empire, Chuguchak.

191. BOLOTNIKOV, S.  

near Kazan.

Apiary.

1. Models of hives of various systems.
2. Appliances for apiaries.
3. Artificial comb.
4. Yellow wax.

Apiary directed personally by exhibitor since 1871. For 6 weeks in summer 1 workman is hired. Sale of honey begun in 1875 amounting from 25 - 40 hives to 6 poods per annum, value 45 - 50 roubles; since 1879 about 10 hives are sold besides honey per annum, value 100 - 120 roubles and since 1880 various appliances, value 25 roubles. The hives are with frames. Artificial comb manufactured from own wax on American rollers. Material all purchased in Kazan. Sale in Russia.

Department A. Group 6. Class 34.

192. STROGONO V, Count.

Hams.  

See № 24.

Department A. Group 6. Class 36.

193. ROMAN, I.

Anchovies and preserved food preparations.

Preserved deer tongues.  

See Dep. D. № 320.
Department A. Group 6. Class 36.

194. **TUORLA.**

*Finland, Abo, Tuorla.*

The "Tuorla" preserved food works.

Preserved food preparations of various kinds.

Works exists since 1891. Production 2,000 poods per annum, value 16,000 roubles. Machine work, steam engine (6 H. P.), 4 workmen and 15 workwomen. Sale in Finland and abroad.

Department A. Group 9. Class 59.

195. **SUTHOF, C. and Co.**

*Narva, Pskov and Yaroslavl.*

Merchantile house.

Samples of Pskov, Livonia, Zavelits, Yaroslavl, Griaizovets, Kostroma and Kashin flax.

The firm exists more than 100 years. Sale of flax in Russia; export to Germany, Austria, Belgium, England and France.
Hemp and tow.

Flax, hemp, tow and seed dressed since 1855. Employs about 100 scutchers from the gov's of Smolensk and Kaluga. Russian materials. Export to England, Holland, Belgium, France, Sweden, Norway, Austria and Germany.

197. THE PSKOV AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

1. Samples of flax from the gov. Pskov.
2. Samples of flax stalks with heads and without heads.
3. Samples of flax retted in cold water and dried.
4. Linseed: assorted, cleaned and uncleaned.
5. Hemp.

198. KLETNIEV, N., Engineer technolog.

Gov. of Smolensk, Viazma district.

Agriculture.

Models: flax scutcher and press Guetze's system; flax scutcher, flax brake for horse gear and stand for flax scutching by handwork, of exhibitor's system.
199. THE TROITSK PRIMARY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.

Gov. of Smolensk, Yukhnov district.

1. Flax in sheaves in various stages of treatment.
2. Linseed.
3. Flax fibre, broken and scutched.
4. Pressed flax.
5. Belgium scutcher.

The school founded in 1889; production 600 poods of flax per annum, value 6,000 roubles. The breaking is done on a Pskov horse brake and a hand brake of the Lecouté type; hand scutching, pressing by hand screw press; 574 men, 262 women and 189 minors workdays per annum. Flax harvested on the property of the school, 25 dessiatines are sown per year.

200. BEREND.

Flax and hemp. See № 49.


Samples of flax, raw and hackled of various kinds from the gov's of Kostroma, Vologda and Tver.
Steam oil mill, flax scutching and hackling factory.

1. Linseed oil and linseed cake.
2. Linseed for oil and sowing.
3. Flax of various kinds: broken, hackled, dew and cold water retted.
4. Flax stalks.

The oil mill exists since 1891; the flax scutching and hackling factory since 1860. Production: 600,000 poods of seed, value 1,000,000 roubles and 250,000 poods of flax, value 1,000,000 roubles treated per annum. Oil pressing done by machinery, flax dressing by hand; 200 workmen and 150 workwomen. Local materials. Sale of oil in the interior of Russia, oil-cake and flax products exported.
Department A. Group 9. Class 59.

204. Plieshanov, J.

Gov. of Samara, Busutuk district.

1. Curly flax with heads, pulled and mown.
2. Winnowed and assorted linseed.

Department A. Group 9. Class 60.

205. The Kharkov Farm.

Fleece. See № 18.

Department A. Group 9. Class 60.

206. Stenbock-Fermor, Count.

Fleece. See № 18.

Department A. Group 9. Class 60.

207. The Petrovskaiia Agricultural Academy.

Samples of wool. See № 1.

Department A. Group 9. Class 60.

208 Pridanov.

Wool.
209. DEVISHEV, M.  

Orenburg.

1. Camel's hair „tainack“, from young camels.
2. Camel's mane, „chuda“.
3. Camel's hair, common.
4. Wool from Ordin sheep short „djebala“.

210. KRIVSKY, P.  

Gov. of Saratov, vill. Borgy.

Sheep breeding.

Fleece of an „Infantado“ ewe.

There are 5,000 heads of thoroughbred merino „Infantado“ with soft, silky wool. Breeding rams are sold from 30 to 500 roubles per head.

211. MINDER, G.  

Wool.  

See Dep. H. № 466.
212. **FOFANOV, M.**

Wool. 

See Dep. H. № 598.

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213. **MELKONOV-ESIKOV, G.**

Province of the Don Cossacks, Nakhichevan.

Wool-washing establishment.

Washed wool of various colors.

Establishment exists since 1838. Production per year 40,000—60,000 poods of wool, value 350,000—450,000 roubles. Handwork; no chemicals used in the washing; 50 workmen, 850 workwomen and 100 minors employed. Unwashed wool supplied from Russia. Export to America, England, France and Italy.

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214. **SHAVROV.**

Collection of sericulture.
Hop culture.

Hops.

Plantations exists since 1887. Annual yield 200 poods of hops, value 3,500—4,500 roubles. Sale abroad.

Hop culture.

1. Hops in their natural state.
2. Hops dried and pressed.

Hops cultivated since 1880. Annual yield 2,800 poods; value 70,000 roubles. About 1,000 labourers employed during summer. Sale in Russia.

THE KAZAN AGRICULTURAL FARM.

Hops. See № 5.
Culture of hops.

Bohemian hops, harvest of 1892.

The firm exists since 1832. From 600 to 750 pooods of hops harvested annually, value from 15,000 to 20,000 roubles. From May till September 45 workmen and 85 work-women are employed. Hops, besides own, are obtained from the gov. of Moscow, Bogorodsk district. Sale to breweries in Russia.

Department A. Group 8. Class 46.

219. KLEINMICHEL, Count.

Hops. See № 29.

Department A. Group 8. Class 46.

220. THE IMPERIALLY SANCTIONED FIRST HOP CULTURE SOCIETY.

Direction board in Kharkov, branch office in Warsaw.

Hop culture.

1. Samples of hops from the gov's of Moscow, Riazan, Volyn, from the Vistula gov's, from the North-East, the West and the South of Russia.

2. Pressed hops.

3. A pamphlet, published in English on the state of hop culture in Russia.

The Society exists since 1890. All the appliances used for preparing, pressing and packing the hops are of newest and improved constructions. The number of workmen
varies according to the quantify of hops bought and treated. The hops are obtained from all parts of Russia. Sale in European Russia, in Siberia and Central-Asia; export to Austria, Germany and France.

Department A. Group 8. Class 40.

221. K R O N E N B E R G.

Hops. See № 63.

Department A. Group 8. Class 46.

222. THE NOVO-ALEXANDRIA INSTITUTE.

Hops. See № 2.

Department A. Group 8. Classes 48, 51 and 52.

223. S A F A R O V, M.

Tiflis.

Tobacco factory.

1. Tobacco cut and cigarettes.
2. Tobacco leaf from the factory’s plantations.

Factory exists since 1873. The plantations established: in the government of Tiflis in 1880, in the gov. of Kutais in 1884, in the Transcaspian province in 1886. The factory treats over 12,000 poonds of tobacco per annum, value 350,000 roubles; 15 hand and mechanical tobacco cutting machines of foreign construction, a petroleum motor (12 H. P.); 250 workmen, 30 workwomen and 20 minors employed. The tobacco in leaves is supplied from the Caucasus, the Transcaucasia and the South of Russia, partly from Turkey; the other materials are Russian and foreign. Sale in Russia, export to Persia, Belgium and other countries.
Department A. Group 8. Class 48.

224. FEDOSEIEV, J.

Yalta district, estates „Ai Gursuf“ and „Castropol“.

Tobacco leaves.

The estates are owned by exhibitor in 1887. Average yield 350 poods of tobacco, value 8,000 roubles. Sale in Moscow.

Department A. Group 8. Classes 51 and 52.

225. ASLANIDY, I. and A., Brothers.

Province of the Don Cossacks, Rostov on the Don.

Tobacco factory.

Tobacco of various kinds and cigarettes.

Factory established in 1874 in Stavropol in the Caucasus; since 1884 transferred to Rostov on the Don. Production per annum 15,000 poods of tobacco, out of which 50,000,000 of cigarettes are made, value 600,000 roubles. Steam motor for tobacco cutting (10 H. P.); cigarettes made by handwerk; 5 tobacco cutting machines; 120 workmen, 250 workwomen and 35 minors employed. Leaf tobacco supplied from Europe and Turkey, from the Caucasus, the Crimea and the Transcaucasus. Sale in Russia; export to Persia and England.
Department A. Group 8. Class 51.

226. VOLCHANSKY, V.

Gov. of Kursk, town Stary Oskol.

Tobacco factory.

Smoking tobacco "Makhorka".

Established in 1887. Manufactured 10,000 poods annually, value 70,000 roubles. Machine and handwork. Two hand machines and two horse machines; one oven; 9 workmen and 15 workwomen. Raw tobacco supplied from the gov's of Kursk and Poltava. Sale in Russia.

Department A. Group 8. Class 51 and 52.

227. DZHIGIT, E. and D.

Ekaterinoslav.

Tobacco factory.

Tobacco and cigarettes.

Factory established in 1856. Production 10,000 poods of tobacco and 15,000,000 cigarettes per annum, value 400,000 roubles. Machine and handwork. Benzin motor (5 H. P.): 4 mechanical English tobacco cutting machines, 4 hand machines; 75 workmen and 75 workwomen. Raw tobacco supplied: Turkish from Odessa, Russian from the Crimea, Bessarabia and the Caucasus. Sale in Russia.
Department A. Group 8. Class 51.

228. CHUMAKOV'S, M., Sons.

Kострома.

Tobacco factory.

Tobacco „Makhorka“ for smoking and as snuff.

Factory established in 1840. Production 100,000 poods annually, value 620,000 roubles; steam engine (15 H P.), 4 rollers, 1 millstone, 10 motors, 3 choppers; 70 workmen, 30 workwomen and 10 minors employed. Raw tobacco supplied from the gov's of Poltava and Chernigov. Sale in Russia.

Department A. Group 8. Classes 48, 51 and 52.

229. TURSHU, E.

Gov. of Kharkov, Suny district and town.

Tobacco factory and plantations.

1. Tobacco leaves and seeds.
2. Tobacco and cigarettes.

Factory established in 1880, the tobacco plantations in 1884. The factory treats 5,000 poods of tobacco, value 250,000 roubles per annum. The plantations, 40 dessiatines, yield 3,000 poods, value 36,000 roubles per annum. Manual labour; 14 tobacco cutting machines; 95 workmen, 250 workwomen and 5 minors. Leaf tobacco, besides that obtained from own plantations from Turkish seeds, is supplied from Turkey, Bessarabia and the Caucasus. Sale in Russia and export.
Department A. Group 8. Classes 48, 51 and 52.


St. Petersburg.

Tobacco factory.

1. Tobacco leaves.
2. Tobacco products.

Factory established in 1864; the Association in 1884. Production 7,682,000 cigars, 502,000,000 cigarettes, and 3,156,000 pounds of tobacco par annum, value including excise 5,100,000 roubles. Steam motor (20 H. P.), gasmotor (8 H. P.), 420 workmen, 2,612 workwomen. Raw tobacco imported from Turkey and Havana, and received from the Crimea, the Caucasus, Bessarabia and the gov. of Chernigov. The paper supplied from Paris, the remaining materials are Russian. Sale in Russia and export to foreign countries, where the tobacco monopoly system is not in force.

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Department A. Group 8. Classes 51 and 52.

231. ZARITSKY, A.

Gov. of Kiev, town Cherkassy.

Tobacco factory.

1. Tobacco and cigarettes of different kinds.
2. Makhorka for smoking and snuff.

Factory established in 1877. Annual production 65,000 poods of tobacco and makhorka, value 1,000,000 roubles. Machine and handwork; benzin-motor (5 H. P.), 6 mechanical tobacco cutting stands, 1 paper cutting and 1 cigarette case making machines; 3 grindstones and 3 machines for manufacturing makhorka; 175 workmen, 160 workwomen and 40 minors employed. Raw tobacco supplied from Bessarabia, the Crimea and the Caucasus; makhorka from the gov's of Poltava and Chernigov. Sale in Russia.

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Department A. Group 8. Classes 51 and 52.

232. KUSHNAREV, I.
Province of the Don Cossacks, Rostov on the Don.

Tobacco factory.

Tobacco and cigarettes.

Factory exists since 1853. Manufactures 62,000 poods of tobacco and 160,000,000 cigarettes, value 3,000,000 roubles per annum. The tobacco is cut by 19 steam and 15 hand machines. Steam motor of American system (30 H. P.). Cigarettes made by hand; 225 workmen, 750 workwomen and 225 minors employed. Raw tobacco in leaves supplied from European Turkey, Macedonia, the South coast of the Crimea, Bessarabia and from the Cuban province. Sale in Russia and in Transcaucasia; export to Germany, Belgium, Japan, Persia and other countries.

Department A. Group 8. Classes 51 and 52.

233. MIRZABEKIANTS, G. and M., Brothers.
town Baku.

Tobacco factory.

Tobacco and cigarettes of various kinds.

Factory established in 1868. Production 100,000,000 cigarettes and 600,000 pounds of tobacco per annum, value 900,000 roubles. Benzin motor (8 H. P.); 7 tobacco cutting machines, 3 whetstones, 1 paper press, 2 paper cutting machines, 2 lithographic printing machines, 1 gilding machine and 1 transferring machine; 420 workmen, 10 workwomen and 20 minors employed. Raw tobacco 23,000 poods, supplied from Crimea, Bessarabia, Tashkent, Turkey, and the Caucasus. Sale in the Caucasus, the Transcaucasus and the Transcaspian province, in Bokhara and in the principal towns of European Russia.
Department A. Group 8. Classes 51 and 52.

234. SHERESHEVSKY, I.

Grodno.

Tobacco factory.

Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, snuff and makorka.

Factory established in 1862. Annual production 16,000,000 cigars, 180,000,000 cigarettes, 250,000 pounds of tobacco, 2,500,000 pounds of makorka and 800,000 pounds of snuff, value 1,600,000 roubles. Machine work; 2 portable engines (25 H. P.), 30 spindles, 20 tobacco cutting machines, 20 machines for making cigarette cases without gum, 4 grindstones and many other machines; 400 workmen, 900 workwomen and 200 minors. The tobacco is Turkish and American (30,000 pounds), Crimean and Caucasian (750,000 pounds) and from the gov. of Chernigov and Poltava (3,500,000 pounds of makorka and bakun). Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department A. Group 8. Classes 51 and 52.

235. MURATCHAIEV, K. and NAZAROV, Kh.

Province of Kuban, vil. Almavir.

Tobacco factory.

Tobacco and cigarettes of various kinds.

Factory exists since 1881. Manufacture per annum 7,000 poods of foreign tobacco, 150,000 poods of local tobacco and 15,000,000 cigarettes, value 250,000 roubles including 120,000 roubles excise. Petroleum motor (4—5 H. P.) Otto Deiss' system, 3 tobacco cutting machines, 2 similar machines worked by hand; 65 workmen, 75 workwomen and 30 minors. Tobacco in leaves, local and foreign, purchased in Odessa. Sale in Russia.
Department A. Group 8. Class 51.

236. SINADIN.
Tobacco.

Department A. Group 8. Class 49.

237. VIKTORSON, A.

Moscow.

Cigarette cases of various kinds.

The manufactory was established in 1875. Production per annum 350,000,000 cigarette cases, value 120,000 roubles. Materials cut by machinery; cigarette cases worked by hand; 100 workmen kept at the manufactory, besides 2,000 employed outside. Materials Russian and French. Sale in Russia.

Department A. Group 8. Class 45.

238. WEISS, Ch., firm "Starr and C".

Riga.

Chicory factory.

Chicory, dried chicory roots, ground and roasted chicory, chicory coffee.

Factory exists since 1860. Production 60,000 — 80,000 poods annually, value 250,000 roubles. Steam engine (30 H. P.), 12 roasting apparatus, 4 grinding machines, 1 drying kiln and 1 printing press. Lighted by electricity; 31 workmen and 38 workwomen. Chicory roots grown on land belonging to the factory, and obtained in the neighbourhood, dried roots purchased in the Rostov district, gov. of Jaroslavl. Sale in Russia and in Sweden and Germany.
SELIVANOV, A.

Gov. of Jaroslavl, town Rostov.

Chicory roasted and dried, ground and in roots.

Started in 1880; 100,000 poods sold annually, value 260,000 roubles. Steam boiler (20 H. P.), steam engine (16 H. P.), 6 copper cylinders for roasting chicory, 2 assorters, 2 sets of cast-iron rollers for grinding the chicory, and 1 mechanical drying apparatus; 85 workmen. Dried chicory roots obtained on the spot. Sale in Russia.

BORNAN, M'no T.

St. Petersburg.

Roasted coffee of various kinds.

Established in 1876. Production 1,000 poods, value 20,000 roubles per annum. Machine and handwork. Raw coffee imported from West-Indies and the Southern States of North America; chicory and barley from the South-West of Russia. Sale in Russia.

VRUBLEVSKY.

Chocolate.

'See № 185.
242. PERLOV, S.

Tea merchants.

Tea of various kinds.

The firm exists since 1873. Over 40,000 poods of tea sold per annum, value 3,000,000 roubles. About 300 workmen and 80 minors employed. Tea imported from China. Sale in Russia.

Department A. Group 8. Class 45.

243. PERLOV, B., and Sons.

Samples of tea of various kinds, weighed out.

Established in 1787. 2,000,000 pounds sold per annum, value 4,000,000 roubles; 500 workmen employed. The tea is imported from China and India. Sale in Russia and abroad; stores in Vienna, Paris, Berlin and 70 tea-stores in different towns in Russia.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

244. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL INDUSTRY of the Ministry of Public Domains.

St. Petersburg.

Publications.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

245. IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

Publications.

See № 3.
Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

246. THE WARSAW MUSEUM OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

Warsaw.

Two first volumes of a large Agricultural Encyclopaedia, published by the Museum.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

247. THE PETROVSKAIA AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY.

Publications. See № 1.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

248. THE IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MOSCOW.

Moscow.

Publications.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

249. NEUMAN, M.

Gov. of Volyn, town Dubno.

1. Pamphlet on hop growing in Russia and abroad.
2. Popular manual on hop growing.
3. Trade in hops and hop exhibitions.
4. Proof sheet of the journal: "The Hop growing and Brewing Messenger".
250. MANSFELD.

Journal.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

251. NEISHTUBE.

Publications.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

252. TRILSKY, A.

Warsaw.

1. Agricultural journal „Gaseta Rolnicsa“ for 1891.
3. Various publications on agriculture.

Journals edited since 1860 by exhibitor.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

253. ZHILINSKY.

Maps.

Department A. Group 15. Class 83.

254. WEISS, von-Weissenhoff.

Maps.
255. DOKUCHAIEV, B., Professor of the Imperial University of St. Petersburg, and SIBIRTSEV, N.

1. Samples of the soil of different parts of Russia.
2. Soil charts.
3. Sections of soil.
4. Pamphlets.

Analysis according to Professor Dokuchaiev's method have been conducted since 1876. The black soil zone of Russia and the land bordering on it, as also different localities in Northern and Southern Russia have been studied. Detailed examinations of the soils have been made in the gov.'s of Nizhni-Novgorod and Poltava, and to a certain extent also in the gov.'s of Voronezh, Saratov, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Smolensk, St. Petersburg, Vladimir etc. The following is a statement of the nature of work accomplished: genesis or origin of the soil; natural standards of the soil and its classification; relations of the soils to the geology of the country, to the vegetable and animal kingdoms, to the formation of the surface, to the climate and to the water; chemical and physical analysis of the soils; the soils and agriculture; soils, forestry and water exploitation; valuation and taxation of grounds, according to the natural resources of the soil.

256. THE VOTKINSK WORKS.

Ploughs. See Dep. E. № 356.

257. BERG, Count.

Assorters. See № 28.

258. COMMISSION ATTACHED TO THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC DOMAINS.

St. Petersburg.

Maps, plans and diagrams.

Department A. Group 19. Classes 113, 116 and 117.

259. THE INSTITUTE OF FORESTRY.

St. Petersburg.

1. Annual report of the Institute, volumes I, II, III and IV.
2. Samples of lignin.
3. Collection of seeds of trees and bushes.
4. Specimens of damaged trees.
5. Models.
6. Photographs.
7. Samples of timber, etc.
8. Collection of articles made of wood by peasants.


260. THE IMPERIAL APPANAGES.

St. Petersburg.

I. Belovezhskai Pushcha.

Gov. of Grodno, Pružany district.

1. Butt ends, sections and thick polished boards of pine, ordinary fir, summer oak, elm, ordinary ash and pedunculate elm tree, from 107 to 314 years old.
2. Deals of alder and linden tree.
3. Samples of oak-staves for export.
4. Samples of various trees, injured by parasitic mushrooms and paintings of injured trees.
5. Ninety nine photographs of tree plantations, of the newly constructed palace and of other buildings.
6. Plan in colors of tree plantations in the Pushcha and map of its administrative divisions.

The Belovezhskai Pushcha consists of uninterrupted forest over an area of 93,304.8 dessiatines, of which 81,188.2 dessiatines are fit for exploitation. The species of trees growing in this forest, are as follows: pine, ordinary fir, birch, aspen, alder, summer oak, elm, ordinary ash, linden, maple, pedunculate elm etc.

The greater part of the trees are of ripe age, with a considerable quantity of overgrown trees. The system of exploitation consists in cutting the overgrown, damaged and drying trees, according to the yearly allowed proportion, which is limited to 3,000,000 cubic feet of pine-tree and 8,500,000 cubic feet of other species of trees. Timber of different species of trees is exported through the towns Dantsig and Bromberg, to which timber is floated by the river Wistula. Small timber is sold on spot. The revenue equals 250,000—300,000 roubles per year.

II. Forests in the gov's Arkhangelsk and Vologda.

Velsk Appanages Region.

1. Samples of materials used in dry distillation of wood.
2. Samples of products of the dry distillation of wood.
4. Models of casks for soot, pitch, pek, rosin and turpentine.
5. Models of rafts for floating casks with pitch and pek, and for floating logs.
6. Butt ends and sections of larch, fir, birch, aspen and pine tree from 72 to 304 years old.
7. Samples of different lumber cut at Arkhangelsk for export and of small timber.
8. Sections of larch tree diseased and injured by parasitic mushrooms.
9. Photographs of trees, of barking pine trees, of felling divisions, of pitch distilling furnaces, of the way of transporting logs from the forest to the river etc.

The forests of the Velsk region occupy an area of 1,409,772.8 dessiatines in the Shenkursk district of the gov. of Arkhangelsk and of 971,880.9 dessiatines in the Solvychegodsk, Ustiug, Velsk, Kadnikov and Totma districts of the gov. of Vologda. The principal species of trees growing are pine, fir and larch trees; in a less quantity birch, aspen and alder tree are met. The pine and fir trunks fit for building purposes are partly sold on the spot, but those fit for lumber are floated down the river Severnaia Dvina and its tributaries to the Arkhangelsk harbour for export. The pine tree of fuel age is barked for obtaining raw turpentine and rosin and the wood used for distilling pitch, pek and turpentine. The birch tree is used for obtaining tar. The yearly production equals 5,000 poods of rosin and raw turpentine, 720,000 poods of pitch, 20,000 poods of pek, 15,500 poods of turpentine, 60,000 poods of birch tree tar and 9,000 poods of soot. All the distilling industry is left to the local peasants; the Appanages receive their income only from selling the wood materials. From the products of distillation the pitch and pek are mostly floated to Arkhangelsk for export; other products depend upon interior markets, but mostly are supplied to Moscow and St. Petersburg. The revenue from the sale of trees, trunks, logs, lumber and other wood material is 300,000 roubles per annum.

III. Forests in the gov's of Simbirsk and Penza.

1. Samples of seeds of pine, fir, ash and maple tree.
2. Photographs of wood nurseries and of wood plantations.
3. Photographs of the houses of the forest rangers.

The forests occupy an area of 726,000 dessiatines. The principal species of trees growing are pine, fir, oak, linden, birch, aspen, elm, alder and willow tree. The wood on the felling divisions is mostly renewed by nature, but on spaces, where the wood growing does not get renewed 5—10 years after felling, the wood is planted or sown. The wood nurseries exist since 1861, but have been increased since 1874 and occupy at present an area of 13 dessiatines and the plantations of wood from those nurseries an area of 2,502 dessiatines.
261. SHEVYREV.

Samples of damaged forest trees.

262. MIASSOYEDOV.

Implement invented by exhibitor for transplanting trees with clod.

263. AVGUSTINOVICH.

1. Samples of pine from boggy ground before and after drying.
2. Photographs.

264. TIKHOMIRNOV, Mme.

Samples of articles, made of linden bast.

265. THE RIGA EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

Samples of timber.
Department A. Group 19. Class 110.

266. BULDAKOV, S.

Boot and shoe trees.

St. Petersburg.

Department A. Group 19. Class 108.

267. KOLAKOVSKY, J.

Gov. of Liublin, near Novo-Alexandria.


Department A. Group 19. Class 108.

268. KELLER.

DEPARTMENT B.

HORTICULTURE, VITICULTURE, POMOLOGY, FLORICULTURE ETC.
Horticulture, Viticulture, Pomology, Floriculture etc.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 125, 127 and 131.

269. SMIRNOV, S.

*Moscow.*

Steam brandy distillery and wine merchants.

1. Red and white wine of various kinds.
2. Berry liqueurs.

The firm exists since 1812. Yearly production, value 8,000,000 roubles; 2 steam boilers (70 H. P.), 4 steam pumps. Bottling and corksing done by steam power; 450 workmen employed. Materials Russian, wine supplied from the Caucasus and Crimea. Sale in Russia and abroad.

See № 114.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

270. LEONARD, M"O.

*Gov. of Bessarabia, Kishinev district.*

Vineyards and wine manufactory.

White and red wines.

Vineyards exist over 30 years. The must is pressed in a French press. Sale in Kishinev and Odessa.
Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

271. TOMULETS, G.

Gov. of Bessarabia, Kishinev district.

Wine manufactory and wine merchants.

Bessarabian wines white and red.

The firm exists since 1874. Manufacture per annum 5,000 vedros of young wine, value 15,000 roubles. Power and hand presses. Sale in Russia.

Department B. Groups 20 and 21. Classes 126, 127 and 139.

272. DEROZHINSKY, M.

Gov. of Bessarabia, Orgeiev district.

Vineyards, wine manufactory, orchard, and fruit drying.

1. Wines red and white.
2. Dried fruits

Production of wines since 1861, value 15,000 roubles, and dried fruit, value 8,000 roubles per annum. Three wine-cellar, 3 handpresses, 3 drying kilns, 30—150 workmen, 25—100 workwomen and 10—20 minors. Grape and fruit from own vineyards and orchard and purchased in the neighbourhood. Sale in Russia.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

273. GOILOV, L.

Wines red and white. See № 303.
Department B. Group 20. Class 129.

274. THE IMPERIALLY SANCTIONED WINE MANUFACTORY ASSOCIATION.

Odessa.

Russian champagne.

Established in 1890. Annual production 250,000 bottles, value 500,000 roubles; 50 workmen and 10 workwomen employed. The wine is supplied from Bessarabia, the Crimea and the Caucasus. Sale in European Russia and Siberia.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

275. THE IMPERIAL NIKITSKY GARDEN.

Yalta.

Samples of Magarach wines.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 123, 126 and 127.

276. FEDOSEIEV, I.

Yalta district.

Estates „Ay-Gurzuf“ and „Kastropol“.

1. Preserved grapes in liquid „Paul-Petit“.
2. White and red wines of the Southern coast of the Crimea.

Estates owned by exhibitor in 1887. Annual production 2,000 vedros of wine, value 30,000 roubles. The wine is manufactured by 3 presses and machines imported from France; 20 workmen and 20 workwomen. Sale in Moscow.
Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 129.

277. VISHNIAKOV, V. and C.

Moscow.

Wine merchants.

Crimean wines, white, red and champagne.

Established in Moscow since 1891. 500,000 bottles of wine sold per annum, value 300,000 roubles; 41 workmen. The wine, 30,000 vedros is supplied from the South coast of the Crimea. Sale in European Russia and Siberia.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

278. MINIASHIN, A., firm "Alushta".

Yalta district, VIII. Alushta.

Vineyards and wine manufactory.

Wine, red and white of various kinds.

Established in 1889. Old vineyards exist for 20 years; wine trade since 1848. Total yearly revenue 30,000—35,000 roubles. Presses and mills for the grape, shut and open tanks, 12 permanent workmen, besides 60—75 hired per day. The grape is supplied from own and rented vineyards. Sale in Alushta and St. Petersburg (since 1885).

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126, 127 and 128.

279. LE-DANTU, E.

Yalta district.

Vineyards and wine manufactory.

Wines of 1888 and 1889 years havest.

Production since 1886, 3,500 vedros yearly, value 20,000 roubles. Handwork, husk separating machine (fouloir-égrippoir), 3 presses French system Mabile, and filters Retif à Lyon system; 16 permanent workmen employed in winter; besides 30 workmen and 20 minors hired per day in summer. Sale in Russia.
280. TRIPOLSKY, Th.

Gov. and district of Ekaterinoslav.

Vineyards and wine manufactory.

White wine "Topily".

Vineyards exist since 1869, area 10 dessiatines. Production 1,000 — 3,000 vedros of wine per annum. Machine work. The must is expressed by presses; 10 workmen, 10 workwomen and 6 minors. Sale on the spot and in Kharkov.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126, 127 and 129.

281. SOKOLOV, D.

Province of the Don Cossacks.

Wine manufactory.

1. Don table wine.
2. Champagne.
3. "Tzymlianskoie" wine, red and white.

Annual production 40,000 vedros, value 350,000 roubles. Gas and hand machines and appliances; handwork; 50 workmen, 20 workwomen and 20 minors. The grape used is exclusively local, 50,000 poods per annum. Sale in Russia.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

282. TATUZOV, A.

Gov. of Tiflis, Tetav district.

Wine trade and wine manufactory.

Wine white and red.

Production since 1842; 3,000 vedros per annum; 15 workmen. The grape is supplied from the exhibitor's vineyards and purchased from other neighbouring vineyards. Sale in Tiflis and Batum.
Department B. Group 20. Class 127.

283. NIAZIANTS, J.

Gov. of Baku, Shemakha district and town Baku.

Wine manufactory and wine stores.

Red wine of various kinds.

The wine stores exist since 1889; the vineyards since 70 years. Annual production 100 barrels, value 7,000 roubles; 20 workmen and 30 workwomen. The grape is supplied from the exhibitors and other local vineyards. Sale in Russia.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

284. TER-ARUTINOV, N.

Gov. of Tiflis, Tetav district.

Wine manufactory.

Kakhetia wines, white and red.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

285. KEVORKOV, A.

town Erivan.

Vineyards and wine manufactory.

Wines white and red.

Established in 1888, 4,000 vedros yearly, value 10,000 roubles. Handwork; 8 workmen. Average yield 200—300 vedros of pure wine per dessiatina. Sale local, in Tiflis and Odessa.
286. GODIEV, L.  

Wine merchants.

Kakhetia wines, white and red.

Wine trade since 1883; 20,000 vedros sold yearly. Value 200,000 roubles. Handwork; 50 workmen. Young wine supplied from Kakhetia. Sale in Russia.

287. ANNENKOV, M.  

Vineyards and wine manufactory.

Wines white and red.

Established in 1886. Production 20,000 bottles per annum, value 12,000 roubles. French presses; 40 workmen. Wines from exhibitor's vineyards, local vines cultured. Sale in Russia.

288. STAHL, Brothers.

Estate Alcadar near Sebastopol, wine trade in St. Petersburg.

Vineyards and wine manufactory.

1. Crimean wines, white and red.
2. Crimean champagne.
3. Kakhetia wines, red and white.

Wine trade established in 1881. Production 40,000 vedros per annum, value 150,000 roubles. The must is pressed by presses, the wine manufactured according to the French system; 30 workmen. The wine for trading, besides own manufacturing, is supplied from Alushta and the environs of Yalta; the Caucasian wines from Kakhetia and Matrassa. Sale in Russia.
Department B. Group 20. Classes 126, 127 and 129.


Province of the Don Cossacks, Novocherkassk region.

Wine manufactory.

Wines, white, red and champagne.

Established in 1882, yearly 10,000 — 17,000 vedros, value 80,000 — 100,000 roubles. The must is extracted by a hand mill and presses; 15 workmen employed, besides 30 — 40 hired per day during the gathering and crushing of the grape. Grape local, sale in Russia.

Department B. Groups 20 and 21. Classes 129 and 143.

290. L A N I N, N.

Moscow.

Artificial waters and champagne manufactory.

1. Aerated mineral, fruit and berry waters.
2. Russian champagne.

Firm exists since 1852. Annual production 1,000,000 half-bottles of mineral waters, 1,200,000 half-bottles and 600,000 bottles of fruit and berry waters and 200,000 bottles of champagne. Value of sale 300,000 roubles per annum. There are 16 large apparatus capable of manufacturing 20,000 bottles of waters per day; 100 workmen. Material Russian. Sale in European Russia, Siberia, Transcaucassus, Asia and export.
Department B. Group 20. Classes 126, 127 and 129.

291. LYSSENKO, A.

Province of the Don Cossacks, town Novocherkassk.

Don wines, white, red and champagne.

Established in 1887, 10,000 vedros yearly, value 50,000 roubles. Hand and machine work; 15 workmen and 4 minors. Local grape used. Sale in Russia.

Department B. Group 20. Class 129.

292. BRAZHNIKOV'S, P. and V.

Kiev.

Sparkling wines manufactory.

Russian champagne.

Established in 1864. Production value 55,000 roubles per annum. The wine is aerated by a machine of the "La-Chappelle" system; 12 workmen employed. Wine supplied from the South coast of the Crimea. Sale in Russia.
Wine manufactory and wine merchants.

1. Wines red and white.
2. Brandies.

Grape for wine supplied from exhibitors vineyards; over 10,000 vedros per year of wine also purchased for storing in the neighbourhood; 2,000 and more day workmen employed in cultivating the vineyards. Sale in Russia and export.

Wine stores.

1. Russian cognac.
2. White and red wines of various kinds.

Established in 1878. Annual revenue about 110,000 roubles; 20 workmen and 4 workwomen. The wine is supplied from the Crimea, the Caucasus and from Bessarabia. Sale in Russia.
Cognac distillery.

1. Cognac.
2. Spirits of wine.

Distilleries established in Tiflis in 1887, in Kiesliar in 1889.

See № 104.

Brandy and spirit rectifying distillery.

1. Cognac of various kinds.
2. Grape alcohol, grape brandy, wine.

The firm exists since 1854. Production 4,000,000% per annum, value 545,000 roubles exclusive of excise. There are 8 steam boilers Russian plant; 200—250 workmen employed. The wine and alcohol are supplied from the gov's of Elisavetpol, Erivan and Tiflis about 500,000 % and from Kiesliar about 800,000 %. Sale in Russia and principally in the Caucasus.
297. SOGOMONOV, A. and Brothers.

Gov. of Elisavetpol, Shusha distr. and Tiflis.

Brandy and spirit rectifying distillery.

1. Spirits of wine 96% strong.
2. Caucasian cognac.

The brandy distillery established in 1880, the rectifying distillery in 1885. Production per annum 2,000,000 °/o of fruit and grape alcohol and 300,000 °/o of cognac, value 115,000 roubles exclusive of excise. The distilleries include a distilling apparatus, 2 rectifying columns with tanks of 700 vedros capacity, 2 fire cognac apparatus of 120 vedros capacity, 2 steam boilers (30 H. P.); 50 workmen. Materials local. Sale in the Caucasus and in Russia.

298. THE "IMPERIAL".

Warsaw.

Russian cognac distillery.

Cognac.

Established in 1890. Value of annual production 200,000 roubles. Grape supplied from Bessarabia and the Caucasus; 12 workmen, 18 workwomen and 4 minors. There is a large rectifying apparatus. Sale in Russia.

299. CUFALT, G.

Riga.

Book with plans of gardens.

300. THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC DOMAINS.

St. Petersburg.

Wax models of fruits and vegetables.

Department B. Group 21. Class 143.

301. SHÖNHOV, O.

Gov. of Kurland, town Gottingen.

Berry wines.

Department B. Group 21. Class 139.

302. DEROZHINSKY, M.

Dried fruits.

See № 272.


303. GOLOV, L.

Gov. of Bessarabia, Orgeiev district.

1. Dried plums.
2. Wines of various kinds.

Fruit drying since 1884. Production 1,000—2,000oods of plums, and 500—800oods of apples per annum, value 10,000—15,000 roubles; 6 ovens with 12 drying-kilns. Fruit supplied from exhibitor's orchards. Sale in Russia.

See № 273.
Department B. Group 21. Class 140.

304. TER-I0ANISSIANTS, M. "Tiflis.

Manufactory of fruit compotes and preserves.

1. Fruit compotes.
2. Fruit candied.
3. Fruit marmalade, without sugar.

Production since 1864. Handwork; small drying oven. Production value 15,000 roubles per year. In summer 100 workmen and 200 workwomen employed; in winter 40—50 workmen and minors. Local materials; fruit principally from the exhibitor's orchards. Fuel charcoal. Sale in Russia.

Department B. Group 21. Classes 133 and 141.

305. PROKHOROV, A. Gov. of Tula, town Bielev.

Pomology and gardening; dried fruits and vegetables.

1. Preserved fruits and vegetables dried by fire: pressed vegetables, fresh-cabbage soup, Russian beet-root soup, fruit compote, apples.
2. "Bielev" pure apple marmalade.

Established in 1889; value 30,000 roubles per annum. Fire-drying apparatus Rider's system. About 100 workmen employed from August till November. The fruits and vegetables are principally supplied from the exhibitor's orchards and gardens, partly purchased. Sale in Russia.
Department B. Groups 21 and 23. Classes 140 and 176.

306. VOLGUIN, D.  
_Tiflis._

Preserved vegetables.
1. Compote of vegetables.
2. Sauce of fruits.
3. Tomatoes

Established in 1878; handwork, 3,000 poods per annum, value 30,000 roubles; 30 workmen. Local materials. Sale in Russia.

Department B. Groups 21, 23. Classes 139, 176.

307. KOLAKOVSKY, I.  
_Gov. of Liublin, near Novo-Alexandria._

Dried fruits and vegetables factory.
1. Dried berries and infusions from them.
2. Dried mushrooms.
3. Dried potatoes.
4. Dried fermented cabbage for the army.

Established in 1887; 500 poods yearly, value 5,000 roubles; 3 Rider’s drying apparatus; 20 workwomen. Sale in the Vistula gov’s.

Department B. Group 23. Classes 176, 177.

308. ROMAN, I.  

Anchovy and preserved food-preparations.
Canned green pease and white mushrooms.  See № 320.
309. KOKUIEV, N.

Jaroslavl.

Dried vegetables.

Prepared mixtures of dried vegetables for various soups.

Established in 1890, yearly 150—200 poods, value 2,000—2,500 roubles; 3 Rider’s drying appartus and hand shredding machines; 3 workmen and 6—8 workwomen. The raw vegetables partly supplied from own gardens, partly purchased. Sale principally in Moscow, but also local and in other towns of Russia.

310. WOLF, A., Successor of Price.

Moscow.

Mustard factory.

Mustard of various kinds.

Factory exists since 1844, owned by exhibitor in 1864. Production value 40,000 roubles per annum. Benziné motor, 5 grinding machines; 10 workmen. Russian materials. Sale in European Russia, Finland, Siberia and the Caucasus.
DEPARTMENT D.

FISHERIES, FISH PRODUCTS
AND APPARATUS OF FISHING.
Fisheries, Fish products and apparatus of Fishing.


311. ASTRAKHAN ADMINISTRATION OF THE FISHING AND SEAL CATCHING INDUSTRIES.

Fishing and seal catching industries.

1. Models of various fishing appliances.
2. Seal and fish oil of various kinds.
3. Isinglass and dried spine of sturgeons.
4. River and sea clothing.
Department D. Group 38. Classes 254 and 255.

312. SOLNYSHKOV, S.

Gov. and district of Nizhni Novgorod.

Fishing rods.

Industry since 1880. Hand work. Production per annum, value 1,200 roubles; 25 workmen and 25 minors.

See Dep. H. № 485.


313. BASILEVSKY, Th.

Gov. of Astrakhan, Krasnoiar district.

Astrakhan Sinemorsk fisheries.

1. Draw nets, nets, gear and other fishing appliances.
2. Herrings.
3. White sturgeon and sturgeon caviar.
4. White sturgeon isinglass.
5. Dried spine of white sturgeon and sturgeon.

Firm established in 1861. Annual catch in waters owned by the exhibitor in the Volga estuary, about 75,000,000 various fishes, from which 5,000 poods of caviar, 300 poods of dried spine, 200 poods of isinglass, and 4,000 poods of oil are yearly produced; total value 1,500,000 roubles. There are 100 draw nets, 8 steamers, 420 fish boats 4 barges, 6 lighters, 11 fish salting boats with ice cellars, 13 stores, 8 large and small fish-storing rafts; 150 various buildings. Nets drawn by hand; 6,000 workmen, 1,800 workwomen and 200 minors. Sale in the towns Tsaritsin, Saratov, Kazan and at the Nizhni Novgorod fair.
314. SOLOVKY CONVENT.

Gov. of Arkhangels. White Sea and Solovky Islands.

Sea-calves' skins and belts.

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315. STEPANENKO, N.

Province of the Don Cossacks, town Rostov on Don.

Fisheries.

1. Pressed caviar.
2. Salted and dried back of sturgeon; fishes: "rybets" and "seliva".
4. Isinglass and dried spine of sturgeon.
5. Models of fishing appliances and samples of cables.
6. Plans and photographs.

Established in 1850. Yearly production: 3,000—3,500 poods of caviar pressed; 300,000—400,000 fishes "seliva", and 100,000—150,000 fisher "rybets" caught; 2,500—3,000 poods of backs of sturgeon and other fishes salted and dried; 2,000—2,500 poods of different fishes and 150,000 herrings pickled, and 50 poods of sturgeon spine dried, total value 300,000—400,000 roubles. Handwork; 150—160 workmen, 17—18 workwomen and 20—40 minors. Fish caught in Azov sea. Sale in Russia.
316. CHILIKIN, V.

Fish-curing establishment.

1. Pickled and salted herrings.
2. Pickled fish "sultanka".

Established in 1880. Annual receipts 25,000 roubles. Handwork; 50 workmen and 20 workwomen. Fresh fish obtained from adjacent fisheries. Sale in Russia.

317. ZHADAN, I.

Province of Kuban, Temriuk region.

Pickled herrings.

Value of annual production 3,000 roubles. Herrings caught near Kerch with nets; 35 workmen. Sale in Kerch.

318. BUZHISKY, S.

Province of Kuban, Temriuk region.

Pickled herrings.

Value of annual production 3,000 roubles. Herrings caught near Kerch with nets; 35 workmen. Sale in Kerch.
319. K R A U S P, C.

Reval.

Fish curing establishment.

Reval anchovies.

Established in 1860, value 8,000 roubles per year. Handwork; 2 workmen and 5 workwomen. Anchovies caught in the gulf of Reval. Sale in Russia.

320. R O M A N, I.

S. Petersburg, Astrakhan, Odessa, Kizliar (Caucasus) and gov. of Kovno, Novoalexandrov district.

Anchovy and preserved food preparations establishment.

1. Different fish dried.
2. Green peas and white musherooms.
3. Deer tongs.

The industry exists in S. Petersburg since 1877; in Astrakhan since 1882; in Odessa since 1886; in Kizliar since 1887 and in the gov. of Kovno since 1892. Annual production 100,000 cans of various preserved food preparations, value 50,000 roubles. Steam boilers, presses, machines; 20 workmen. Fish supplied from the Caspian, Black, Baltic and White seas. Sale in Russia and abroad.
321. DUBININ, B.

Fisheries and fish curing and canning establishment.

1. Brill pickled and in tomato.
2. Mackerel pickled and in oil.
3. Sterliad pickled.

The firm exists since 1835, the establishment since 1884. Handwork; 200,000 cans of preserved fish sold annually, value 100,000 roubles; 25 workmen and 10 workwomen. Fish supplied from own fisheries on the Black Sea and in the mouths of the tributaries. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia.

322. DANIELSON, D.

Preserved fish manufactory.

Anchovies.

Established in 1889. Production from 8,800 cans, value 4,620 roubles in 1889—90 has attained 87,000 cans, value 48,500 roubles in 1891—92. Machine and handwork; machine for making tin cans; 3 workmen, 10 workwomen and 2 minors. Fish caught in Riga Gulf. Sale in Russia.
323. LIANOSOV, G. and PRIDONOV, A.

Bozhi-Promisly Fishery Company.

_Gov. of Baku, estuary of the river Kura._

1. Stellated sturgeon caviar, pressed.
2. "Shyp" (kind of sturgeon) caviar, pressed.
3. Sturgeon, white sturgeon and stellated sturgeon isinglass.
4. Dried spine.

The Fisheries are of long standing; rented by the exhibitors since two years; fish caught, prepared and salted by hand; 800 workmen. Sale in Astrachan, Odessa and Moscow; salmon sold in Berlin.

Department D. Group 40. Class 272.

324. BAYL, J.

_Gov. of Tavrida; Dnieprovske district._

1. Fish preserved in various ways.
2. Tomato puré.

Production since 1892. In the first 7 months 89,000 cans sold, value 40,000 roubles. Handwork. From 1 May till 15 October 120 workmen, 15 workwomen and 25 minors; in the remaining months—35 workmen, 10 workwomen and 8 minors employed. Materials principally Russian. Sale in Russia and abroad.
325. BRATUS, M.

Province of Kuban, Eisk region.

The fisheries yield 1,000—3,000 roubles per year. Fish supplied from Rostov on Don. Sale in harbor town Eisk.

326. VLASINKO, C.

Province of Kuban, Eisk region.

Pressed caviar.

Established in 1882. Yearly 15 poods of caviar obtained from 200 poods of fish, value 1,800 roubles. Fish caught by automatic hooks near Eisk and Rostov on Don; 12 workmen. Sale in Russia.

327. RIADNIN, C.

Province of Kuban.

Pressed caviar.

Fishery.

Fishery since 1890. Yearly 400 poods of fish caught by automatic hooks near Eisk and Rostov on Don, yielding 20 poods of pressed caviar; total value 3,100 roubles; 12 workmen. Sale in Russia.
DEPARTMENT E.

MINES, MINING AND METALLURGY.
Mines, Mining and Metallurgy.

Department E. Group 67. Classes 411 and 412.

328. MINING DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC DOMAINS.

S. Petersburg.

1. Obelisk, showing the amount of gold obtained from 1745 till 1872 in European Russia and Siberia.
2. Pamphlets and maps.

Yield of gold (1745—1892): in European Russia 438,843.989 kilogramms, West Siberia 109,990.414 kilogramms and in East Siberia 1,097,231.692 kilogramms. During the last 10 years the total yield of gold varied in the following manner.

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<th>Ural</th>
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<td>1891</td>
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<td>1892</td>
<td>1818</td>
<td>22130</td>
<td>7265</td>
<td>11925</td>
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<td>42138</td>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>14217</td>
<td>220113</td>
<td>32145</td>
<td>99959</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>360518.8</td>
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</table>

— 139 —
329. DOMBROVO COAL FIELD.

Gov. of Petrokov, Bendin district.

Collective exhibition of the principal mining Companies of the Dombrov field.

1. Specimens of minerals.
2. Coal.
3. Mining implements.
4. Maps, plans and photographs.

The mining industry of the coal field began in the end of the last century. In 1892 about 2,900,000 tons of coal were raised and 80,000 tons of iron, steel and cast iron and 5,000 tons of zinc were produced. There are 20 coal mines, a great many iron and zinc mines, 12 iron works and 4 zinc works and rolling-mills. In all more than 300 steam engines of nearly 20,000 H. P.; over 20,000 workmen are employed. The works are dependent upon home markets.

Department E. Group 49. Class 324.

330. RASTORGUEV, L., Successors.

Gov. of Perm, Ekaterinburg district.

Kyshtym works.

Samples of different objects in cast iron, such as; busts, groups, statuettes, brackets, ash trays, paper weights, vases, etc.

Works established in 1749. Value of yearly production 650,000 roubles. The works have a blast furnace, one puddling furnace, 2 cupola furnaces, 10 forges, 5 steam hammers, 3 water wheels (25 H. P.); 1,600 workmen, 60 workwomen and 30 minors are employed. The ore etc. is raised on the property of the works. Sale in Russia.
331. SHAMOV, N. and Co.

Gov. of Orenburg, Verhnie-Uratsk district.

The Sigasinsky iron works.

1. Specimens of ore and the accompanying rocks.
2. Charcoal.
3. Specimens of cast iron articles.
4. Samples of cast iron.
5. Pamphlets describing the works.

Works exist since 1890. About 600,000 poods of cast iron smelted annually, value 520,000 roubles. The works include one blowing engine (60 H. P.), 3 steam boilers (90 H. P.), one blast furnace, one hot blast stove of Wed- ding's system, all heated exclusively by the blast furnace gases. Employed 60 workmen at the works and 640 at the mines. The ore, nearly 1,200,000 poods of brown iron etc. is raised on the property of the works. The produce is sold to the foundries and mechanical works of S. Peters burg and Moscow.

332. ZLATOUS ARM FACTORY.

(Mining D'nt of the Ministry of Public domains).

Gov. of Ufia, town Zlatous.

1. Samples of cast and forge steel.
2. Swords, daggers, knives, etc.

The factory was established at the end of the last century. The yearly Crown and private orders amount to 250,000 roubles. The works include one blast furnace, 3 blowings engines, 8 bloomery hearths, 9 puddling furnaces,
9 welding furnaces, 5 reheating furnaces, 12 hammers, 5 rolling mills, 40 dry grindstone 9 wet grindstones, 5 Marten's stoves, 2 crucible, 3 cupola furnaces, 104 forges, 50 polishing machines, 14 water wheels, 7 turbines and 9 steam engines (1,200 H. P.); 3,000 workmen, 650 workwomen and 100 minors are employed. All the arms are made exclusively from steel manufactured at the Zlatoust and Kniasie-Michailovsk steel works, Value of yearly production 900,000 roubles. Sale in Russia, America and Asia.

Department E. Groups 42 and 67. Classes 291 and 411.

333. MINING ADMINISTRATION OF SOUTH RUSSIA.

Ekaterinostav.

1. Collection of minerals.
2. Statistics and maps.


334. GLEBOV, A. Engineer.

Province of the Don Cossacks, Taganrog region, village Nagotechik.

1. Collection of minerals and ores occurring in the neighbourhood of Nagolechik, including lead, zinc, silver, gold, manganese, bismuth, iron, pyrites and the accompanying rocks.
2. Pamphlet describing the ore deposits; plans and drawings.

The ore deposits are situated in the Nagolechik hills in the Donets coal basin and at a distance of 8 to 18 versts from the Donets railway. The preliminary surveys were started in 1889 and the laying out of the mines in 1891. There are three shafts capable of raising 4,000 poods of
mineral containing 15 per cent of ore per day. Besides this, vein deposits have been discovered at a depth of 24—30 metres and over 300 separate outcrops of veins have been brought to light. The composition of the ore is as follows: 

\[ a. \text{equal amounts of zinc and lead containing } 700 \text{ grammes of silver per ton of lead} \]

\[ b. \text{zinc } \frac{2}{3} \text{ and lead } \frac{1}{3} \text{ with } 900 \text{ grammes of silver per ton of lead.} \]

Departments E and H. Groups 49 and 113. Classes 322, 324 and 715.

335. OLONETZ MINING DISTRICT.

Gov. of Olonetz and Wyborg.

Alexander, Konchezer, Walasmin and Sudoiarv mining works.

1. Samples of ore and fluxes.
2. Samples of cast-iron.
3. Samples of fire brick and clay.
4. Artillery projectiles.

Alexander works founded in 1774, Konchezer in 1707, Walasmin in 1868 and Sudoiarv in 1804. Alexander works produce about 50,000 poods of cast-iron projectiles and other articles annually, value 300,000—400,000 roubles; the other works about 200,000 poods of cast-iron, value 120,000 roubles. The Alexander works include 2 turbines (620 H. P.), 5 overshot-wheels (70 H. P.), 2 refineries, 15 forges, 125 machines for working metal, 8 furnaces. The remaining works each include a blast furnace and water-motor (20—30 H. P.). At all the works 840 workmen are employed. The Alexander works use cast-iron smelted at the works of the district, which smelt lake-ores on charcoal. The projectiles are delivered to the Ministry of War and the Admiralty; the surplus of the cast iron is sold to private individuals on spot and at S. Petersburg.
Department E. Groups 49 and 67. Classes 324, 334 and 411.

336. VOTKINSK CROWN WORKS.

Gov. of Viatka, Saraput district.

Iron, cast steel, mechanical works and ship building yards.

1. Samples of steel, millbars, cast-iron and articles made of iron and steel.


Established in 1739. Yearly production 106 iron ships, 380 lathes, 20,860 different farming implements, value 1,466,592 roubles. The iron works include 15 puddling furnaces, 15 welding furnaces, 2 Martins furnaces, 6 reheating furnaces, 5 cupola furnaces; 73 Smith’s forges, 8 bloomery forges, 171 lathes for working iron, 17 steam boilers, 3 steam shears, 2 steam sawing machines, 28 crains, besides which 10 steam engines, 9 turbines, 4 portable engines, 9 water and 9 steam hammers, 7 rolling mills, 6 finishing lathes, 5 blowing engines, 5 ventilating apparatus; 3,226 workmen and 154 minors employed. The cast-iron is obtained from Goroblagodat and Zlatoust Crown iron works, in the gov’s of Perm and Ufa. The iron is supplied to the Artillery, the Navy and the Ministry of ways of communication, also for sale in Russia; ships and sailing vessels are made to order.

Department E. Group 67. Classes 410 and 411.

337. BOARD OF COUNCIL FOR BAKU NAPHTHA INDUSTRY.

Town Baku.

Pamphlets, charts and tables illustrating the Naphtha trade.
Department E. Group 67. Classes 410 and 411.

338. GEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE OF THE MINING DEPARTMENT.

St. Petersburg.

1. Geological map of European Russia.

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Department E. Groups 43 and 67. Classes 294 and 411.


Gov. and district of Baku.

The Petroleum Industry Association.

1. Samples of petroleum products.
2. Plans and tables illustrating the petroleum works.

The Association was Imperially sanctioned in 1879. The yearly production is 18,000,000 poods of petroleum, 26,000,000 poods of naphtha residue, 108,000 poods of solar oil, 557,000 poods of benzine, 766,000 poods of various products, 1,308,000 poods of lubricating oil, 303,000 poods of sulphuric acid and 34,000 poods of caustic soda, total value 17,500,000 roubles. The works cover 82 dessiatanes and include 42 bore holes, 15 pumping stations, 16 reservoirs, 77 refrigerators, 26 tanks, 49 measurers, 202 boilers, 247 pumps, 119 steam engines; mechanical, petroleum, benzin, lubricating oil, gas, soda and sulphuric acid works. Besides these they have their own water works, tramway, branch lines to the Trans-Caucasian railway and electrical lighting. The works employ 8,000 workmen. 36,000,000 poods of raw naphtha are raised on the property of the Association and 16,000,000 poods are besides purchased. Sale in Russia and export.

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340. SCHMIDT, K.

Chemical and technical laboratory.

Lubricating oil.

The laboratory was founded in 1888. Steam power is not employed, the plant consists of 3 reservoirs and 27 cisterns; 13,000 poods of oil are produced per annum, value 75,000 roubles; 8 workmen employed. Russian materials from the gov's of the interior. Sale in Russia.

341. THE IMPERIALLY SANCTIONED RUSSO-AMERICAN NAPHTHA INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION.

Gov. and district of Moscow.

The Kuskovo naphtha distilling works.

Naphtha lighting and lubricating products.

Works founded in 1881. Annual production 900,000—1,200,000 poods of natural naphtha and naphtha residues, value 1,000,000—1,500,000 roubles; 8 steam boilers (225 H. P.), 12 stills of 7,100 poods capacity, 15 steam pumps, electric lighting, laboratory; copperas, asphalt and cooper's works; locksmith's, painter's, sinithy and enamelling workshops; artezian well; 9 iron reservoirs of 230,000 poods capacity, for the products and raw material; 50 cars for conveying the raw material and goods. In Sormovo park on the Volga, gov. of Nizhny Novgorod, 4 iron reservoirs of 330,000 poods capacity, for receiving the raw material from Baku; 2 steam boilers (50 H. P.) and 2 pumps; 120 workmen employed. Sale in Russia, export to France, Germany and England.
342. THE ALEXEIEVSKOIE MINING COMPANY.

Gov. of Ekaterinoslav, Slavianoserbsk district, and province of the Don Cossacks, Taganrog region. Direction board at Kharkov.

Samples of anthracite, coal and coke.

The statutes of the Company were Imperialy sanctioned and the Company founded in 1879. Production in 1892: 20,000,000 poods of coal and coke, value 1,200,000 roubles. Steam haulage and steam pumps. Portable engines, locomotives different small steam motors and machines; 22 shafts in work raising 2,000—3,000 poods per day; 7 recently sunk shafts. Coke furnaces system Gobiet and Shaumburg; 25 versts of rail and 8 versts of tramways; 3,000 workmen employed. Sale to metallurgical works, railways, sugar refineries, distilleries, mechanical and other works and for private consumption.

343. THE CAUCASIAN MINING DIRECTION.

Gov's of Erivan, Tiflis, Kutais and Elisavetpol.

Copper works.

Systematic collection of ores, accompanying rocks, metals, slags and fluxes.

The annual production of the 12 works, subordinate to the Direction, is 139,332 poods of copper. The works include 46 mines, 86 shafts and adit levels, 79 furnaces, 4 turbines (126 H. P.), 9 overshot wheels (31 H. P.), 6 steam engines (134 H. P.). The ore is obtained from mines belonging to the works and is partly used at the works and partly sold in different parts of Russia.
344. THE ALAGIR CROWN WORKS and the SADON MINE.

Tersk province, Vladikavkaz district.

Systematic collection of zinc and argentiferous lead ores and accompanying rocks.

This mine was worked as far back as the fifth century. Purchased by the Crown and the works erected in 1851. 47,250 poods of various ores are raised annually. The works produce; 31 poods of silver, value 28,700 roubles; 11,135 poods of letharge, value 24,500 roubles and 12,000 poods of blend, value 1,500 roubles. The mine has 4 adit levels, 7 overshot wheels (53 H. P.); the works include 3 furnaces, 2 cast-iron boilers etc.; 158 workmen. Lead consumed at the works. Silver delivered to the St. Petersburg Mint.

345. THE IMPERIALLY SANCTIONED COMPANY FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF ROCK SALT AND NATURAL SODA IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

Gov. of Ekaterinostav, Bakhmut district.

1. Samples of rock salt.
2. Pamphlets.

The Company was founded in 1885. Annual yeild 11,000,000 poods of rock salt, value 900,000 roubles; 2 shafts in action, 2 grinding mills; steam motors (800 H. P.), 600 workmen. Sale in Russia.
346. S U M I N, J.  

St. Petersburg.

Stone cutting works.

Samples of cut and uncut gems.

The works were started in 1869. Production, value 1,000—3,000 roubles per year; 10 hand machines, 75 axles; 4 workmen and 5 apprentices. Precious stones obtained from Ural, Brasil and India. Sale to Russian jewellers.

Department E. Group 44. Class 296.

347. B E L L A D, Ch.  

Ekaterinburg.

Siberian stones.

Department E. Groups 47 and 67. Classes 309 and 411.

348. THE MOSCOW JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.  

Gov. of Moscow, Podolsk district.

Cement works.

1. Samples of cement of different sorts and of building materials.

2. Photographs.

The works exist since 1875. Production in 1892 amounted to 5,200,000 poods of various building materials, value 900,000 roubles. The works include 7 steam engines (900 H. P.), 3 stone breakers, 18 pairs of millstones, 6 sieves, 2 sifters, 1 separator, 4 pairs of rollers, 11 mixers, 8 crushers, 4 lifts, etc.; 900 sazhens of cable railway and
515 sazhens of aerial railway; barrel works (100,000 pieces per year), 2 circular and 2 Hofman’s furnaces, 16 cupola ovens, 3 drying kilns, over 2 versts of drying-sheds; electric lighting and telephones. Nearly 400 workmen employed in winter and nearly 800 in summer. All the raw material is raised from a quarry near the works. Fuel: Russian coal, coke and naphtha. Sale in Russia.

Department E. Group 44. Class 296.

349. STRIZHEV, N.

Eastern Siberia, gov. of Irkutsk.

Lapis lazuli mines.

Specimens of lapis lazuli.

Mine opened in September 1892, therefore the value and quantity of annual production is yet unknown. The mine is worked by hand labour, 10 workmen employed.

Department E. Group 61. Class 385.

350. VOYSLAV, S., Mining engineer.

Soil investigation bureau.

Boring machine for hand boring, to the depth of 60 feet and over.

The bureau exists since 1889. Yearly production 300 boring tools, value 40,000 roubles. Sale in Russia.
Department E. Groups 48, 61 and 67. Classes 322, 324, 334, 381, 382 and 411.

351. THE REGION OF GORA BLAGODAIT.

Gov. of Perm, Verkhoturie district.

Crown metallurgical works.

1. Samples of iron ore and accompanying rocks.
2. Samples of cast-iron and iron.
3. Mining implements and waggon.
4. Description of the works, drawings, plans, tables and photographs.

The Kushvin iron works were founded in 1736; in 1890 they yielded 871,424 poods of pig-iron, value 600,000 roubles. The works include 3 steam engines (237 H. P.), 1 turbine (80 H. P.), 3 blast furnaces, 3 blowing engines, 3 hot-blast stoves; 902 workmen employed.

The Verkhne-Turinsk iron works were founded in 1739. In 1890 these works produced 595,690 poods of pig-iron, value 400,000 roubles. The works include 4 water wheels (140 H. P.), 1 turbine (80 H. P.), 2 steam engines (200 H. P.), 3 blowing engines, 3 blast furnaces and 3 hot-blast stoves; 1,442 workmen employed.

The Baranchinsk iron and projectile works were founded in 1747. In 1890 they yielded 422,159 poods of cast-iron, value 450,000 roubles. The works include 4 steam-engines (205 H. P.), 1 water-wheel (15 H. P.), 2 turbines (110 H. P.), 2 blast furnaces, 4 blowing engines, 6 hot-blast stoves; 1,175 workmen employed.

The Nizhne-Turinsk iron works exist since 1766. In 1890 they produced 98,679 poods of iron, value 180,000 roubles and 1,400 poods of cement steel, value 21,000 roubles. The works possess 24 water-wheels (410 H. P.), 5 turbines (322 H. P.), 17 finery hearths, 6 reheating and 1 welding furnaces, 19 hydraulic hammers and one steam hammer, 4 rolling mills and one steelcasting furnace; 348 workmen employed.

The Serebriansk iron works were founded in 1754. In 1890 they yielded 215,590 poods, value 400,000 roubles.
The works include 15 water wheels (280 H. P.), 1 turbine (70 H. P.), 1 steam engine (50 H. P.), 6 bloomery hearths, 4 welding and 7 puddling furnaces, 10 hydraulic and 2 steam hammers, 3 rolling mills; 945 workmen employed.

The iron mine of Gora Blagodait has been exploited since 1735. In 1890 the yield of magnetic iron ore was 3,266,789 poods; 473 workmen employed. The pig-iron is supplied partly to the Votkinsk and Nizhne Isetsk Crown works; the remainder is sold principally at the Nizhny Novgorod fair. Projectiles are made to order for the Ministries of War and Marine.

Department E. Group 42. Class 291.

352. OVCHINIKOV, Brothers.

*Gov. of Perm, Verkhoturie district.*

Gem and stone cutting establishment.

Polished and unpolished stones and gems.

Annual production value 20,000 roubles. Hand and machine work. About 100 men are employed for extracting stones and gems from February till May.
Department E. Group 68.

353. LEBEDEV, N., Mining engineer.

St. Petersburg.

1. Description of a mode of extracting metals from ores and metallurgical products.
2. Apparatus, showing on a small scale the process of dephosphorising cast-iron and simultaneously obtaining ferro-aluminium.
3. Also for showing the process of obtaining ferro-aluminium and aluminium bronze from pyrites.

Exhibited as an invention.

Department E. Groups 42 and 61. Classes 291, 381 and 382.

354. FILKOVICH, N.

Tersk province, Vladikavkas region.

The Sadon Crown mine.

1. Samples of zinc blend.
2. Mining implements.

The extracting and sorting of ore started in 1892 and 40,000 poods have been obtained during 100 days, value 301,000 roubles. The ore shows by analysis 53% zinc, 10% iron and 2% lead; 70 workmen employed. Sale in England, Belgium and Germany.
Department E. Group 42. Class 291.

355. CHUBINIDZE, G. and Co.

Gov. of Kutais, Shorapai district.

Manganese mines.

Samples of manganese ore.

The mines were opined in 1879 in the Chiatur mining field on the banks of the river Quirilla. The average yield amounts to 300,000 poods per annum. The price on the spot is 2 copecks per pood; 55 workmen employed, each for 270 days during the year. Sale through the Transcaspian railway.

Department E. Group 61. Class 385.

356. GLUSHKOV, E., Mining engineer.

St. Petersburg.

Boring instrument invented by the exhibitor.

The instruments are made in St. Petersburg. Sale in Russia and France, for the sum of 5,000—15,000 roubles per year.
Department E. Groups 48 and 67. Classes 314 and 410.

357. MYSHKOVSKY, M.

Gov. of Taurida, Feodosia district, viti. Genichesk.

1. Samples of salt.
2. Plans.

The salt is extracted from the Genichesk salt lake leased by the exhibitor for 15 years from 1891. The yearly yield of salt is 2,000,000—3,000,000 poods, value 150,000 roubles; 500 workmen employed. The salt is transported to the Lozovo Sebastopol railway by a horse tramline, 12 versts inlength. Sale in Russia.

Department E. Group 68.

358. SLAVIANOVOV, N., Mining engineer.

Gov. of Perm.

1. Electrical casting and compression of metals.
2. Materials for casting.
3. Photographs.
359. BALASHOVS, N. and J.

Gov. of Ufa, Ufa and Zlatoust districts.

The Simsk mining region including 3 works.

1. Iron ore and accompanying rocks.
2. Cast-iron, iron and steel.

The Simsk works were founded in 1756, the Minair works in 1784 and the Nicholaev works in 1866. Annual production 400,000 poods of cast-iron and 400,000 poods of iron and cement steel from pig-iron smelted at the works, total value 850,000 roubles. There are 3 blast furnaces, 11 puddling and 6 welding furnaces, 3 reheating furnaces, 8 hearths, 3 blowing engines, 1 turbine (210 H.P.), 5 steam hammers, 4 water wheels etc.; 2 mechanical and boilermakers, 24 lathes; 3 forges with 18 hearths. About 3,000 workmen and 100 workwomen employed. All materials are local, from the Simsk mining field. Sale in Russia.

360. THE MINING INSTITUTE, under the direction of the Mining Department.

St. Petersburg.

1. Collection of samples of native sulphur, nickel and iron ores.
2. Pamphlets, tables and students' works.
1. Sheet-iron.
2. Worked iron.
4. Coal.
5. Salt.

The Chermossk works were founded in 1766, the Ussolsk works in 1778, the Kizelovsk works in 1789, the Polasninsk iron works in Perm district. Production 450,000 poods of iron, value 800,000 roubles; 1,500,000 poods of cast-iron, value 675,000 roubles; 1,500,000 poods of salt, value 110,000 roubles and 3,700,000 poods of coal, value 115,000 roubles per annum. The works include 4 blast furnaces, 2 reverberating furnaces, 4 cupola furnaces, 9 ore-kilns, 26 puddling furnaces, 7 welding furnaces, 34 reheating furnaces and 42 forges; 17 steam engines (1,224 H. P.); 28 steam boilers, 7 steam hammers, 2 shafts, 1 adit level, 5 bore holes, 10 salt evaporating pans. The works and mines employ 11,130 workmen, 122 workwomen and 46 minors. The ore, to the amount of 3,000,000 poods per annum is extracted from the exhibitor’s mines in the Solikamsk district. Sale in Russia.
362. THE EKATERININSK IRON WORKS.

Gov. of Petrokov, Bendin district.

1. Samples of cast-iron, wrought and sheet-iron.
2. Album with views of works and reports showing the results of testing the merchant and sheet-iron.

The works were founded in 1883, produce annually over 1,300,000 poods of cast-iron; 1,300,000 poods of mill bars; 700,000 poods of merchant iron; 500,000 poods of sheet iron and 68,000 poods of various cast-iron objects. The works include mines, a blast furnace, Siemen's Martin steel furnace, a puddling furnace, a rolling mill, a foundry, a pattern workshop, a mechanical workshop and a forge; 5 rolling mills 8 shears, 36 steam boilers, 24 steam engines (2,625 H. P.), 5 steam hammers, 3 cupola, 14 puddling, 11 welding and 12 reheating furnaces, a laboratory; 1,160 workmen and 40 workwomen employed. Material local, partly produced on the premises. Sale in Russia.

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363. GUTA-BANKOVA.

Dombrova, gov. of Petrokov, Bendin district.

Iron and steel works.

Samples of cast-iron.

The works were founded in 1877. Production in 1892, amounted to 3,628,000 poods of iron and steel, value 6,000,000 roubles. The works include 3 blast furnaces, 2 cupola, 9 Martins, 8 puddling and 18 welding and reheating furnaces, 3 rolling mills, 32 steam engines (2,800 H. P.); 1,400 workmen employed. Local iron ore mostly procured from the exhibitor's mines; partly purchased. The works use local coal. Sale in Russia.

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DEPARTMENT F.

MACHINERY.
Machinery.

Department F. Group 69. Class 423.

364. THE MINISTRY OF MARINE.
The Cronstadt divers' training school.

*Cronstadt*.

Diving appliances.

The school founded in 1881.

The Cronstadt mechanical and ship building works.

*Cronstadt*.

Iron trap-ladder for divers.

The works established in 1840.
The Mytninsky mechanical works and iron and copper foundry.

1. Petroleum motor of 2 H. P., exhibitor's system.
2. Fly-wheels and other appliances.

Established in 1890. Yearly production, value 50,000 roubles. Steam engine (50 H. P.), gas motor (8 H. P.), exhibitor's system; 50—100 workmen. Material Russian. Sale in Russia.

Department F. Group 69. Class 421.

366. KELLER and K".  
Apparatus for bottling wine.  
See Dep. A. № 106.

Department F. Group 69. Class 421.

367. KOMAROV, J.  
St. Petersburg.  
Apparatus for bottling wine.  
Exhibited as an invention.
Sawing machine.

The machine is of M. D. Vishker's patent, is not yet manufactured and was made for the Chicago Exposition (American patent № 361,800 of April 26, 1887).

Model of an anti-fire appliance adjustable to town water mains (a steam pump with hose) with an automatic contrivance for arresting the consumption of water drawn from the pipes for domestic purposes during a fire.

The system is adopted in the towns Samara and Tseritzyn.
370. RAUZER, A., firm ,,Miller, Fugelzang and Co".
Moscow.

Iron and copper boiler works.

Automatic injector of the ,,Rauzer, Biber and Sokolov" system.

- Works established in 1872. Yearly production 10,000 poods of copper articles, value 200,000 roubles, and 30,000 poods of iron boilers and boiler mountings, value 150,000 roubles; 2 steam engines (18 H. P.), 26 different lathes and 10 forges. About 200 workmen. Material from St. Petersburg and Polish works. Sale in Russia.

371. NOBEL, E. and Ch.
St. Petersburg.

Mechanical, and boiler work and foundry.

1. Petroleum motor of $3^{1/2}$ H. P.
2. Appliance for forcing draught and fire bars for naphtha heating.
3. Stop valves ,,Nobel" system for water, and naphtha conduits.
4. Naphtha hearth.

Works established in 1862. Value of various machines and appliances manufactured per annum 850,000 roubles; 5 steam motors (170 H. P.), 7 steam hammers, 264 various lathes, 2 rollers, 6 presses, 16 benches, 20 forges, 3 cupola furnaces, 5 smelting furnaces; 600 workmen. Cast-iron imported from England, and purchased at Finland and Ural works; steel and iron supplied from St. Petersburg iron works. Sale in Russia and the Caucasus.
Department F. Group 69. Class 416.

372. DELONE, N.

St. Petersburg.

Appliance for the multiplication of power (levers on hinges).

Exhibited as an invention.

Departments F, G, H and L. Groups 69, 85, 86, 115, 120, 147, 152.
Classes 413, 420, 499, 531, 542, 715, 716, 726, 754, 829 and 889.

373. THE ST. PETERSBURG METALLIC WORKS,
Imperially Sanctioned Company.

St. Petersburg.

Parts of machines, metallic articles, projectiles, drawings and photographs.

The company was established in 1857. Yearly production, value 2,000,000 – 3,000,000 roubles. Since its establishment it has executed 260 orders for steam, water and air heating; 230 bridges, in all 667 arches; 142 iron structures for roofs, steeples, domes etc.; various supports for floors, ceilings and stanchions; fire-proof roofs and ceilings of corrugated iron, 770 steam boilers, over 300,000 steel drawn projectiles of various sizes, nearly 1,000 gun-carriages, a floating crane for lifting 100 tons weight (for the port of Sebastopol); elevators and grain stores, hydraulic turrets and armour fittings for iron clad ships. The workshops and the office buildings cover 16,500 square sazhens of ground. There are 20 steam engines (310 H. P.), 11 steam boilers with a heating surface of 5,000 square feet, 2 dynamos, 1 electric motor, 6 steam-hammers, 5 mechanical forging stands, a forging machine and a hydraulic forging press, steam lathes, a forging engine and hydraulic forging press, 4 mechanical presses, 2 hydraulic presses (200 atm.), 4 hydraulic rivetting machines (80 atm.), 20 welding and heating furnaces, 2 cupola furnaces, each capable of casting 250 poods of cast
iron per hour, 6 drying apparatus, 80 smiths forges, 358 mechanical stands, 220 lock smiths vices. The workshops and storehouses are connected by rails; there are 40 cranes and lifts; 1,000—1,500 workmen employed. Materials Russian. Sale in Russia.

Department F. Groups 74. Class 466.

374. THE STATE PAPER MANUFACTORY.

Typographic articles.

See Dep. H. № 459.

Department F. Group 75. Class 470.

375. VON-BOOL, N. Publisher.

St. Petersburg.

Album of chromolithographic and water color illustrations of J. S. Turgeniev's „Notes of a Sportsman“, by P. Sokolov, artist.

The illustrations are executed in E. Markus' establishment of graphic arts.

Department F. Group 75. Class 470.

376. DIUSTERDIK.

Album of chromolithographs.
Department F. Group 76. Class 476.

377. MIRONOV, C.  
Moscow.

Album of wood engravings.

Handwork of the exhibitor, value 500 roubles per annum. Sale in Moscow.

Department F. Group 76. Class 475.

378. KROISS, F.  
St. Petersburg.

Photozincography.

Photo-mechanical works.

Established in 1888. Production value 30,000 roubles per year. Gasmotor (4 H. P.), 8 workmen. Zinc-sheets and copper from abroad; chemical preparations foreign and Russian.

Department F. Group 75. Class 470.

379. SOLOVIEV, M.  
Moscow.

Chromo-typo-lithography.

Chromo-lithographical works: images, portraits of Their Imperial Majesties, pictures etc.

Established in 1881. Production value 75,000 roubles per year. Steam engine (8 H. P.), 5 steam printing machines of French system, 3 hand printing presses of Berlin construction, 1 glazing machine, 2 hand presses for typography; 100 workmen and minors. Russian paper and Russian and foreign paints used. Sale in Russia.
Department F. Group 75. Classes 469 and 470.

380. MARKS, A. Editor of the Journal „Niva“.

St. Petersburg.

Typo-lithography.

1. Publications with illustrations.
2. Journal „Niva“.
3. Pictures (originals by Russian artists) and chromolithographs.
5. Samples of galvanoplastic work.
6. Color scales.
7. Photographs.

The journal is issued since 1869, typolithography established in 1881. Yearly receipt 500,000 roubles. 3 gas motors (67 H. P.), 2 rotary and 11 steam printing machines, 11 hand printing presses, polishing machine for stones, paint-grinding mill, 2 double grooving machines and 7 machines of American system for binding; 174 workmen and 42 workwomen. Paper Russian. Sale about 96% in Russia and 4% abroad.

Department F. Group 74.

381. BENKE, A.

St. Petersburg.

Typography.

Samples of typographical work.

Established in 1870. Production value 70,000—80,000 roubles per year. Book-bindery; 4 steam printing machines, 2 American printing presses, glazing cylinder, gas-motor (4 H. P.), 3 hand presses and other machines; over 2,000 poods of type; 60 workmen, 10 workwomen and 10 minors, all Russians. Material Russian and foreign. Sale in Russia.
382. STADLER and PATTINOT.

Chromo-lithography.

Pictures.

Established in 1872. Production value 35,000 roubles per year. Steam motor, 6 lithographic steam presses and 6 lithographic hand presses; 50 workmen. Sale in St. Petersburg.

383. POLIANIN, P.

Engraving and steam printing workshop.

Samples of engravings, stamps, seals etc.

Established in 1887; handwork, value 10,000 roubles per year. 6 workmen and 4 minors. Material Russian and partly foreign. Sale in Russia.
1. Aeranaut apparatus called „vietrostat“.
2. Model of a portable stove for cremating bodies on battle fields.
3. Model of a stove for cremating impurities and bodies.
4. Model of a petroleum stove for heating rooms.
5. Model of an adjustable dam.
6. Model of a trap ladder for crossing bogs and swamps.
7. Model of a floating bridge for a wharf for discharging goods.
8. Model of a filter for purifying thick muddy water.
9. Model of water, wind and horse power motors.
10. Model of a conical wheel with moveable teeth.
11. Model of a watering pump.
13. Drawings, designs and photographs.
14. Account of the works of the exhibitor.

Department F. Group 76. Class 471:

385. FISHER, CH., „firm Diagovchenko“.

Moscow.

Phototype.

Samples of photo-mechanical work.

See Dep. L. № 939.
DEPARTMENT G.

TRANSPORTATION.
RAILWAYS. VESSELS. VEHICLES.
Transportation.
Railways, Vessels, Vehicles.

Department G. Group 86. Classes 537 and 540.

386. THE MINISTRY OF MARINE.
Model workshop.

St. Petersburg.

1. Model of the boat "Diedushka Russkaho Flota", Grandfather of the Russian fleet, scale \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch to a foot.

Peter the Great's boat, known as the "Grandfather of the Russian fleet" is one of the most precious monuments of Russian history. It was in excursions made in this boat that Peter the Great gained his love for naval matters which led to the foundation of the Russian fleet. Length of the boat 19'9", width 6'5", depth of keel 2'8".

3. Model of the iron clad "Navarin", scale \( \frac{1}{4} \) inch to a foot.

Built at a private ship-yard in St. Petersburg: launched in 1891. Length along GWL 347'6", width including armour plate 67'5, depth 25'. Displacement 9476 tons. Engines of 9000 indicated horse power; contracted speed 15\( \frac{1}{2} \) knots; 30 guns including Hotchkiss' quick firing guns and guns of 12"—35" calibre. Projected cost including engines and artillery £ 560,000.
3. Model of the iron clad „Emperor Alexander II“, scale 1/8 inch to a foot.

Built at crown yards at St. Petersburg; launched in 1887. Length along GWL 335' 7", width including armour plate 67', depth at stem 24' 6'', at helm 22' 6''; displacement 8749 tons. Engines built in St. Petersburg, indicated horse power 8288; speed 15.3 knots. 30 guns including small Jarrington and 12"—30" calibre guns. Cost including armour plate, artillery and engines £685,000.

4. Model of the 1st class iron clad belted cruiser „Rurik“.

Built at the crown yards at St. Petersburg. Length along GWL 426', width including armour plate 67', depth to keel 25' 9"; displacement 10,933 tons. Engines 13,250 indicated horse power; contracted speed 18 knots. 44 guns including Hotchkiss quick firing guns and 8"—35" calibre. Cost of vessel with engines £ 590,000.

5. Model of a torpedo boat, scale 1" to a foot.

Type used in the Imperial Russian fleet for raising and lowering torpedoes into the water.


The Galerny Ostrov Ship-Yard.

Portions of a ship's side, showing the method of separating the brass sheeting from the steel hull.

The Cronstadt, Rope-works.

Cronstadt.

Lines, cordage, marlines, hawsers etc.

Established in 1787. Yearly production 43,978 poods of hempen goods, value 321,234 roubles; 4,000 poods of steel-hawser, value 40,000 roubles; 5,000 poods of torpedo-nets, value 91,930 roubles. Machine and handwork. Two steam engines of 35 and 50 H.P. The tarring of the yarn done by steam. Number of working days per annum: men 64,000 and women 400. Hemp supplied from central Russia; wire from St. Petersburg; tar from Finland. Work executed for the Russian Navy.
Department G. Groups 85 and 86. Classes 531 and 542.

387. THE ST. PETERSBURG METALLIC WORKS.

1. Photographs of a floating bridge.
2. Photographs of barbet appliances and album of drawings.

See Dep. F. № 373.

Department G. Group 85. Class 532.

388. GOTH, J.

St. Petersburg.

Rope-works.

1. Rigging.
2. Hemp yarn of various kinds.
3. Tow.

Established in 1800. Annual production 150,000 poods, value 800,000 roubles. 3 steam engines (100 H. P.), 200 workmen, 30 workwomen. Russian material. Sale in Russia; export to Germany, Sweden, Norway, France, England, Turkey, U. S. North America, Brazil, Argentina, Japan and China.

Department G. Group 85. Class 532.

389. SOLNYSHKOV, N.

Gov. and district of Nizhni Novgorod.

Iron chains.

Handwork, established in 1891; 10 forges, mechanical press for testing chains. Production 6,000 poods of chains per annum, value 20,000 roubles; 35 workmen. Iron supplied from Ural and Siberia. Sale in Russia.
Department G. Group 83. Class 523.

390. USHIN'S, N., Successors.

St. Petersburg.

1. Hemp thread and yarn.
2. Twine, ropes, oil cloth, bast-string, mat-sacks, matting floor carpets and felt.
3. Tar and turpentine.

Trading since 1830. Materials supplied from the gov.'s of Nizhni Novgorod, Vologda and Tver.

Department G. Group 85. Class 532.

391. CORIAKIN, J.

Kharkov.

Rope-works and hemp yarn manufactory.

1. Ropes of hemp and wire.
2. Hemp belting, tarred and unta red.

Established in 1881. Value of yearly productions 350,000 roubles. Steam engine (75 H. P.), 8 rope making machines, 2 systems of spindles, 6 bobbins, 4 warp machines, 3 hackles, 8" looms, 300 spinning wheels; 250 workmen and 45 workwomen. Local material. Sale in Russia.
Department G. Group 83. Classes 515—517.

392. NELLIS and FRESE.

Carriage Builders.

1. Cabriolet.
2. Sledge.
3. Coach.

Established in 1827. Value of yearly production 250,000 roubles. Handwork. 12 forges, steam engine (2 1/2 H. P.), drilling and turning lathes and other appliances; 150 workmen. Steel and varnish received from England, silk stuff and leather from France, timber from America and Germany. Sale in Russia, mostly in St. Petersburg.

Department G. Group 83. Class 523.

393. VOLK and Co.

Harness and saddlery workshop.

1. Harness for 3 horses abreast, "troika".
2. Harness for a pair, town driving.
3. Two sets of harness for one horse, town driving.
4. Lady’s saddle.
5. Cossack saddle.

Workshop established in 1890. Hand work; 40 Workmen. Russian material, sale in Russia.
394. DEMENT, M. and son.

1. Single harness.
2. "Troika" harness.

Production since 1869, yearly 2,500 tawed skins, 1,500 patent leather, 1,500 various saddles, 200 various harnesses, and 200 trunk-beds, value 110,000 roubles. Hand work; horse gear for stocking the tawed leather, 34 various pits, machine for embossing leather, 5 sewing machines; 85 workmen. Raw hides from Moscow and Nizhni-Novgorod fair. Sale to the War Department, tawed leathers sold in Moscow. See Dep. H. № 600.

395. TSIMMERMAN, R.

Harness and saddlery workshop.

1. "Troika" harness.
2. Russian harness for pair and for single driving.
3. American harness for pair and for single driving.

Hand work, since 1817, value 100,000 roubles per year. Material foreign and Russian. Sale in Russia and export.
Department G. Group 83. Class 523.

396. KUSNETSOV, A.

St. Petersburg.

Manufactory of leather, military harness and visors.

Russian harness for single driving.

See Dep. H. № 595.

Department G. Group 83. Class 523

397. GRIGORIEV, W.

St. Petersburg.

Coachmen's livery workshop.

1. Two coats lined with fox fur trimmed with beaver.
2. Three summer coats: kaftan, armiak and cossackin.
3. Two caps.
4. Persian sash.
5. Coat, sash, shirt-fiant and cap for yamschik (coachman).

Established in 1850. Annual production, value 20,000 roubles. 7 workmen and 4 minors. Russian materials and sale in Russia on order.
Department G. Group 85. Classes 516 and 517.

398. MARKOV, W.

Moscow.

Carriage Builder.

1. Sledge in Russian style.
2. Sledge in Louis XIV style.
3. Small "My Lord".

Established in 1784. Yearly production value about 200,000 roubles. Hand work; 10 forges and several hand machines; 150 workmen. Russian and foreign materials. Sale in Russia, partly to Persia.

Department G. Group 80. Class 502.

399. BRONSHTEIN, D.

1. Railway and pocket leadclinchers.
2. Control lock.

Exhibited as invention.

Department G. Group 80. Class 501.

400. THEODOROVICH, H., engineer technolog.

Gov. of Kherson, town Nikolaiev.

Permanent indicator connected with sheave gear and brass-bearing.

The indicator is adjustable to the axles of railway carriages and was made by the exhibitor, who is the chief of works belonging to a railway.
401. GUINTSBURG, B. engineer.

St. Petersburg.

Model of sleeping car, \( \frac{1}{6} \) of natural size.

Invention of the exhibitor patented in Russia. United States of North America, England, France, Austria and Hungary; deposed for patent in Germany, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Canada and East-Indies.

Department G. Group 80. Class 500.

402. RITSONI, P., manager of workshops of the St. Petersburg-Warsaw railway.

St. Petersburg.

Two railway car axles.

Exhibited as invention. Made in the workshops of the St. Petersburg-Warsaw railway.
403. SEMENOV, G.

Moscow.

Carriage Builder.

Sledge.

Established in 1854. Hand work, value 50,000 roubles per annum; 50 workmen. Material mostly Russian, partly foreign. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia and export.
Manufactures.

Department H. Group 96. Class 598.

404. KRAISER, C., joiner.
FEDOROVITCH, G., gilder.
MICHELSON, J., carver.
BABURIN, J., artist.

Riga.

Image case in new-Russian style.

Department H. Group 94. Class 595.

405. FROLOV, A. architect.,

St. Petersburg.

Mosaic workshop.

Mosaic images.

Made mostly by hand, since 1890, about 30,000 square vershoks per year (1 square vershok = 3.06 square inches) in a finished state, value 45,000 roubles. 16 lathes, cutting machines, gasomotor etc.; 30 workmen and 6 minors. Smalt mostly prepared in St. Petersburg, partly received from Italy. Sale in Russia.
406. MUMRIKOV, P.

Gov. of Vladimir, Viasnikov district, village Mstera.

Image works.

Images in cases, with foil ornaments.

Established in 1887. About 1,000 images made by handwork per year, value 2,000 roubles; 2 workmen and 2 workwomen. Materials purchased on the spot. Sale in Russia.

407. MUMRIKOV, J.

Gov. of Vladimir, Viasnikov district, village Mstera.

Image works.

Images on cypress wood, gilt and embossed.

Established in 1880 work by hand, 100 images per year, value 2,000 roubles; 6 workmen and 2 minors. Sale in Moscow and at the Nizhni-Novgorod fair.
408 PANKRISHEV, J.

Gov. of Vladimir, Viasnikov district, village Mstera.

Image works.

Images.

Established in 1872, work by hand, 300 images per year, value 5,000 roubles; 8 workmen. The cypress wood is purchased at the Nizhni-Novgorod fair, gold-sheeting and paints obtained from Moscow. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 90. Class 569.

409. POSSE, O.

St. Petersburg.

Carved gilt frames.

Production since 1872, by hand work, value 20,000 roubles per year; 15 workmen and 2 apprentices. Materials purchased and sale in Russia.
410. ABROSSIMOV, S.

St. Petersburg.

Gilding, joiner’s and carving workshop.

1. Carved and gilt wooden frame.
2. Two dragons (pedestals) bronzegilt, cut out of wood.

Production since 1868, by hand-work to the amount of 15,000—20,000 roubles per year; 30 workmen and 10 workwomen.

411. TUCALEV, N.

Gov. of Kostroma, Makariev district.

Painter’s workshop.

Furniture in Russian style and small wooden articles.

Hand work, established in 1850, value 25,000 roubles per year. There are 6 ovens. Employed 10—15 workmen. Various turned articles from wood procured on the spot. Sale in St. Petersburg, Moscow, London, Berlin and Rotterdam.
412. LIPPOLD, A., artist.

Portraits on China of Their Imperial Majesties
The Emperor and Empress of Russia.

Department H. Group 92. Class 582.

413. IMPERIAL STONE CUTTING WORKS
OF EKATERINBURG, AND STONE
POLISHING WORKS OF KOLYVAN.

Gov.'s of Perm and Tomsk.

Five vases with pedestals of jasper, horn stone and marble.

The stone cutting works of Ekaterinburg were founded in
1765; the polishing works of Kolivan in 1787. Yearly pro-
duction value 47,000 roubles. All the work, except the
smaller articles, is made by machines (watermotors); 120
workmen. Stones obtained from mines in the Ural and
Altay mountains. The articles are manufactured for the
Imperial Cabinet, under the direction of which the works
are placed. These articles are either for the decoration of
the palaces, or are given away as presents by order of
His Majesty The Emperor.
414. SVECHNIKOV, A.

Gov. of Perm, Osinsk district.

Stone ware workshop.

Various small articles of selenite and other precious stones.

Production by hand work, value per annum 1,200 roubles, 4 workmen, 2 workwomen and 2 minors. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 92. Class 582.

415. PERSIANINOV, A.

Gov. of Perm, Ekaterinburg.

Stone ware workshop.

1. Vases of Colcan jasper.
2. Candlesticks, ashpots, inkstands.
3. Blotting presses of Oriss jasper, a glass and a knife.

Workshop exists since 1863. Production value per annum 15,000 roubles. Hand work; 6 workmen and 4 minors. Jasper obtained from mines and pits of Orenburg steppes and Altay mountains. Sale in Russia.
Department H. Group 92. Class 583,

416. KORCHAKOV-SIVITSKY, V.

Gov. of Kiev, Radomiesl district.

Labradorite ware workshop.

Articles of labradorite; boards, columns, vases, paper weight, jewelry, sleevelinks, knobs etc.

Labradorite beds on the estate of the exhibitor discovered in 1846, works founded in 1849. Value of annual production about 35,000 roubles. Work done exclusively by hand; 60—70 workmen. Only local stone used. Sale in Russia, uncut stone exported to Austria.

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Department H. Groups 90 and 92. Classes 572 and 582.

417. IMPERIAL STONE CUTTING MANUFACTORY.

Peterkhov.

1. Three cupboards: mahogany, plane-tree wood and amboin, with bronze ornaments and mosaic panels.
2. Vases of nephrite, rockcrystal, horn stone and white quartz.
3. An agate stone ashpot.

Established in 1775. Value of yearly production 40,000 roubles. 2 turbines (30 H. P.), 40 machines and lathes, smelting furnace, hearth, dryingshed and boiler for melting lead; 64 permanent workmen and 11 temporary. Gems from Siberia. Articles worked exceptionally for the Imperial Court; the surplus sold.
Department H. Groups 97 and 98. Classes 605—609 and 612.

418. GRACHEV, M.  
St. Petersburg.

Gold and silver ware chased and enameled: images, vases, services, groups, goblets, cigar-cases, knives, spoons etc.

Works established in 1848, handwork, value 500,000 roubles per year; 200 workmen. Material Russian and foreign. Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department H. Group 93. Class 585.

419. MELTSER, A., firm „N. Shtange“.
St. Petersburg.

Bronze ware workshop.

Bronze groups from Lanseret models.

Industry since 1783; 50,000 articles produced per year, value 130,000 roubles. Hand and machine work. Gasmotor (8 H. P.), smelting furnace, 1 forge, 3 hearths, 10 turning lathes, 3 large presses, 2 drilling and 1 planing machines, 2 polishing stands and 20 various hand machines; 100 workmen. Russian and foreign material. Sale in Russia and export.

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Department H. Group 92. Class 581.

420. MIKESHIN, M., academist.

St. Petersburg.

Bronze model (unica) \( \frac{11}{10} \) size of the monument to the Empress Catherine II in St. Petersburg.

The model is unique, belonging to the author exhibitor, an academist sculptor and painter, and member of the Imperial Academy of Arts.

Department H. Group 96. Class 598.

421. SHUTOV, A.

St. Petersburg.

Artistical carving on wood and joiner's workshop.

Model of monument to the Emperor Alexander II in Moscow.

Established in 1848. Handwork, value 10,000—15,000 roubles per annum; 10—15 workmen. Sale by orders.

See Nr. 438.

Department H. Group 92. Classes 581 and 582.

422. KOPIEVSKY, C.

Reval.

Granite and marble works.

1. Chicago Coat of Arms in Carrare marble.
2. Black granite slab.

Established in 1874. Yearly production 265 monuments, crosses, marble tables etc., value 14,000 roubles. Hand work; 26 workmen. Material Russian and also from Belgium and Italy. Sale in Russia.
Department H. Group 97. Classes 604 and 605.

423. MARSHAK, J.

Gold and silver ware workshop.

1. Silver steamer, model, inkstand.
3. Silver dish.

Established in 1878. 4 rolling and 2 polishing machines, 2 turning lathes, 2 wire-drawing benches, 1 press machine, 1 hearth, 2 smelting ovens, various hand tools; 45 workmen, 12 workwomen and 13 minors. Materials, gold, silver and copper, in foreign coin and in fragments, purchased on the spot, partly imported from Hamburg in ingots. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 93. Class 585.

424. FEDOROV, A.

Bronze ware workshop.

1. Two candelabras.
2. Inkstand.
3. Two candlesticks.

Established in 1873. Hand work, value 20,000 roubles per annum; 35 workmen. Sale in Russia.
425. KORSININ, G.

St. Petersburg.

Silver goblets gilt.

Handwork, since 1889, value 4,000 roubles per year; 4 workmen and 2 minors. Materials bought and products sold at St. Petersburg.

426. ZHESSEL, A.

St. Petersburg.

Gilding, carving and joiner's workshop.

1. Gilt and carved image case, containing image.
2. Door of an iconostasis.
3. Mirror and oval frames, carved.
4. Gilt image case, under the form of a Russian cottage "izba", and image case with dome.
5. Carved and gilt church reading desk.
6. Portraits in frames and various gilt frames.
7. Carved table support (Louis XV) and round gilt table (Louis XVI).

Established in 1874, hand and machine work, value 25,000 roubles per annum, 20 hand machines, 18 workmen. Sale in Russia and export.
427. KLINGERT, G. and LEVITT, J.

Moscow.

Articles of enameled silver.

Workshop since 1855. Machine and handwork (4 stoves and forges), value 400,000 roubles per year; 200 workmen. Silver purchased at the Stock Exchange in Moscow, enamel from abroad. Sale in Russia and abroad.

428. DALMAN, A.

St. Petersburg.

Silver niello, enamel and filigree articles.

Manufacture since 1880, hand-work, value 200,000 roubles per year; 75 workmen and 15 minors. Materials bought in St. Petersburg. Sale in Russia and abroad.

429. KHODJJEYAN, K.

St. Petersburg.

Caucasus silver articles, stuffs and embroideries.

Production since 1873, hand work, value 200,000 roubles per year. Materials from Caucasus. Sale in Russia and abroad.
Department H. Groups 97 and 98. Classes 605, 609 and 612.

430. OVCHINNIKOV, M. and A.

Manufactury of silver and gold articles.

Groups, pitchers, services, vases, etc.

Manufactury founded in 1851. Value of annual production over 800,000 roubles from 300 poods of silver Handwork; 130 workmen and 60 apprentices. Materials Russian and from Hamburg. Sale in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Department H. Groups 92 and 93. Classes 582 and 585.

431. VERFEL, CH.

St. Petersburg.

Bronze foundery and stone cutting manufactory.

Articles of bronze and stone.

Established in 1842. Production, value 100,000 — 150,000 roubles per year. Hand and machine work; two steam engines (27 H. P.). About 100 workmen. Precious stones brought from Siberia, Caucasus, Altaï, gov. of Kiev and other localities. Sale in Russia, America, England, France and Germany.
Department H. Group 94. Classes 591 and 594.

432. NECHAIEV-MALTSEV, J.

Gov. of Vladimir, Melenkov district.

The Gussevo Crystal Manufactory.

Decanters, teapots, tumblers, wineglasses, champaignglasses, chandeliers and other articles of crystal.

Established in 1757. Production yearly about 1,700,000 articles, value 250,000 roubles. 4 glass furnaces and 10 potteries; work by hand; 170 polishing and cutting lathes, steam engine (20 H. P.); 490 workmen and 43 minors. Materials from Russia. Sale in Moscow, St. Petersburg and at the fairs of Nizhni Novgorod and Irbit.

Department H Group 91. Classes 576 and 577.

433. KUZNETSOV, M. and Co.

In various gov.'s of Russia.

Six porcelain manufactories.

Samples of porcelain and crockery ware.

The manufactories were founded or purchased by the Company: 1. in Pokrov district, gov. of Vladimir — in 1832; 2. in Riga — in 1843; 3. in Korcheva district, gov. of Tver — in 1870; 4. in Kharkov district — in 1886; 5. in Dmitrov district, gov. of Moscow (formerly Gardner's) and 6. in Slaviansk, gov. of Kharkov — both in 1892. About 40,000,000 articles produced per year value 3,000,000 roubles; 16 steam engines (600 H. P.); 26 boilers; 177 grindstones and 66 cylindrical rollers, 56 water presses, 30 stirring machines, 22 clay crushers, 4 slicing machines, 10 pounders, 11 drills, 14 printing machines, 67 furnaces and 170 kilns; 5,000 workmen,
1,500 workwomen and 500 minors. In addition to materials, purchased in Russia, clay and flint are imported from England, Holland, Prussia and France. Sale in Europe and Asiatic Russia, the Caucasus; and export to Persia, Turkey and the Balkan peninsula.

Department H. Group 110. Class 695.

434. LUKUTIN, N.

Moscow district.

Workshop of lacquered papier-maché articles.

Lacquered papier-maché articles with paintings.

Workshop founded in 1817. Hand work. Yearly 2,500—3,000 articles produced, value 15,000—18,000 roubles; 26 workmen. Materials Russian. Sale in Russia and export.

Department H. Group 91. Class 576.

435. SEMENOV, I.

St. Petersburg.

Painting on porcelain dishes.

Production since 1858. Hand work, value 6,000 roubles per year; 3 kilns; 4 workmen and 3 minors. Material porcelain Russian. Sale in St. Petersburg.
Department H. Groups 110 and 116. Classes 695 and 733.

436. VISHNIAKOV, P. and Sons.

Moscow district.

1. Lacquered articles of papier-maché, with paintings.
2. Iron trays.

Hand work since 1825, value 15,000 roubles per annum; 35 workmen and 5 minors. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 92. Class 581.

437. BERGMAN, V.

Helsingfors.

Workshop of monuments.

Monument for a grave.

Hand work. Production since 1863, value about 48,000 roubles per annum; 40 workmen. Local material and sale in Finland.

Department H. Group 96. Class 598.

438. SHUTOV, A.

St. Petersburg.

Artistical wood carving and joiner's workshop.

Crucifix. See Nr. 421.
439. BERNSTEIN, Brothers.

Amber ware, amber.

Hand work since 1789, value 25,000 roubles per annum; 5 workmen. Amber obtained from the gov. of Lomzha. Sale in Russia and abroad.

440. AKSENOV, ST.

Province of the Don Cossacks, Taganrog region.

Priest's cane.

Hand work of the exhibitor. Since 1875 made 17 canes and 2 deacon candles.

441. VISHNIAKOV, V.

Moscow district.

1. Lacquered articles of papier-maché.
2. Metallic trays.

Hand-work since 1825, value 8,000 roubles per year; 3 kilns, lathes, presses etc. 16 workmen and apprentices. Materials from Moscow, sale in Russia and abroad.
442. KOLONIN'S, P. Sons.

Moscow.

Workshop of gold embroideries.

Winding sheet, worked in silver and gold on velvet, representation of Our Savior in the grave.

Established in 1867. Handwork, value 40,000 roubles per year; 20 workwomen. Materials purchased in Moscow. Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department H. Group 110. Class 693.

443. VORONOVA, M-me N.

St. Petersburg.

Dolls.

Department H. Group 110. Class 693.

444. NIKOLAIEVA, M-me E.

St. Petersburg.

Dolls.

Handwork of the exhibitor.
445. SEMECHKINA, M-me T.

St. Petersburg.

Etching on wood.

Oak chiffoniers, with scenes in etching.

Department H. Group 93. Class 585.

446. RENNER, L.

St. Petersburg.

Forge and locksmith's workshop.

1. Lantern supports, rosettes and branches in forged iron.
2. Photographs.

Handwork since 1882, value 5,000 roubles per annum; 6 workmen and 6 minors. Russian iron used. Sale in Russia.
Department H. Group 90. Classes 565, 567 and 569.

447. DE-KAMILLI, G., sculptor.

St. Petersburg.

Furniture workshop.

1. Cabinet cupboard.
2. Hanging bookshelves.
3. Screen.
5. Mirror frame.


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Department H. Group 92. Class 583.

448. VEITSENBERG, A., sculptor.

St. Petersburg.

1. Marble statue: „Evening Twilight“.

The exhibitor is honorary free associate of the Imperial Academy of Arts.
Department H. Group 90 Classes 565—569.

449. MELTSER, T. and Co.

Furniture joiner's workshop.

Furniture.


Department H. Group 90. Class 567.

450. GREENBERG, CH.

Furniture workshop.

Lady's writing-table, chair and small cupboard to match, of pear wood.

Handwork since 1856, value 40,000—100,000 roubles per year; 35 workmen, 5 workwomen and 2 minors. Sale in Russia.
Department H. Group 90. Classes 566 and 567.

451. LOVITON, N.  
St. Petersburg.  
Furniture workshop.
1. Carved oak buffet in Russian style.  
2. Oak table in Russian style.  
3. Oak carved pulpit.  
4. Oak chest in ancient Russian style with figures.  
5. Walnut wood carved cupboard  
6. Hanging pear wood carved cupboard, style Louis XVI.  

Established in 1874. Handwork, value 200,000 roubles per year; 50 workmen. Materials Russian and from America. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 90. Classes 566 and 567.

452. LEVITT, J.  
Furniture.

453. LAMANSKAIA, M-me A.  
St. Petersburg.
1. Portrait of the author.  
2. Portrait of Mrs. Katalai.  
3. Cupid.  
4. Genre picture.

454. SALOMON, M-me C.  
Gov. of Tambov, town Shatsk.  
Picture etched on wood, copy: „Blessing children“.
455. ONUFRIEVA, M-me N.  

St. Petersburg.

Picture in oil colors: „Le labour à Bakhmuth“.

456. MULTANOVSKY, J., engraver-artist.  

St. Petersburg.

Engravings on wood.

457. EZERSKY, V.  

Gov. of Petrokov, town Novoradomsk.

Two pictures.

Production from 30—40 pictures per year, value 1,000 roubles; 2—4 workmen.

Department H. Group. 90. Class 566.

458. GONCHAROVA, M-me E.  

Gov. of Simbirsk, Kurmyzbsk district.

Local home industry's.

Furniture, decorated with wood mozaicwork.
1. Table in Persian style.
2. Round table.
4. Four topboards for tea tables.
5. Six round topboards for tables.

Hand work at home of local peasants. Sale at fairs in the neighbourhood.
Departments F. and H. Groups 74 and 89. Classes 466 and 559.


St. Petersburg.

1. Typographic, lithographic and other prints.
2. Copper and iron electro types.
4. Postage stamps and post cards.
5. Share certificates and bonds.
6. Municipal and police stamps.
7. Photographs.
8. Samples of paper.
9. Samples of work executed by scholars of the establishment; drawings and engravings.

The manufactory was founded in 1818; reorganized in 1861. acting since on commercial basis, the Crown giving orders and paying for their execution mostly at the rate of a copeck per sheet. Half of the clear profit is retained as income by the Treasury for the cost of building and equipment, which amounted at the above mentioned date of reorganisation 1861, to upwards of 4,500,000 roubles. The other half is distributed between the employers and workmen as gratuities. The manufactory is not subsidized by the Crown. Yearly 43,000 poods of paper are produced, over 260,000,000 sheets printed, about 850 poods of printing type and blanks cast and over 122 poods of Galvanic-stereotypes engraved. Annual value of production 2,700,000 roubles. There are 57 steam engines (1000 H. P.), 25 steam boilers, 6 gasmotors (66 H. P.), portable engine (50 H. P.), 8 boilers and 8 bleaching boilers, 120 printing machines, 3 dynamos, 15 engraving machines; and appliances. Own water courses, gasworks, electric lighting, mechanical workshop. Employed 2,353 workmen, 717 workwomen and 241 minors. Materials principally Russian, but a small part foreign. Sale to Government offices and private institutions in Russia.
East Russia.

The Eastern Russian section is decorated with paintings, representing either views of the Russian Asiatic possessions or ancient Asiatic buildings.

2. Beyond the arch is a space surrounded by walls, and representing a model of the interior of the Maidraissai „Tille-kara“ in Samarkand.
3. On the second arch is a view of the Maidraissai „Khanin“ in Samarkand.
4. Beyond the second arch to the left is a picture representing the ancient water course of the river Zaravshan, near Samarkand.
5. Opposite the second arch is a view of the: „Shrine of Tamerlan“.
6. Beyond the second arch to the right is a gallery erected on six columns, and built according to the model of the gallery in „Shir-Budan“, near Bukhara.

The outside walls of the section are decorated with paintings.

7. „A street in Samarkand and Klapovnik“, a native prison.
8. „Citadel in Samarkand“.
9. „Mosque Khazyr“.
10. „Entrance to the Mosque of Tamerlan“.

460. COLLECTIONS FROM THE CENTRAL ASIATIC EXHIBITION of 1891 at Moscow.

461. COLLECTIONS OF A. NEDYKHLYIEV, Secretary of the Committee of the Central Asiatic Exhibition at Moscow.
462. COLLECTIONS, sent by the Governor General of Turkestan.

Department A. Group 1. Classes 1, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11.

1. Winter wheat from the Tashkent and Aulieatinsk districts.

The quantity of seeds required for sowing is 12 poods per dessiatine; sowing in September; ripens by the end of May or beginning of June; undergoes irrigation twice in spring; a yield of 20-fold is considered good.

2. Spring wheat, local and Mecca.

3. Winter barley.

Seeds sown 12 poods per dessiatine, twice irrigated during spring. Yield 8 to 20-fold.

4. Spring barley.

5. Rice seeds.

6. Grits of rice of different sorts.

7. Seeds of red millet „kunak“, (Setaria italica).

The seeds of „kunak“ soaked in boiling water, make the so called „kuzhu“ of which one or two handfuls suffices for the daily food of a wandering nomad.

8. Millet meal.

9. Lucern.

Lucern forms the most important forage plant for settlers farming. Not over 3 poods are sown per dessiatine, early in spring either on grounds especially prepared in the autumn, or over winter wheat immediately after irrigation straight into water, in which the good seeds sink and after the water has soaked in, take root. The first summer yields 2 and the following 5 crops. Every two years the grounds sown with lucern are well fertilized with not less than a pood of rich manure to a square sazhen, and after every two mowings the grounds are twice irrigated. Under these conditions each mowing yields during 12 to 15 years not less than 250 sheaves of hay weighing 7 pounds each, i.e. about 1,320 poods per dessiatine every summer.
Department A. Group 2. Class 16.

1. "Shirias"", flour from wild bulbs.

Owing to the abundant quantity of dextrine it contains, this flour dissolved in water yields an excellent glue.

Department A. Group 3. Classes 24 and 27.

1. "Kurmak" or "gumay" (Sorghum halepense).
2. "Tarandzhobin" or "yantakshakar".

A sweet substance gathered from the plant "Alhagi camelorum"; used in confectionary.

3. "Varvarda", "varvarda sanzhabili", "bodashi-kandalat" and "peta-kandalat".

National sweetmeats prepared from tarandzhobin.

4. "Gulkant".

Prepared of hashish with sugar syrup. A favourite dainty of the native women, although strictly forbidden to them.

5. "Ak-bodriak".

Grains of maize diluted in a hot kettle; used as a dessert.

Department A. Group 8. Class 51.

1. Native tobacco "ak-tambaku".
2. Native snuff "kok-tambaku".
1. Fibre not fully ripened, cleaned and uncleaned fibre of cotton „Chudo“, hybrid of Upland, from the provinces of Fergana and Samarkand and from Bukharia.

2. Cleaned and uncleaned fibre of Egyptian cotton, of the varieties yellow „Matafy“ and black-seeded „Karahigit“. 

3. Cotton bolls and cleaned fibre of local varieties from Bukharia and Khiva.

4. Stalks and fibre of „Kendyr“ gathered before blossoming and after ripening.

The bush „Kendyr“ (Apocynum) grows wild on the banks of the rivers Syr and Amu-Daria, attaining a height of 6 feet. It's fibre is remarkable for its strength, is but little affected by damp, bleaches excellently and acquires, when bleached, a gloss greatly resembling silk.

5. Silk, cocoons.

Department A. Group 16. Class 84.

„Ketmen“, pick with handle.

Department A. Group 18. Class 95.

Seeds of poppy, hemp, cameline and kundzhut.

Department A. Group 19. Class 103.

1. Marena roots
2. Saf-flower seeds.

The dried flowers of this plant yield a red dye „cartamin“ insoluble in water, principally used for dying silks.
3. Seeds of wild plants: "Kermek" (Rheum Emodii) and "Taran" (Rheum spiciforma).

The roots contain a tannine substance employed by dyers for fixing colors.

4. Seeds of "Ispariak", yellow larkspur (Delphinium hybridum var.: Sulphureum) grows wild and yields a good yellow dye.

5. "Tukhmiak".

Flowers of the tree Sophora Japonica; yield a good green dye.

6. "Galy buzgunch".

Gallnut, growing on leaves of the pistachio tree. Its decoction serves as a mordant for black and other dyes.

7. Bark of the balanstine "Anarpust".

Serves as a mordant for black dye.

Department B. Group 21. Classes 133, 137 and 139.

1. Pistachio almonds and walnuts.
2. "Dzhida", fruit of a wild olive tree.

Is used as sweet-meat and as a medicine.

5. Dried prunes.
6. "Uriuk" and "ashtak", dried apricots.

2. Seeds of beans.
4. Seeds of red pepper.
5. Seeds of aromatic plants, „kashnuch“ (Basil) and „zira“.

Department H. Group 89. Class 556.

Writing and wrapping paper.

Department H. Groups 90 and 91. Classes 571 and 574.

1. Samples of wall and ceiling painting.
2. Gypsum tiles.

Department H. Group 90. Class 565.

1. Painted round table.
2. Painted foot-stools.
3. Wooden pulpits.

Department H. Group 96. Classes 598 and 601.

1. Carved tables, caskets and frames.
2. Wooden banisters painted.
3. Worked copper articles: basin, jugs, pails and caskets.
4. „Kaliamdam“, pen-case.
Department H. Group 100. Classes 625, 628 and 630.

2. Velvet and satin.
3. Coverlets, handkerchiefs and scarfs.
4. Silk yarn, skeins and on reels.
5. Silk refuse.

Department H. Group 102. Class 638.

Cotton fabrics.
1. „Alacha“, „zeinabe-alacha“, „mata“, „koliama“ and „astarchit“.
2. Printed counterpane made of „astarchit“ and „mata“.
3. Belts „bilbak“.
4. Turbans „sallia“.
5. Shawls.

Department H. Group 103. Classes 641, 646, 649 and 650.

Wool fabrics.
1. „Armiachina“, stuff woven made of camels wool.
2. Material made of sheeps wool.
3. Curtains.
5. Turban made of goats down.

Department H. Group 104. Classes 652—655.

Dressing-gowns, belts and slippers.
Department H. Group 106. Classes 665, 669 and 670.

Embroideries.

1. Belts, coverlets, tablecloths, cushions, purses, dressing-gowns, horsecloths and slippers.
2. Coverings for sofas.


1. Saddle with accessories.
2. Leathern trunks „lakhtan“.
3. Leathern cases for cups and bottles „tarkiash“.
4. Purses.
5. Knives and steel.

Department L. Group 150. Class 854.

Book bindings.

Department A. Groups 1, 5, 9 and 18. Classes 1, 3—6, 32, 53, 59 and 95.

463. DONSKOY, A.

Province of Syr-Daria, district Tashkent.
Nicolsk estate on the spring Yalangash.

Seed culture.
1. Spring wheat Mecca from irrigated ground.
2. Winter wheat Aulietinsk from unirrigated ground.
3. Oats Chinese from irrigated ground.
4. Spring barley Arabian, from irrigated ground.
5. Winter wheat Abyssinian, from irrigated ground.
6. Rice Chinese Imperial, from dry ground.
7. Winter and spring peas.
8. Ears of cereals.
9. Linseed from irrigated ground.
10. Flax fibre.

Seed culture introduced in 1886, production value 3,000—4,000 roubles per year. Sale local and at neighbouring markets.

Department A. Groups 1 and 18. Classes 1, 4, 9 and 95.

464. SELEZNIEV, E.

Tashkent district.

Agriculture.

1. „Kara-Bugdai“, wheat: Mecca, Chernouska and Chinese.
4. Linseed Issyk-Kul and Sicilian.

Farming since 1886; area 100 dessiatines sown with cotton, 55 dessiatines per year, barley, wheat, millet, flax, rice and „mata“ (Soja hispida); production value 8,000 roubles per year; tillage by machines. Hands employed per year: men 600—700 days, women and minors 400—500 days. Sale of products in Turkestan, cotton in Moscow.
Departments A and B. Groups 9 and 21. Classes 61, 139 and 141.

465. VVEDENSKY, A.

Tashkent district.

Seed culture and fruit drying.

1. Raw silk, silk combings and floss silk; cocoons and grain.
2. Dried fruits.
3. Soy from mellon and pomegranate.
4. Description and plans of a fruit drying apparatus.

Production since 1888; 1,000 poods of dried fruit, value 8,000 roubles and 2,000 zolotnicks of grain, value 1,000 roubles per annum; fruit drying apparatus of exhibitor’s system; employed 10 workmen. Sale local; in 1892 100 poods of dried fruits sent to Moscow and 300 poods to Siberia.

Departments A and H. Groups 9 and 102. Classes 53 and 638.

466. MINDER, G.

Trans-Caspian Province, Merv Oasis.

Cotton Plantation.

1. Cotton uncleaned and cleaned.
2. Yarn „Medio“ Nr. 34.
3. Same yarn unwound in twists.

Plantation established in 1889; 350 dessiatines sowed in 1892 yielded 4,000 poods of cleaned cotton. Various agricultural implements; 50 oxen and 40 horses; 25 sawing gins, horse gears; steam engine (12 H. P.). 63 Permanent workmen (9 Russians and 54 natives) and 200—300 hired per day during irrigation and harvest time. Original seeds American; Egyptian seeds have been tried. Sale in Moscow.
Department H. Group 90. Class 565.

467. SOROKIN, A.

Moscow.

Furniture workshop.

Sofa and two arm chairs in Oriental style.

Started in 1871, production value 200,000—230,000 roubles per year; 60—70 workmen. Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department H. Groups 90 and 106. Classes 565 and 665.

468. BARILUSSOV, I.

St. Petersburg.

1. Sofa and two chairs.
2. Carpet.
3. Different embroideries.

Embroideries worked by hand, production value 450,000 roubles per year; 110 workmen and 50 workwomen. Materials supplied from the Caucasus and the Trans-Caspian province. Sale in Russia and abroad.


469. BERAGASHVILLI, R.

Town Kutais.

1. Silk fabrics.
2. Silk mantles, shawls, neckerchiefs, handkerchiefs, scarfs, „bashlyk’s“ (Caucasian hoods), gloves, belts etc.
3. Silk looms.
5. Gold embroideries: table cloths, tobacco-pouches, watch-cases, purses and slippers.
6. Paintings in embroidered gold frames.
7. Wool fabrics.
8. "Bashlyk’s" made of local cloth.
10. Ancient weapons.
11. Ladies belts made of beads.
12. Bracelets and studs.
13. Belts, daggers, knives, pipes, mouth pieces, brushes etc.
15. Candlesticks.
17. Wooden jugs and other utensils mounted with ancient silver filigree.
18. Wooden cups with modern silver mountings.
19. Various narrow necked jugs.

470. COLLECTIONS FROM EASTERN SIBERIA, sent by the Governor General of the Pri-Amur province.
Manufactures.

Department H. Group 116. Class 733.

471. SAMGUIN, A.

Bell foundry.

Bells.

Foundry owned in the family of the exhibitor since 1783, exact date of establishment unknown. Yearly 8,000—13,000 poods of bells cast, value 136,000—220,000 roubles; 3 melting furnaces, 4 turning lathes, 4 horse gears; 34—45 workmen, besides others hired per day. Tin supplied from abroad, copper from Russian works, principally Demidov's; partly old copper used. Sale mostly in Russia.

Department H. Group 116. Class 733.

472. OLOVIANISHNIKOV, I.

Yaroslav.

Bell foundry.

Brass bell.

Established in 1766. Yearly production 15,000 poods of church bells, value 250,000 roubles; 2 melting furnaces, horse gear; 50 workmen. Materials: 13,000 poods of Russian copper, 2,500 poods English tin. Sale in Russia.
Department H. Group 116. Class 732.

473. ORLOV, V.

Moscow.

Water heating apparatus.

Established in 1885. In 1892 manufactured 40 apparatus, value 18,000 roubles; 10 workmen. Copper and tin purchased in Moscow. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 115. Class 726.

474. BATASHOV'S, V. Successors.

Tula.

Samovar (tea urns) works.

Samovars, cups and trays.

Established in 1840. Production 70,000—80,000 samovars per annum, value 800,000 roubles; steam engine (12 H. P.), portable engine (12 H. P.). 70 turning lathes and mechanical stands, 200 vices, various hand tools; 400 workmen, and about 1800 working outside. Materials Russian and foreign. Sale in Russia and abroad.
Department H. Groups 116 and 119. Classes 733 and 747.

475. BATASHOV, N.
Tula.

Samovar and lock smith's hardware factory.

Samovars, trays, locks, hardware fittings for doors, windows, ovens etc.

Established in 1825. Production by hand work, value 160,000 roubles per annum; horse gear, 11 smith's forges, 10 bellows, 163 vices, 84 anvils, 17 turning lathes, 18 presses, 2 stamping presses, 3 drilling machines, 100 iron moulds for samovars; 250 workmen. Materials Russian. Sale in Russia and export.

Department H. Groups 115 and 116. Classes 726 and 733.

476. ALENCHIKOV, I. and ZIMIN, N.
Gov. of Vladimir, Pokrov district.

Copper and brass ware factory.

1. Samovars.
2. Various small articles.
3. Samples of brass and wire.

Established in 1865. Production 40,000 poods of various copper articles per year, value 500,000 roubles. Steam engine (25 H. P.), water motor (120 H. P.); 350—400 workmen. Materials 28,000 poods of copper from Siberia and Caucasus; 14,000 poods of zinc from Sosnovitsy. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia and abroad.
Department H. Groups 115 and 116. Classes 726 and 733.

477. KOLCHUGIN, A.

Gov. of Vladimir, Pokrov district.

Copper and brass ware factory.

Samovars, trays, basins, kettles and saucepans.

Established in 1827. Yearly production value 500,000 roubles; 4 turbines (80 H. P.), 4 sets of rollers, 2 large presses, 12 small handpresses, 40 stamping presses and turning lathes, hydraulic press and 9 forges; 200 workmen. Materials Russian and foreign. Sale to the Ministry of War and private purchasers in Russia and Central Asia.

Department H. Group 119. Class 751.

478. CONDRATOV’S, D. Successors.

Gov. of Vladimir, Murom district.

Steel ware factory.

Cutlery: table knives and forks, pen knives, clasp, pocket and garden knives; knives for shoemakers, artizans etc.

Established in 1830. Yearly production, value 350,000—400,000 roubles; 2 steam engines (90 H. P.), 6 steam hammers, 3 sheave hammers, 15 hand presses, 3 mechanical stands, 30 forges, 150 polishing wheels, 2 steam boilers and other machines and appliances; 800 workmen. Steel supplied from England. Sale in Russia.
479. THE OLONETS MINING REGION.

Gov's. of Olonets and Wiborg.

Alexander, Konchezer, Valazmin and Suoiarv mining works.

Artillery projectiles.

See Dep. E. № 335.

480. THE ZLATOUST SMALL ARMS FACTORY. (Mining Department of the Ministry of Public Domains).

Gov. of Ufa, town Zlatoust.

Swards, daggers, knives etc.

See Dep. E. № 332.

481. THE ST. PETERSBURG METALLIC WORKS. Imperially sanctioned Company.

St. Petersburg.

1) Projectiles.

2) Metallic parts of appliances for steam heating.

3) Drawings of air closets.

See Dep. F. № 373.
482. LEJEUNE, W. and G., under firm „W. W. Lejeune“.

St. Petersburg.

Gun makers.

Double-barrelled sporting hammerless gun Ivashintsev's system.

Established in 1794. Makes 10 guns yearly, various sporting appliances and undertakes repairs; total value 20,000 roubles. Hand work; 4 lathes and other machines; 15 workmen employed. Gun barrels imported from England, Germany and France. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 118. Class 746.

483. VON-DERVIS.

St. Petersburg.

Horse shoe and screw spikes factory.

1. Iron shoes.
2. Steel screw spikes for horse shoes.
3. Spanners for the same.

Factory founded in 1890. Production 1,000,000 horse shoes, 3,000,000 spikes and 25,000 poods of horse shoe nails per year; value 500,000 roubles. There are 4 steam engines (120 H. P.), 50 stands, 8 hammers, 4 furnaces, 8 forges; 100—150 workmen are employed. Iron and steel supplied from Russian and Swedish works. Sale in Russia.
Department H. Group 118. Class 746.

484. KONDAKOV, V.

St. Petersburg.

1. Models of horse shoes.
2. Pamphlets and drawings of the invention.

Exhibited as an invention. (Patented in the United States of North America, September 20th 1892, sub № 482 and 845).

Department H. Group 117. Classes 735 and 737.

485. SOLNYSHKOV, ST.

Gov. and district of Nizhni Novgorod.

Wire-gauze and chain works.

Wire-gauze, netting, iron and copper wire and chains.

Established in 1877. Value of annual production 40,000 roubles. There are 80 hand machines, 40 reels, 10 furnaces, mechanical testing press; 120 workmen, 40 workwomen and 20 minors employed. The thick iron and copper wire is obtained in Russia, sale likewise in Russia.
Department H. Group 116. Class 733.

486. KHVASTUNOV, S.

St. Petersburg.

1. Copper kettles with iron frying pans.
2. Descriptive pamphlets in Russian and French.

Department H. Group 99. Class 624.

487. MAKAROVSKY, N.

Ufa.

Watchmen's time recorders, invented by exhibitor.

Apparatus manufactured at Chetunov's works in Moscow; 348 recorders sold in 2 years to different institutions and persons viz: to prisons, manufactures, banks, hospitals etc. Price 18—25 roubles per recorder.

Department H. Group 115. Class 726.

488. PLENSKE, J.

St. Petersburg.

Apparatus for heating and boiling liquids and food over petroleum, benzine and gas lamps, as also over flame of gas burner.

Apparatus is not yet for sale and is exhibited as an invention.
489. BROCARD, H. and Co.

Perfumery works.

Samples of perfumery.

Works established in 1864. Value of yearly production 1,500,000 roubles. Steam motor (50 H. P.), 15 soap boilers, 6 presses, 12 different machines etc.; 50 workmen and 100 workwomen employed. Russian fat and oil treated; essences and pomatum from France and Germany. Sale in Russia, France, Germany, Turkey and Austria.

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490. CASSATKIN, A.

Metalic capsules for bottles and various vessels and utensils; pewter and lead paper, coloured tin-foil etc.

Established in 1879. About 6,000,000 capsules and 2,000 poods of metallic paper manufactured per annum, value 15,000 roubles. Works include 1 steam engine (6 H. P.), 2 rolling machines, 6 stands and 2 dying rooms; 20 workmen. Lead and tin imported from abroad. Sale in Russia and partly in Roumania and Turkey.
Department H. Group 121.

491. MUMRIKOV, V.

Gov. of Vladimir, Viazukov district, Mstera.

Tinsel of various colors in sheets and unworked sheets.

Production since 1890; handwork, value 1,000 roubles per year; 2 workmen and 2 minors employed. The material, red copper in bars from Moscow. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group. 87. Class 543.

492. KRESTOVNIKOVS, Brothers.

Kazan.

Stearine, soap and chemical works.

Sulphuric and oleic acid. See Dep. A. № 162.

Department H. Group 87. Classes 544 and 545.

493. LURIE, S.

Gov. of Minsk, town Pinsk.

Chemical works.

1. Crystallized soda.
2. Glauber's salt.
3. Hemp and linseed drying oils.
4. Linseed oil.
5. Various varnishes.
7. Superphosphate.

Established in 1885. Annual production value 120,000 roubles. Machine work. Steam engine, 6 workmen. Material from Russia, Germany and France. Sale in Russia. See Dep. A. № 158.
494. SINITSYN, P.

Gov. of Orel, town Bolkhov.

Varnish works.

Spirit varnishes and polishes of various kinds.

Works established in 1889. Manual labour. Production per annum 1,500 poood, value 25,000 roubles. The works include 5 vats, 10 filters and 3 boilers; 4 workmen. The materials supplied: spirit from Bolkhov, pitch from Vologda and Briansk and from abroad. Sale in Russia.

495. OSTROUMOV, A.

Moscow.

Soap works.

Soap of various kinds.

Department H. Group 87. Class 549.

496. ELIASHEV, R.

St. Petersburg.

Chemical laboratory.

1. Scent, eau-de-Cologne, toilet water.
2. Soap, tooth elixir, tooth powder.

Laboratory established in 1875. Production by handwork, value 100,000 roubles per year; 6 workmen and 12 workwomen. Materials from Russia and imported from France, Italy and partly from Germany. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 87. Classes 547 and 549.

497. IVANOV, A.

Moscow.

Chemical laboratory.

1. Eau-de-Cologne, extract of pines, rafinistrole.
2. Soaps.
3. Salves.

Established in 1868, hand work, production value 100,000 roubles per annum; 20 workmen. Materials from Russia and abroad. Sale in Russia.

Moscow.

Perfumery and soap works.

Scent, toilet water, soap, pomatum, eau-de-Cologne and tooth paste.

Established in 1843. Value of annual production 1,500,000 roubles. There are 2 steam engines (100 H.P.), 4 steam boilers (200 H.P.), 35 different steam and hand machines, 9 soap boilers, 1 drying machine; workshop for making cases and card-board boxes (7 steam and 12 hand machines); the works are lighted by electricity (2 dynamos), 300 workmen and 125 workwomen. Materials from Russia, France, India, America, Africa, value 150,000 roubles per year. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia, France, America and Asia.

499. HIRSHMAN, L.

Gov. of Kurland, town Goldingen.

The Vulcan match works.

Safety matches (Swedish).

Established in 1878. Production about 60,000,000 boxes of matches annually, value 360,000 roubles. There are 105 machines and a steam motor (49 H. P.); 219 workmen, 148 workwomen and 83 minors employed in the works and about 250 outside. Material partly Russian and partly foreign. Sale in Russia.
Safety Swedish matches and phosphorus matches.

Established in 1867. Value of annual production 135,000 roubles, exclusive of excise. Partly machine and partly handwork. Steam boiler (12 H. P.), steam engine (8 H. P.), 25 various other machines, 4,000 match frames; 150 workmen and 50 workwomen, besides upwards of 150 families employed outside the works. Materials local and from St. Petersburg; sale in Siberia, Bokhara and China.

The Iraida match factory.

Works exist since 1876; 200,000,000 boxes produced annually, value 1,200,000 roubles. The works contain 3 steam engines (71 H. P.), wood sawing machine, 30 rollers, 5 chopping, 17 planing, 3 drilling and 1 mortising machine; 20 box making, 4 paper cutting machines; a typography (2 printing machines); 700 workmen, 900 workwomen and 50 minors. The materials besides Russian are imported, gum from Arabia, paraffin and chlorate of potassium from England. Sale in Russia.
Department H. Group 88. Class 553.

502. OLOVIANISHNIKOV, J.

Gov. and district of Jaroslavl.

Two white lead works.

White lead.

Founded in 1827 and 1892. Annual production 55,000 poods, value 220,000 roubles. Six furnaces for roasting the lead and hand machines for casting the white lead; 270 workmen. Lead procured from abroad. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 88. Class 553.

503. VAKHRAMEIEV'S, N. Successors.

Jaroslavl.

White lead factory.

Chemically pure white lead in powder.

Factory exists since 1850, produces 25,000 poods, value 75,000 roubles per annum; 22 hermetic chambers, 50 tables, mill with ventilator, steam motor. Foreign lead. Sugar of lead of Russian production. Sale in Russia.
504. THE TENTELEVSKY CHEMICAL WORKS.

Near St. Petersburg, village Tentelevo.

Chemical works.

1. Chemical products.
2. Crystals of blue copperas, salammoniac in lumps, sulphate of aluminium.
3. Platinum articles.

Works founded in 1875. Production over 1,000,000 poods of various chemical products per annum, value 1,500,000 roubles. Various steam motors, pumps, ovens, mills, presses, 11 large steam boilers. Fuel coal, about 1,000,000 poods per year. About 500 workmen employed. Russian and foreign materials. Sale in Russia.

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505. TSYPKIN, S.

Gol of Vilno, Svientsiany district.

Pharmaceutical laboratory.

Glycerine-gelatine capsules.

Laboratory started in 1887; 25,000 capsules manufactured annually by handwork, value 1,000 roubles; 1 workmen and 2 workwomen. Russian material and sale in Russia.
St. Petersburg.

Department H. Group 87. Class 548.

506. REINHERTZ, A.

Chemical laboratory.

1. Mustard plasters.
2. Gelatine capsules of various kinds.

The laboratory exists since 1885. Hand work (hand machines and forms of different kinds). Value of annual production about 20,000 roubles; 6 workmen, 4 workwomen and 1 minor employed. Materials Russian and partly German. Sale in Russia, export to Germany and Italy.

Department H. Groups 87 and 88. Classes 546, 549 and 562.

507. BREMME, Brothers.

Chemical works.

1. Ethers.
2. Fruit essences.
3. Dyes for coloring and printing woolen, silk and cotton goods.

Department H. Group 87. Class 549.

508. REPMAN, R.

Gov. of Saratov, Tzaritzyn district.

Etherial oils and extracts works.

1. Etherial oil from mustard seeds.
2. Dry extract of liquorice.

Works founded in 1872. Hand work. Value of annual production 1,000 roubles; 4 workmen. Local material. Sale in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Department H. Group 87. Classes 544 and 545.

509. YASSINSKY, J.

Moscow.

Soda and chemical works.

1. Soda of various kinds.
2. Acetic and nitric acids.
3. Salts, verdigris, chloride of barium, charcoal powder, artificial cinnabar, litharge.

Works exist since 1888. Annual production 56,000 poods of soda, value 68,000 roubles and other products, value 24,000 roubles. Steam boiler (8 H. P.) heated by naphtha fuel, Nobel's system, steam engine (8 H. P.), centrifugal machine, a grinding machine, Blakes crushing machine and an American one, ventilator, filter press and 20 ordinary presses, 2 evaporating furnaces with naphtha fuel, 10 various furnaces; 18 workmen. Materials Russian with the exception of saltpetre, tin, lead and wurtzite imported from England, blue copperas imported from Sweden, aniline dyes from Germany. Sale in Russia.
510. PELL, A., Doctor of chemistry.  

St. Petersburg.

Chemical laboratory.

1. Preparations of belladonna, hyosciamous, liquorice, fern and spur of rye.
2. Preparations of mercury.
3. Preparations of iron.
4. Preparations of spermine.
5. Russian etherial oils.

Value of annual production 90,000 roubles. Steam engine (12 H.P.); 30 workmen and 5 workwomen. Russian materials. Sale in Russia and export.

511. KÖLLER, R.  

Moscow.

Pharmaceutical and chemical works.

Pharmaceutical and chemical preparations.

Value of annual production 250,000 roubles; 2 steam boilers (66 H. P.); 30 workmen and 40 workwomen. Sale in Russia.
512. LIUBIMOV, SOLVAY and Co. Imperially sanctioned Joint-stock Company for manufacturing soda in Russia.

Gov. of Perm, Solikamsk district and Gov. of Ekaterinoslav, Bakhmut district.

The Beresnikov and Donets soda works.

Calcined soda.

The works were founded in the gov. of Perm in 1883 and in the gov. of Ekaterinoslav in 1892. They yield annually about 2,400,000 poods of calcined soda, 1,000,000 poods of which are converted into caustic soda, value of total production about 5,000,000 roubles. Steam engines (1,000 H.P.); 720 workmen, 40 workwomen and 40 minors, without counting the hands employed in providing the raw materials for the works. The materials are Russian, with the exception of sulphate of ammonia, imported to the Donets works from abroad. Sale in Russia.


Gov. of Viatka, near town Jelabuga.

Alum, alumina, pottasium and sodium bichromate, chloride of lime, copper, blue copperas, green copperas, sulphate, potash, colcothar, caustic soda, chrome allum.

The works were founded in 1859. Annual production amounts to 300,000 poods, value 2,500,000 roubles. Steam and water power employed; 1,500 workmen; Materials principally from the Ural, sale in Russia.
514. SMIRNOV, S.

Gov. of Vladimir, Ivanovo-Voznesensk.

Chemical laboratory.

Samples of chemical products.

The laboratory was founded in 1881. Annual production 2,000—3,000 poods of chemical preparations, value 10,000—12,000 roubles. Besides exhibitor, 4 workmen employed. Sale in Russia.

515. MIRZAIANTS and Co.

Gov. of Erivan, Alexandropol district.

Insect powder called „Aragats“ and the flowers of the plant „Aragats“, dried and in two stages of the treatment.

Production started in 1849, value 50,000 roubles per annum. Water-mill with six sets of mill-stones; 30 workmen; in summer during harvesting of flowers 200 workwomen and minors employed. Sale in Russia.
Department H. Groups 91 and 120. Classes 574, 578 and 755.

516. GRANTSOV, C.

Gov. and district of Warsaw.

Brick- and pottery works.

1. Bricks of various kinds.
2. Pavement tiles.
3. Drain and canalisation pipes, made of a new material.

Works founded in 1866. Common, machine, shaped and fire bricks, drain and canalisation pipes, and pavement tiles manufactured, value 300,000 roubles per annum. The works include 20 stirring machines, 15 machines of various systems. 6 steam engines (150 H. P.) 6 presses for pressing fire-bricks, pavement tiles etc.; 6 kilns, of which 2 are gas kilns; 300 workmen, 85 workwomen, 75 minors employed. Clay procured on the spot, sale in Russia.

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Department H. Group 91. Class 574.

517. RASTERIAIEV, G.

Gov. of St. Petersburg, Sblüsselburg district.

Brick works.

Bricks for building purposes.

Works founded in 1852. 14 chamber kilns with chimneys. Yearly production 3,000,000 bricks, value 30,000 roubles. Hand work; 100 workmen, 80 workwomen. Sale in St. Petersburg and environs.
Departement H. Group 89. Class 556.

518. VARGUNIN, Brothers.

St. Petersburg gov. and district.

The Nevsky paper mill.

Mill founded in 1840. Machine work. Steam engine (800 H. P.), paper making machines. Production value 1,500,000 roubles per year. 280 workmen, 255 workwomen and 20 minors. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 89. Class 561.

519. FREIBERG, A., firm „August Lira“.

Riga.

Account books factory.

Account books and school copy books

Firm exists since 1833. Value of yearly production 126,000 roubles. Machine and hand work; 35 workmen, 30 workwomen. Russian material, only a small amount foreign. Sale in Russia.
520. NATANSON, Brothers.

Dvinsk.

Linen, cotton and nickel button manufactory.

Specimens of various buttons for under-clothing.

Established in 1868. Manufactures 360,000 grosses of various buttons per annum, value 90,000 roubles. Hand-machines; 20—25 workmen, 250 workwomen, 50—60 minors. Linen and batist from England, latten and sheet zinc from Germany, the other materials Russian. Sale in Russia.

521. PLIATER-ZIBERG, Count J.

Dvinsk district.

Needle factory.

Needles of various kinds.

Factory founded in 1879. 300,000,000 needles manufactured yearly, value 300,000 roubles. 2 steam engines (60 H. P.). Sewing machine needles manufactured since 1887; 450 workmen. Materials local, value 45,000 roubles, and imported from England, value 15,000 roubles per annum. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia.
522. THE VOLOGDA PERMANENT HOME INDUSTRY EXHIBITION.

Vologda.

1. Horn ware.
2. Birch-bark ware.

Work of local peasants home industry.

523. BURYLIN, D.

Gov. of Vladimir, Ivanovo-Voznessensk.

Cotton mill.

Fustian, cheviot and moleskin of various kinds.

Hand manufacture since 1812, machine work since 1876. Production 200,000 pieces per annum, value 600,000 roubles; 3 steam engines (180 H. P.), 5 steam boilers (250 H. P.), 1620 spindles, 2000 looms, 4 printing machines, 20 dyeing vats; 500 workmen, 140 workwomen. Russian materials, excepting a portion of the dyeing substances imported. Sale in Moscow, St. Petersburg, at the Nizhny Novgorod fair, in Siberia and Asia.
524. MARAKUSHEV, C., firm "Kokushkin and Marakushev".

Gov. of Vladimir, Ivanovo-Vosnessensk.

Weaving, bleaching and cotton-printing mill.

Samples of prints, dimity and calico of different kinds.

Mill founded in 1840. Annual production exceeds 28,000,000 arshins of print and calico, value 2,000,000 roubles. The mill includes 6 steam engines (120 H.P.), 10 steam-boilers (350 H.P.), 834 weaving looms; 550 workmen, 320 workwomen. Yarn from Moscow and St. Petersburg; dyeing materials Russian and foreign. Sale in Moscow and at the fair of Nizhny-Novgorod.

525. ZUBKOVS, N. Successors.

Gov. of Vladimir, Ivanovo-Vosnessensk.

Cotton weaving, bleaching and cotton printing mills.

Hand work since 1825. The mills founded: the cotton printing mill in 1838; the cotton weaving mill in 1872. Yearly production 300,000 pieces of print and various cotton fabrics, value 1,500,000 roubles. The mills include 4 steam engines (110 H.P.), 10 steam boilers, 1 portable engine (10 H.P.), 832 calico-weaving looms, 15 different machines; in the bleaching department: 6 boiling vats, 6 washing vats; lime, acid and wringing machines with drying cylinders; in the engraving department: 25 pantographs, rolling and other machines, 5 cotton printing machines with drying apparatus and other machines and appliances; 591 workmen, 327 workwomen, 2 minors. Material Russian, partly foreign. Sale in Russia.
526. GANDURIN, A. and Brothers.

Gov. of Vladimir, Ivanovo-Voznessensk.

Cotton printing and calico weaving mills.

Samples of prints of various kinds.

Mill founded in 1828. The calico weaving department since 1882. The mills produce yearly 150,000 pieces of print, value 800,000 roubles. There are 6 steam boilers (240 H. P.), 3 steam engines (70 H. P.), 2 printing machines, 2 engraving machines, 4 pantographs and 2 calendars, 7 various other machines and 340 weaving looms; 400 workmen and 200 workwomen. The cotton yarn Russian, the dyes partly foreign. Principal market Moscow and the fair of Nizhni-Novgorod, whence the goods pass to the Caucasian, Persian and Central-Asia markets.

527. GARELIN, N. and Sons.

Gov. of Vladimir, Ivanovo-Voznessensk.

Cotton spinning, calico-weaving and printing mill.

Prints and different fabrics.

Industry founded in 1751; cotton printing mill in 1843; cotton spinning in 1848, weaving in 1867. Annual production 46,000 poods of cotton yarn, 237,000 pieces of calico. 300,000 pieces of print, value 2,000,000 roubles. There are 10 steam boilers, 8 steam engines (177 H. P.), 28,232 spindles, 485 weaving looms, 5 cotton printing machines, 3 calendars etc.; 979 workmen, 687 workwomen and 12 minors. Raw cotton imported from America, Egypt, the East-Indies, Tashkent, Khiva and Bokhara. Other materials Russian. Wood and peat full. Lighting by gas derived from naphtha. Sale in Russia.
528. DERBENIEV'S, N. Sons.

Gov. of Vladimir, Ivanovo-Voznessensk.

Calico weaving and printing mill.

Samples of cotton fabrics.

Production 65,000 poods of calico, value 1,300,000 roubles and 360,000 pieces of calico prints of own manufacture, value 600,000 roubles per year. 3 steam engines (69 H. P.), 9 boilers (300 H. P.), 4 printing machines, 2 drying-stoves, 3 calenders, 2 hydroextractors, 13 dyeing tanks, 806 mechanical weaving looms and other machines and appliances; 900 workmen and 670 workwomen. Materials Russian, dyeing materials partly (about 4,500 poods) from abroad. Sale in Russia and in Hamburg.

529. GARELIN, J. and Sons, Association.

Gov. of Vladimir, Ivanovo-Voznessensk.

Calico weaving, bleaching and cotton printing mills.

Samples of cotton fabrics.

The cotton printing mill exists since 1855, the calico weaving 1873, the bleaching since 1879, Association founded in 1883. Value of annual production 2,150,000 roubles. 9 steam engines (191 H. P.) with 17 steam boilers (820 H. P.), 1,196 weaving looms, 5 printing machines with 1,775 engraved copper rollers, 6 boiling tanks and various other machines; 917 workmen, 1,054 workwomen and 3 minors. Materials Russian, chemicals and dyes principally foreign. Sale in Russia.
530. THE ASSOCIATION OF THE KUVAIEV MANUFACTORY.

Gov. of Vladimir, Ivanovo-Voznessensk.

Cotton printing, dyeing and bleaching mill.

Prints of various kinds.

The mill founded in 1817. Production in 1892 amounted to 975,000 pieces, value 5,400,000 roubles. There are 16 steam boilers (1,200 H. P.), 18 steam engines (800 H. P.), 8 printing machines, 2 plushing machines, 10 bleaching tubs and 2 bleaching apparatus, 30 dyeing laths and 20 washing machines, 4 apparatus for indigo, 4 teaseling, 12 different finishing, 20 engraving machines, 13 drying apparatus etc.: 1,500 – 1,600 workmen. All materials Russian, excepting a part of the dyeing materials, which are foreign. Sale local, in Moscow and at the Nizhny Novgorod fair.


Gov. of Vladimir, Shuia district.

Cotton printing, weaving and spinning mills.

Yarn, calico, fustian, calico prints and fancy fabrics.

The cotton printing mill founded in 1822, the cotton weaving mill in 1881, the cotton spinning mill in 1890. Value of yearly production 3,300,000 roubles. The mills include 10 steam engines (962 H. P.), 24,276 spindles, 676 looms and 5 cotton printing machines; 1,030 workmen, 643 workwomen and 77 minors. Raw cotton from Egypt, America (30,000 poods), Asiatic and Russian provinces. Chemicals and dyes Russian and foreign. Sale in Russia.
532. MALIUTIN'S, A. Sons.

Gov. of Moscow, Bronitsy district.

Cotton yarn and weaving mills.

1. Samples of cotton and yarn of various kinds.
2. Samples of cotton fabrics.

Yarn mill founded in 1843, weaving mill in 1869. Production 290,000 poods of yarn and 38,000,000 arshins of woven goods per annum, value 4,500,000—5,000,000 roubles. 4 steam motors (2,350 H.P.), 102,960 spindles, 1,300 looms; 2,500 workmen, 1,660 workwomen and 40 minors. Cotton supplied from America and Asia. Sale in Russia and Central Asia.

533. THE ZUIEVO MANUFACTORY Association of J. Zimin.

Gov. of Moscow, Bogorodsk district, village Zuievo.

Crimson dyeing and calico printing mill.

1. Crimson plush.
2. Crimson print.

Established in 1846. Production 450,000 pieces of plush and prints per annum, value 2,970,000 roubles. The mill includes 6 steam engines (60 H.P.), 4 oil tanks, 10 boiling tanks, 7 washing stands, 6 dyeing tanks, 4 wringing extractors, 2 drying machines with 47 cylinders, 3 printing machines; 250—300 workmen and 350—400 workwomen. Calico from Russian mills, sale in Russia.
Department H. Group 102. Class 638.

534. VORONIN, J.

*St. Petersburg.*

The Resvy-Ostrov Manufactory.

Flannelet (cotton flannel) of various patterns.

Production since 1880, 25,000,000 arshins per annum, value 1,500,000—1,800,000 roubles. Steam engine (200 H. P.), 683 looms; 510 workmen and 615 workwomen. Cotton yarn (80—90,000 poods) from Petersburg cotton mills. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 102. Class 638.

535. KHLUDOV, A.

*Gov. of Smolensk, Dukhovschina district.*

The Yartsevo Manufactory Association.

Cotton fabrics, yarn and coarse calico.

Established in 1875. Production per annum 150,000 poods of yarn, value 2,000,000 roubles; 300,000 pieces of goods, value 1,250,000 roubles and 6,000 poods of wadding, value 30,000 roubles. Steam motors of 1,700 indicated power, 72,400 spindles, 1,245 looms; 1,500 workmen, 1,500 workwomen and 240 minors. Cotton from America 100,000 poods, from Egypt 40,000 poods and Central Asia 30,000 poods per annum. Sale in Russia and Central Asia.
536. THE IMPERially SANCTIONED SHUIA MANUFACTORY ASSOCIATION.

Gov. of Vladimir, Shuya.

Mechanical weaving and calico printing mills.

Samples of cotton fabrics.

The printing mill exists since 1860; owned by Association in 1878, the mechanical weaving mill established in 1883. Production per annum 400,000 pieces of calico and various cotton fabrics, value 1,480,000 roubles and 600,000 pieces of prints, value 3,600,000 roubles. The mills include 14 steam engines (760 H. P.), 1,000 looms, 11 printing machines, 5 bleaching boilers; 12 steam boilers, with a heating surface of 15,000 square feet; 1,025 workmen and 363 workwomen. Materials Russian, excepting dyes and chemicals imported from abroad. Sale in Moscow.

537. THE PROHOROVS TREKHGORNAYA MANUFACTORY Imperially sanctioned Association.

Moscow.

Samples of cotton fabrics.

Established in 1798. Produce 800,000 pieces per annum, value 6,500,000 roubles. The mill includes 40 steam engines of 6-250 H. P., 25 steam boilers, 800 looms, 17 printing presses, steam pumps etc.; 2,300 workmen, 600 workwomen and 20 minors. Russian materials. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia.
Department H. Group 102. Class 638.

538. PAL, Ch.

_St. Petersburg._

The Alexandro-Nevskaia Manufactory.

Cotton goods.

Firm established in 1837. Production 600,000 pieces per annum, value 3,000,000 roubles; 2 steam engines (800 H. P.), 1,200 workmen. Russian materials; part of the chemical products from abroad. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 102. Class 639.

539. DEMIDOv, W. Imperially sanctioned Association.

_Gor. of Vladimir, Viasniky._

Linen weaving and yarn spinning mills.

1. Linen thread and yarn.
2. Linen fabrics.

The weaving mill founded in 1831, the spinning mill in 1865, the Association in 1884. Yearly production, value 2,150,000 roubles. The mills include 5 steam engines (1,160 H. P.) 18 steam boilers, 136 twisting and spinning stands, 327 looms etc.; 1,600 workmen and 1,000 workwomen. Russian materials. Sale in Russia.
540. THE ROSTOV LINEN MANUFACTORY ASSOCIATION.

Gov. of Jaroslavl, Rostov.

Linen yarn and linen fabrics.

Manufactory established in 1879. Production, value 1,300,000 roubles per annum. Steam engines (700 H. P.), 20,000 spindles, 100 weaving looms, 1,000 workmen, 150 workwomen and 50 minors. The flax from gov. of Jaroslavl and adjacent govs. of Tver, Kostroma and Vologda, 125,000—150,000 poods per annum. Sale in Russia, principally in Moscow.

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541. SAKIN, P.

Gov. and district of Jaroslavl.

Linen weaving and bleaching mill.

Linen of various kinds.

Mill established in 1870. Yearly production 25,000 pieces, 50 arshins each, value 450,000 roubles. The mill includes 2 steam engines (180 H. P.), 120 automatic looms, 200 workmen, 90 workwomen and 10 minors. Materials Russian, and partly foreign. Sale in Moscow.
Department H. Groups 101 and 102. Classes 633 and 639.

542. SENKOV, S.

Gov. of Vladimir, Viasuiy.

Linen weaving mill.

Linen and jute fabrics.

Established in 1765. Production value 600,000—700,000 roubles per annum. The mill includes two steam engines (215 H. P.), 255 various looms with preparatory and finishing machines, calender, machines for sewing sacks and arpauling; bleaching, washing and wringing machines etc.; 5 steam boilers; 340 workmen, 240 workwomen and 50 minors Yarn from the interior. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 102. Class 638.

543. KONSHIN, N. Imperially sanctioned Association.

Gov. of Moscow, Serpukhov.

Cotton-spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing mills.

Samples of cotton goods of various kinds.

Production by hand work started since 1822; machine work since 1859, the spinning and weaving mills established in 1860. Production per annum 110,000 poods of yarn, 450,000 pieces of calico, 750,000 pieces of print, 100,000 pieces of bleached and dyed goods, value 8,800,000 roubles. The mills include 83,306 spindles, 2,373 looms, 16 printing presses, 39 dying vats. Steam motors (1,072 H. P.), 31 boilers; 2,872 workmen, 1,257 workwomen
and 304 minors of both sexes. Cotton supplied 31% from America, 50% from Egypt, 19% from Russian provinces in Central Asia. Sale in Russia, Siberia, Persia, Bokhara and the Transcaspian province.

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Department H. Group 102. Class 638.


Gov. of Vladimir, Alexandrov district.

Print-dyeing, cotton spinning and weaving mill and chemical works.

Samples of cotton fabrics.

Established in 1876. Production per annum 840,000 pieces of prints, value 6,000,000 roubles; 100,000 poods of cotton yarn, value 1,700,000 roubles, 550,000 pieces of calico, value 2,750,000 roubles and various chemical products, value 300,000 roubles. 11 steam engines, 19 steam boilers, 40,254 spindles, 990 looms and 7 printing machines; 2,500 workmen, 1,200 workwomen and 20 minors. Cotton imported from America, Egypt and from Central Asia. The chemicals partly of own manufacture; partly purchased in Russia and Germany. Sale in Russia.

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545. MOROZOV, V. and Sons Association.

Gov. of Vladimir, Pokrov district.

Cotton spinning, weaving and bleaching mills.

2. Yarn.
3. Lasting, cretonne, velveteen, sateen, moleskins, calico, and other fabrics.
4. Wadding.

The mills were founded gradually since 1837. Production value 7,500,000 roubles per annum. 6 steam engines (2,650 H. P.), 24 steam boilers, 73,000 spindles, 1,871 automatical looms, bleaching boilers, various other machines; 4,377 workmen, 2,552 workwomen and 9 minors, besides others employed outside the mills at home in several districts of the gov.'s of Vladimir and Moscow. Raw cotton, 350,000 poods yearly is imported from America, Egypt, India, Central Asia and from the Caucasus. Part of the chemicals also imported. Sale in Russia, export to Persia and China.

546. PAVLOV, C.

Gov. of Vladimir, Pereiaslav-Zalessky.

Crimson print mill.

Crimson prints of various kinds.

Mill founded in 1869. Production about 150,000 pieces per annum, value 1,000,000 roubles. 2 steam boilers (85 H. P.), steam engine (30 H. P.), 4 boiling tanks, 3 washing, 1 wringing, 3 printing and other machines; 175 workmen, 50 workwomen and 5 minors. Materials from Moscow. Sale in Moscow and Nizhny-Novgorod.
547. ZUBOV, V. Imperially sanctioned Association.

Gov. of Vladimir, Alexandrov.

Crimson dye and printing mill.

Crimson goods: prints of various kinds and smooth plush.

Mill established in 1832, owned by Association in 1888. Production 300,000 pieces per annum, value 2,000,000 roubles. Steam motors (120 H. P.); 450 workmen, 150 workwomen. Materials Russian and partly foreign. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia; export to Persia.

548. THE BOGORODSKO GLUKHOVSKAIA MANUFACTORY COMPANY, founded by Z. MOROSOV.

Gov. of Moscow, Bogorodsk district.

Cotton spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing and printing mills.

Tissues, materials for napkins, moleskin, tick, cotton cloth, prints, cretones etc.

The Company exists since 1855; the crimson-dyeing and printing mills since 1862; hand weaving since 1875. Production per annum: 500,000 pieces woven, value 7,000,000 roubles; yarn, excluding that supplied to the Company’s weaving mill sold for 1,600,000 roubles; 1,050,000 pieces dyed, value 6,900,000 roubles; total value 15,500,000 roubles. The mills include 44 steam engines (3,105 H. P.), 50 steam boilers, 98,650 spinning and 7,240 twisting spindles, 2,100 mechanical and 1,500 hand looms, besides 1,930 in the villages, 20 bleaching boilers, 450 dyeing vats, 170 various bleaching and 8 calico printing machines, 12 blacksmith’s hearths, 1 smelting furnace for cast iron, etc.; gas works, 3 dynamos, turbine (12 H. P.) working a flour mill with 2 sets of mill stones,
boiler works, 40 portable engines (400 H. P.) for treating peat; 6,685 workmen, 4,915 workwomen and 270 minors, besides 1,930 working in villages and at two machine weaving mills; 1,500 employed in summer in working peat and 300 in the kitchen gardens and fields; total number 15,600 workmen. Cotton is obtained: from Kokan 98,000 poods, from Egypt 75,000 poods, Savannah, Orleans and Upland 70,000 poods. Texas 3,450 poods, Khiva and Bokhara 14,000 poods, Tashkent and Samarkand 5,500 poods, the Caucasus 4,000 poods, and Smyrna 1,500 poods, in total 302,500 poods. Dyeing and bleaching materials mostly Russian, but a small part foreign. The yearly supply of fuel: 5,500 cubic sazhenes of wood, 6,000 cubic sazhenes of peat, 1,800,000 poods naphtha refines, pure naphtha for preparation of lighting gas 65,000 poods used. Sale in Russia, West-China, Mongolia, Central Asia, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Roumenia and Bulgaria.

Department H. Group 102. Class 638.

549. MOROZOV'S, S. Son and Co.

Gov. of Vladimir, Pokrov district.

Association of the Nikolskaïa Manufactory.

1. Yarn and raw cotton.
2. Calico, lasting, sateen, manchester velvet and other fabrics.

Production started in 1797, mills founded in 1830. Receipt in 1891—1892 for sale of yarn, fabrics and wadding 14,625,572 roubles. 35 steam engines (5,363 H. P.), 2 turbines (100 H. P.), 129,360 spindles, 1,960 automatical and 250 hand looms, 127 mechanical dyeing vats, 26 squeezing rollers and cotton printing machines etc. About 18,000 workmen. The raw cotton treated (489,933 poods, value 4,669,600 roubles) is from America, Egypt and local. Dyes and other materials partly Russian, value 1,174,000 roubles, partly foreign value 316,000 roubles. Sale in Russia, Central Asia, partly in China and Persia.
Department H. Group 103. Classes 641 and 644.


Gov and district of Moscow.

The Znamenskaia manufactory.

Samples of woollen and mixt woollen fabrics of various kinds.

Established in 1850. Production 4,000,000 arshins per annum, value 2,000,000 roubles; 2 steam motors, 600 mechanical looms; 800 workmen and workwomen; no minors admitted to work. Woollen and cotton yarn Russian. Sale in European Russia, Siberia and the Caucasus.

Department H. Group 103. Class 641 and 646.

551. BIELOVS, V., Imperially sanctioned Association.

Moscow.

Furniture, woollen and clothing goods manufactory.

Established in 1814. Production 30,000 pieces per annum, value 800,000 roubles. 200 automatical looms with various appliances; 250 hand looms, steam motor (30 H. P.) with 2 boilers; 400 workmen, 250 workwomen, 100 minors. The yarn and silk from interior, and partly from abroad. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia, export to Persia.
552. BALAKIN, GR.

Weaving mill.

Samples of stuffs for furniture.

Established in 1883. Production value 250,000—350,000 roubles per annum. 250 Jackard looms, 300 workmen, 150 workwomen. Materials mostly Russian. Sale in Russia and the Levant.

553. THE IMPERIALLY SANCTIOED ASSOCIATION OF THE MOSCOW DYE-MILL.

Dye-mill.

Samples of various dyed stuffs.

Mill founded in 1852, the Association in 1880. About 200,000 pieces of stuffs dyed, printed and dressed per annum, value 800,000 roubles. 15 steam engines, 10 steam boilers, 120 various machines. Heating by peat, obtained from own bogs; 500 workmen, 100 workwomen. Chemicals and dyes principally Russian. Sale of dyed stuffs in Russia and Asia.
554. THE NARVA CLOTH MANUFACTURE ASSOCIATION.

Gov. of St.-Petersburg, Jamburg district.

Cloth manufactory.

Samples of cloth, castor, beaver, reps, sateen etc.

Established in 1845 by Baron Stieglitz, owned by Association in 1880. Production 12,900 pieces of cloth and different felt stuffs per annum, value 1,800,000 roubles. Machine work. The manufactory includes: 1 turbine (300 H. P.), a similar turbin (700 H. P.) is being constructed; 18 weaving machines with all the appartenances i. e. looms, and vats; 619 workmen, 392 workwomen, 7 minors, part of them work outside the manufactory; wool 28,000 poods per annum is received from the South of Russia, from Poland, gov. of Estland, Germany and England. Sale in European Russia and Bulgaria.

Department H. Group 104. Classes 652 and 656.

555. THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDANCY, Ministry of War.

St. Petersburg.

1. Four cards of samples of cloth.
2. 6 uniforms.
3. Samples of ready made soldier's boots,
556. HEINTSEL, J., Joint Stock Manufacturing Company.

Gov. of Petrokov, Lodz.

Weaving Manufactory.

Wool and mixt wool fabrics.

Established in 1866. Production 80,000 pieces of stuffs per annum, value 3,500,000 roubles; 10 steam boilers (1,400 H. P.), 5 steam engines (500 H. P.), joiners and locksmiths workshops; 541 workmen and 622 workwomen. Yarn obtained from local and foreign spinning mills. Sale in Russia.

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557. BOCHAROV, J.

Gov. of Moscow, Bogorodsk district.

Samples of siura, fay, satin, bengaline and damask.

Established in 1818. Machine and hand work. Steam finishing and dyeing manufactory; 300 hand looms. Production of various silk stuffs, value 300,000 roubles per annum; 200 workmen, 100 workwomen and 45 minors. Materials Russian and foreign. Sale in Russia and abroad.

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Department H. Group 100. Classes 626, 628 and 629.

558. MUSSI, P. and Successors of GUJON, P.
Imperially sanctioned Association.

Moscow.

Silk manufactory.

Silk fabrics and silk in skeins.

Manufactory exists since 1840. Production in 1891—
92 was 400,000 arshines, value 1,050,000 roubles. Machine
and hand work; 2 steam motors (150 H. P.), 800 looms
and 4,500 spindles; 895 workmen and 357 workwomen.
Raw silk imported from France, Italy, China and Japan.
Sale in European and Asiatic Russia.

Department H. Group 100. Classes 628 and 629.

559. ZAGLODIN, Brothers G., N.and S.

Near Moscow.

Brocade mill.

Brocade.

Mill established in 1864. Production value 300,000 rou-
bles per annum. Hand work; 280 Jackard looms; 280
Departments H. Group 100. Classes 625 and 629.

560. SAPOGHNIKOV, V.

Gov. and district of Moscow and Moscow.

Silk stuffs and gold and silver brocade manufactory, silk twisting and dyeing mills.

1. Samples of silk stuffs and brocade.
2. Silk yarn, silk in skeins and cocoons.

Hand weaving since 1837; machine weaving, silk twisting and dyeing since 1875. Production 314,410 arshines per annum, value 967,800 roubles. Steam engine (40 H. P.), turbine (35 H. P.), 125 mechanical looms, 280 hand looms, 2 calendars and other machines. In the neighbouring villages 300 looms. 360 workmen, 295 workwomen and 40 minors. The twisting and dyeing mills include 2 turbines (55 H. P.), 6,360 spindles, 16 windles; 25 workmen and 75 workwomen. The cocoons' supplied from South-Russia, Italy, France and the Caucasus. Sale in Russia.

Departments H. Group 105. Class 660.

561. GRINVALDT, P.

St. Petersburg.

Fur-dressing workshop.

Furs.

The firm exists since 1843. Production value 3,000,000 roubles per annum. Hand and machine work. 200 workmen. Furs from the Commodore Island, Kamchatka, Siberia, California, Australia (Queensland). Sale in Europe, America and Asia.
Department H. Group 105. Classes 660 and 662.

562. GRINVALDT, E.

St. Petersburg.

Fur trade and fur dressing workshop.

Samples of various furs, fur articles.

Firm founded in 1892, separated from the above mentioned firm. Machine and hand work. Furs are purchased from the Russian Association of Sea-bear Industry, from Siberia, California and Australia. Sale in Europe, America and Asia.

Department H. Group 105. Class 660.

563. POPOV, J.

St. Petersburg.

Workshop for stuffing birds and animals.

Various stuffed animals and birds.

Established in 1884. Production value 10,000 roubles per annum; 4 workmen. Materials Russian. Sale in Russia and abroad.
Departments H. Group 105 Class 660.

564. MISSCHENKO, P.

St. Petersburg.

Workshop for stuffing animals.

Stuffed brown owl.

Hand production, value 6,000 roubles per annum; 8 workmen. Materials Russian. Sale in Russia and abroad.

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Department H. Group 105. Class 660.

565. PANYSHOVS, J., M. and CH.

Gov. of Nizhny Novgorod, Kniaginin district.

Sheep-skin white tanning workshop.

1. Black and white „Saksak“.
2. Black „Reshetilov“ fur.
3. Black goats skin fur.
4. Combed goat and sheep skin fur.

Workshop established in 1860. Production 30,000 skins per annum, value 35,000 roubles; 40 workmen, 8 workwomen and 3 minors. Sale in Moscow, at the Nizhny Novgorod fair and in Poland.
566. PANYSHEV, J.

Gov. of Nizhny Novgorod, Kniaginin district.

Lamb-skin fur dressing workshop.

Sheep furs and sheep pelts.

The workshop exists since 1849. Production 30,000 sheep- and lamb-skins per annum, value 50,000 roubles. Hand work. 10 vats, 5 ovens; 25 workmen and 7 workwomen, besides 20 women employed in sewing furs at home. Raw skins obtained in Russia and Persia. Sale in Russia, principally at the Nizhny Novgorod fair.

567. SUTIAGIN, M.

Astrakhan pelts dyeing workshop.

Dyed Astrakhan pelts.

Established in 1878. Dyed yearly 80,000 — 100,000 pelts. Machine and hand work; benzine motor (2 1/2 H. P.); 12 workmen. The pelts supplied from Bokhara. Sale in Russia and abroad.
Department H. Group 105. Class 660.

568. PANOV'S, V. Sons and KOVALEV.

Gov. of Nizhny Novgorod, Kniaginin district.

Lamb-skins fur workshop.

1. Furs of grey and black lambs.
2. Lamb-skins of various kinds.
3. Tanned Kharkoff black „Saksak“.

Established in 1865. Production 40,000—45,000 various sheep and lamb-skins per annum, value 70,000 roubles. Hand work; 40 workmen and 10 workwomen. Raw skins Russian. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Groups 100, 102 and 103. Classes 630, 638 and 642.

569. ALEXANDROVS, E. and J.

Gov. of Kaluga, Borovsk district.

Head handkerchiefs and shawl manufactory.

Head handkerchiefs and shawls made of cotton, mixed wool and wool.

Established in 1820. Hand work. Production value 500,000 roubles per annum; 500 workmen and 400 workwomen. Wool and silk from abroad, cotton from Russia. Sale in Russia.
Department H. Group 103. Class 649.

570. BRUNOV. P.

Gov. of Moscow, Bogorodsk district.

Machine carpets, oil cloth and bag manufactory.

Moscow Persian carpets.

Established in 1880. Production value 500,000 roubles per annum. Steam engine (20 H. P.), 250 looms, 2 warp beams, 3 windles; 400 workmen, 400 workwomen and 200 minors. Russian materials. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Groups 104 and 106. Classes 658 and 663.

571. PERETS, N.

Siberia, Tomsk.

1. Ready made linen.
2. Embroideries.

Department H. Group 100. Classes 631 and 632.

572. SURATOV, S.

St. Petersburg.

Galloon manufactory.

Galloons, silk galloons, tape, chains.

Established in 1850. Machine and hand work. Production value 300,000 roubles per annum; 400 workmen. Russian materials. Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department H. Groups 103, 104 and 108. Classes 648, 658 and 682.

573. SPIEKHIN, V.

St. Petersburg.

Linen, umbrella and felt slippers factory.

1. Gentlemens shirts.
2. Ladies and gentlemens silk umbrellas.
3. Felt slippers.

Factory founded in 1870. Hand turning lathes and sewing machines; 40 workmen, 80 workwomen and 10 minors. Production value 200,000 roubles per year. Materials principally Russian. Sale in Russia.
Rubber factory.

1. Rubber galoshes of various kinds.
2. Technical articles, as: rings, belts, cords, hose, reservoirs, articles made of caoutchouc and guttapercha etc.
3. Articles used in nursing sick persons.
4. Various articles for house and special use: travelling cushions, baths, portmanteaux, carpet-walks, office and toilet articles, diving appliances etc.
5. Toys: balls, dolls, animals etc.

The Association exists since 1860. The factory includes: 25 steam engines (2,120 H. P.), 22 steam boilers, 380 rolling, washing and auxiliary machines. In 1891 4,765,000 pairs of galoches sold, value 7,600,000 roubles and other articles for 1,720,000 roubles; 1,486 workmen and 1,387 workwomen. Raw caoutchouc imported from England, France, Portugal, partly from New York and Brazil; a part of the chemicals from Germany, all the remaining materials Russian. 1,000,000 pairs of galoshes exported to Europe, the rest sold in Russia.
575. BRUSNITZYN, H. and Sons.

St. Petersburg.

Tannery.

Leathers.

Tannery exists since 1847. 70,000 hides tanned annually, value 1,600,000 roubles; 4 steam boilers, 2 steam engines (75 H.P.), 1,100 various vats, 2 mills, 5 presses for the bark, 1 hammer, 5 hand and 7 mechanical rollers; 1 rolling, 1 leveling and 2 dressing machines; 3 cylinders, 5 steam pumps and 3 pumps; 1 turning and 1 drilling lathes; 450 workmen. The hides, besides Russian, are imported from America (Rio Grande) to the number of 35,000. Sale in Russia.

576. DYSHKO, V.

St. Petersburg.

Boot and shoe of various kinds.

Department H. Group 104. Class 656.

577. BOGDANOV, V.

St. Petersburg.

Boot and shoe workshop.

Boots and shoes of various kinds.

Production since 1870, value 20,000 roubles per annum. Hand work; 20 workmen, 5 workwomen and 5 minors. Materials Russian and partly foreign. Sale in St. Petersburg.

Department H. Groups 104, 108 and 111. Classes 656, 678, 679 and 697.

578. ASSOCIATION OF THE ST. PETERSBURG MACHINE WORK BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

St. Petersburg.

Machine work boot and shoe manufactory and tannery.
1. Shoes and boots for gentlemen, ladies and children.
2. Travelling equipments: portmanteaus, hand bags, dressing cases.
3. Dressed leathers of various kinds.

Tannery exists since 1882. Production value 300,000 roubles per annum. Production at the manufactory, value 800,000 roubles per annum. 3 steam engines (45 H. P.); 200 American and English machines; 600 workmen and 200 workwomen. 70% of leather supplied by own tannery, remaining 30% exclusively of Russian tanning. Sale in Russia, latterly export to France.
Russia leather manufactory.

Russia leather of various kinds.

Established in 1730. Production 150,000—200,000 skins per annum, value 600,000—700,000 roubles. Hand and machine work. 40 lye tanks and 280 tanning tanks; 350 workmen, 150 workwomen, 4 minors. Raw hides from Russia, and partly imported from Germany and Denmark. Export to all the countries of Europe, to the U. S. of North America, South America, Africa and Asia.

See Dep. A. № 169.

Department H. Group 104, 108 and 111. Classes 656,678 and 705.

580. GALEIEV, M.

Kazan.

Leather articles workshop.

1. Boots and shoes.
2. Leathers for furniture.
3. Various articles of leather: cushion, hand bag etc.
4. Sitting room suite of furniture, covered with leather straps of various colors, sewn with silk.

Workshop established in 1860. Work done exclusively by hand, value 60,000 roubles per annum. 70 workmen, 300 workwomen and 150 minors. Materials Russian and foreign from France, Germany and Persia. Sale in European Russia, Siberia, Tashkent, Bokhara and Persia. The furniture was manufactured in the carpenter’s workshop of Pikulin in Kazan, established in 1878.
THE IMPERIALLY SANTIONED COMPANY OF THE VLADIMIR TANNERY.

St. Petersburg.

Tannery.

1. Backs of leather for belts.
2. Leathers „mimosa“ and „grey“ leathers.
3. Pieces of sole leather.
4. Steven gear belting.
5. Leather fire hose.
7. Stitched leather belts.

Company founded in 1861. 30,000 ox-hides treated annually, value 750,000 roubles. 2 steam engines of 60 H. P., 4 steam boilers, 6 steam pumps, 4 rollers and 4 hammers, 5 steam mills, 500 vats etc.; 180 workmen. Materials local and imported, principally from America. Sale in Russia.

SMIRNOV, M.

Gov. of Nizhny Novgorod, Semenov and Balakhna districts.

Felt boots of various kinds for gentlemen, ladies and children.

Production since 1817, about 200,000 pairs per annum, value 250,000 roubles. Hand work; 350 workmen, 50 workwomen and 100 minors. Russian materials. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia, the Caucasus and the Amur province.
583. VYSSOTSKY, A.

St. Petersburg.

Boot and shoe workshop.

Boots and shoes for gentlemen and ladies.

Workshop established in 1883. Handwork, production value 50,000 roubles per annum; 50 workmen, 10 workwomen and 13 minors. Leather for hunting boots dressed by method invented by exhibitor. Materials Russian and foreign. Sale in Russia.

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584. ERIVANTSEV-ASTVATSUROV, M.

Tiflis.

Leather articles workshop.

1. Mosaic table.
2. Samples of leather articles.

Workshop established in 1889. Hand work of the exhibitor and two apprentices.
Department H. Group 104. Class 656.

585. WEISS, H.

St. Petersburg.

Boot and shoe workshop.

Boots, shoes and slippers for ladies and gentlemen.

Established in 1880. Hand work; production value 200,000 roubles per annum; 160 workmen, 40 workwomen and 15 minors. Material Russian, partly imported from France and Germany. Sale in Russia.

Department H. Group 111. Classes 699 and 702.

586. KARPOV, M-me M.

St. Petersburg.

Patent and dyed leather and oil cloth manufactory.

2. Oil cloth.

Established in 1888. Production by hand work, value 20,000—30,000 roubles per annum; 30 workmen. Sale in St. Petersburg.
Department H. Group 111. Class 697.

587. REBROV, J.

Moscow.

Boot leather workshop.

Boot leathers: uppers, fronts and backs.

Established in 1878. Hand work; production 150,000 pairs per annum; value 300,000 roubles; 70 workmen. Russian materials, partly from Siberia and the gov. of Viatka. Sale in Moscow and in Southern Russia.

Department H. Group 111. Class 697.

588. SEREBRENNIKOV, S.

Gov. of Nizhny Novgorod, vill. Great Murashkino.

Tannery.

1. Dressed leather.
2. Cow skin leather.
3. Horse skin leather.

The tannery founded in 1819. 1,000 skins dressed per annum, value 6,000 roubles. Hand work. 6 ash-pits, 8 tanning vats; 9 workmen. Raw hides purchased on the spot. Sale at the fair of Nizhny Novgorod and in Moscow.
Hamburg boot ware horse skin leather workshop.

Production since 1891, value 100,000 roubles per annum. Hand work; 40 workmen employed. Raw hides from Russia. Sale in Russia, Siberia, the Caucasus and abroad.

The Bielsk Nicolaiev tannery.

1. Russia leathers, dyed leathers, boot and carriage leathers of various kinds.
2. Boot leather.

Tannery founded in 1865. 15,000 skins tanned per annum and various boots and shoes manufactured, value 140,000 roubles per annum. Skin dressing by hand. 15 lye vats, 90 tanning vats. Steam engine for grinding oak-bark. 50 workmen employed. Dyes from Moscow. Hides and materials local. Sale principally in China and partly local.
Department H. Group 111. Class 697.

591. MILLER, CH.

St. Petersburg.

Boot leather workshop.

Boot leather.

Established in 1848. 50,000 pairs manufactured per annum, value 50,000 roubles. Hand work. 15 workmen. Materials purchased in St. Petersburg. Sale in Russia.

592. SEMENOV, S.

St. Petersburg.

Leather workshop.

Calf leather, fronts, backs, uppers, ladies' and half boots, black leather and patent leather.

Production since 1867, hand work, value 50,000 roubles per annum; 25 workmen. Materials Russian. Sale in Russia.
593. SKVORTZOV’S, J. Sons.

Moscow.

Tannery.

1. Sole leather.
2. Saddle leather.

Tannery established in 1839. Production 15,000—20,000 skins per annum, value 600,000 roubles. 2 steam boilers (120 H. P.), steam engine „Compound“ (50 H. P.), 2 fluting machines, 10 various other machines, 1 maceration battery, 1 dynamo, 4 desintegrators, 2 cutting machines and 200 pits; 150 workmen. Raw hides purchased in Russia and imported from America, Australia, Germany and Holland. Sale in Russia.

594. YAKOVKIN, J.

Blagovieshensk on Amur.

Tannery.

1. Samples of dressed leathers of various kinds.
2. Boot leathers.

Tannery established in 1891. 5,300 hides, local and from Manjuria, dressed per annum, value 40,000 roubles. 2 horse gear, 11 pits, 1 cylinder, 1 stamping mill and 1 braking machine; 20 workmen. Boots sewn outside the tannery by 20 workmen. Sale in the Amur and South Ussuri Provinces.
Department H. Group 111. Class 697.

595. KUSNETSOV, A.

St. Petersburg.

Military harness, leather goods and cap-visor manufactory.

1. Stretched leather goods.
2. Cap-visor manufactory.

Hand work, production value 200,000 roubles per annum; 150 workmen and 50 minors. Materials Russian. Sale to the Army and in Russia.

See Dep. G. № 396.

Department H. Group 111. Class 702.

596. MENDELSON, E.

Arkhangelsk.

Deer skin dressing manufactory.

Deer skin Chamois leather.

Established in 1872. Production value 200,000 roubles per annum. Hand work; 20 workmen. Hides are purchased on the spot. Sale in Russia and export.
Chamois leather and glove manufactory.

1. "Rukavitzy", Russian gloves, and various kinds of gloves.
2. Dressed and raw deer-skins; elk-skins.

Established in 1880. Nearly 50,000 skins dressed yearly, value 200,000 roubles; and 175,000 pairs of gloves and Russian gloves sewn, value 100,000 roubles. Raw hides supplied from the gov. of Arkhangelsk. Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department H. Group 111. Class 697.

598. FOFONOV, M.

Gov. of Viatka, Slobodskoy.

Tannery.

1. Leathers.
2. Schetches leather goods and articles of military outfit.
3. Wool, hair and glue.

Tannery founded in 1762. 64,000 skins dressed yearly, value 500,000 roubles, and glue extracted for 4,000 roubles. Steam engine (26 H. P.), 2 steam boilers. 50 workmen, 150 workwomen and 20 minors during winter and spring. Russian materials. Sale in Siberia and European Russia, but principally to Crown orders.
Department H. Groups 104 and 111. Classes 656 and 699.

599. SOROKIN.

Gov. of Tver, Korchev district, vil. Kimry.

Boot, shoe and boot-leather workshops.

1. Hamburg boot leather ware: chagreen, uppers etc.
2. Boots, gaiters etc.

Workshops established in 1888 and 1890. Hand work, value 40,000 roubles per annum; 50 workmen, 5 workwomen and 5 minors. Leathers supplied from Moscow and Kazan. Sale in St. Petersburg, Moscow and local.

Department H. Groups 108 and 111. Classes 679 and 697.

600. DEMENT, M. and Son.

Moscow.

1. Trunk bed, exhibitors system.
2. Cleansed leather beltings.

See Dep. G. № 394.

Department H. Group 111. Class 705.

601. DAMM, E.

St. Petersburg.

Embossed leather articles.

Production since 1877, value 10,000 roubles per annum; 1 hand machine, cast-iron stand with engraved rollers with endless designs, cast-iron press with copper engraved designs, 3 workmen. Leather supplied from St. Petersburg and Moscow tanneries. Sale in Russia.
Tannery.

1. Calf skins, white.
2. Jack boots, shoes, uppers etc.: samples of galosh-uppers.
3. Sole leather red, heavy and light.
4. Willow bark.
5. Skins of the fish „Zubatka“ wolf-fish, raw and in 3 stages of dressing.
6. „Zubatka“ stuffed and photographs.
7. Articles made of „Zubatka“: 2 gun cases, gamebag, cartridge-bag, travelling flask, slippers, pocket-book and purse.

Tannery founded in 1862. Production value 100,000 roubles per annum. Steam boiler (30 H. P.), steam engine (12 H. P.), steam rollers, revolving cylinders, 300 pits; 50 workmen. Raw hides from St. Petersburg and Moscow, willow bark local. Sale in Russia. „Zubatka“ skin dressed as a trial, 3,000 skins, value 3,000 roubles per annum. „Zubatka“ received from the Murman coast in the gov. of Arkhangelsk. Sale in Russia, France and England.
DEPARTMENT W.

WOMEN'S WORK.
Women's Work.

This Department has been organized by the Ladies Committee appointed by the High Order of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress of Russia.

I.

Articles collected by Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, in the City and Province of Moscow.

603. CONVENT OF ST JOHN.

Moscow.

Russian Court dress of red cloth of gold, embroidered in gold.

After ancient patterns from the collection of Princess Jussupov.

This Convent is said to have been built in the XVI century by the Grand Duchess Helena Glinsky, mother of the Tzar John the Terrible. It was completely burnt down by the French in 1812 and has been restored only in 1879. It is a community, i.e. the nuns have to work for the Convent and can live at its expense. There are three different "ateliers" in this Convent: one for common needlework and embroidery, one for gold embroidery and one for the painting of holy images (icons). The Convent has an infirmary and a small home for children of the Elizabethan Society.
604. CONVENT OF THE HOLY VIRGIN.

Moscow.

1. Sarafane (white under dress) for the precedent red Court dress.
2. Image (icon) engraved, painted and gilt.

This convent, dating from 1524, is situated in one of the suburbs of Moscow and is often mentioned in the annals of Russian history. The Tzarevna Sophia, sister of Peter the Great, was imprisoned there for years by his order, after he had found her an obstacle to his ideas of reform, and died there in 1704. The Sisterhood consists of 200 nuns, but is no community, i.e. the nuns have to work each for her own living, except one or two days in the week, when they must work for the Convent, which is justly celebrated for its gold embroidery. The Convent has two homes for old and infirm nuns, an infirmary, an institution for children of the Elizabethan Society and an orphanage founded and endowed in 1871 by M. Filatiev.

605. CONVENT OF THE HOLY VIRGIN.

Serpukhov.

Embroidery for an arm-chair: green satin worked in silks, gold and silver.

The design was taken from the "Ornement National Russe" by M. Stassov and comes originally from an ancient priest's vestment of the XVI century.

This Convent is situated on the outskirts of the town of Serpukhov. It consists of 350 nuns living under communed rule; 30 of these nuns work in the fields, take care of the cattle and generally manage the farm of the Convent, which has also an atelier for plain needlework, another for weaving and one for the painting of holy images. Its foundation dates from 1360.
606. CONVENT OF S-t ALEXIS.

Moscow.

1. Embroidery for a chair: faded pink satin embroidered in gold and silver.

The design is taken from an ancient quiver (of the XV century) kept in the Treasury of the Tzars in Moscow.

2. Image (icon) engraved, painted and gilt.

This Convent is situated in one of the suburbs of Moscow, having been founded in 1358 by S-t Alexis, Metropolitan Bishop of Moscow in the centre of the town and transferred subsequently in 1837 to its present site to make place for the Temple of the Saviour. The Convent has 300 nuns and 4 ateliers, viz: one for gold embroidery, one for the painting of holy images, one for bookbinding and one for engraving, also an infirmary, a retreat for old nuns, an institution for girls of the Slavonic race, a school for daughters of the clergy of the diocese of Moscow and a home for girls of the Elizabethan Society.

607. CONVENT OF THE ELEVATION OF THE HOLY CROSS.

Podolsk: district.

1. Embroidered image of the Holy Virgin of Iberia.
2. Embroidered image of the Holy Virgin.
3. Embroidered image of the Saviour.

This Convent is situated 30 versts from Moscow and exists since 1887. It has 160 nuns, a parish school for 25 girls, a home for 10 orphans, an infirmary and a dispensary where medicines are given to poor peasants of the neighbourhood. There are, besides, ateliers for embroidery, bookbinding and image painting. The nuns have also a farm which they work themselves.
608. CONVENT OF KHOTKOV.

Embroidery for a costume in gold and pearls.

The pattern is taken from an ancient vestment (of the XVII century) belonging to a convent in the province of Novgorod.

This Convent is situated 60 versts from Moscow and 10 versts from the Monastery of St. Serge. The Convent is ruled under the communed system and contains 350 nuns. It has a parish school for 60 girls and is celebrated for its painted images, it has also ateliers for embroidery and general needlework.

609. CONVENT OF BORODINO.

Trimming for an opera-cloak.

The collar is copied from that of the Patriarch Nikon and the trimming from a costume of the Tzar Alexis Mikhailovich.

This Convent is situated on the celebrated battlefield of the same name, called "de la Moskowa" by the French, where on the 26 August 1812 the Russian army, under the command of General Koutousov, fought against the "grande armée" of Napoleon—one of the bloodiest battles of the Century. One of the many victims was General Tuchkov, whose young widow, after having searched in vain for his corpse, founded a small sisterhood on the presumed spot of his death and was the first of its abbesses. The Convent actually consists of 300 nuns living under the communed rule and owns some landed propriety.

610. CONVENT OF THE PASSION OF THE LORD.

Embroidered picture made up as a "sachet".

The name of this Convent recurs often on the pages of historical record.
611. CONVENT OF OUR SAVIOUR OF VLAKHERN.

Carpet (covering) of ancient work.

612. POKROVSKAYA COMMUNITY.

Moscow.

Specimens of silk-worm culture.

This is a Community of Sisters of Mercy. It possesses on its vast premises an infirmary, a dispensary, a home for small children, a girls' grammar school, a school for hospital nurses, ateliers of dressmaking and drawing and a school of silk-worm culture. The Sisters composing the Community devote themselves to nursing the sick at home and in the hospitals. The whole vast Establishment has been managed since its foundation by an abbess, mother Zenaïde, with the help of a certain number of nuns.

613. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE EDUCATED CLASSES.

Moscow.

1. Lambrequin border of coarse linen.

After an ancient design.

2. Three specimens of painting on porcelain.

3. Five plates, painting on porcelain.

4. Two pictures on porcelain.

This Society has been founded by the ladies of Moscow on the model of the German 'Lette-Vereine' and consists of different schools, viz: for dressmaking, bonnet making, art needlework, a culinary school, a governesses' register and a permanent exhibition of the work
of poor ladies. The purpose of the Society is to give ladies the means of learning what they are not taught at school. There are at present 190 pupils in the different schools, having mostly finished their education in the best public schools and gymnasium and belonging to the middle and upper classes.

614. CHEPELEVSKY, Mme B.  

1. Imitation of an ancient embroidery.  
2. Towel.  
   After a design from the „Ornement National Russe“ by Stassov.  
3. Napkin.  
   After a design from the collection of Mme Shabelsky.  
   After a design from the collection of Mme Rodionov.  
5. Table-cover.  
7. Graduated course of drawing of the Model School of the Seminary.  
8. Course of drawing of the pupils of the Seminary.  
9. Course of elementary drawing for home and school-teaching, edited by the Seminary.

This Seminary has been founded in 1870 by Mme Chepelevsky for the purpose of preparing school mistresses for village schools. It has actually 200 pupils; there are special classes for drawing and embroidery, enabling the school mistresses eventually to help and guide the peasant women in their local industries. There is also belonging to the Seminary a model school, where the pupils practically learn to give lessons, and a separate, special school of artificial flowermaking for poor girls.
615. SCHOOL OF THE MERCHANT'S CORPORATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF POOR CITIZENS OF MOSCOW.

Moscow.

1. Curtain for a door, made after ancient Russian designs.
2. Towel embroidered in the School.
3. Samples of the work of the pupils of different classes.

This School was founded in 1841 by the Merchant’s Corporation; the Girl’s School is only a small part of the whole vast establishment and contains 245 pupils. The course of study corresponds to that of the grammar schools, with special classes for all sorts of needlework.

616. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL OF Mme
B. LEPESHKINE.

Moscow.

Specimens of work done by the pupils of the first and second classes.

This School has been founded in 1887 by Mme Lepeshkine for the purpose of preparing teachers of drawing and needlework for the elementary schools. The number of the pupils is 130 and the course of study corresponds to that of the grammar schools with the addition of special classes for drawing, needlework and housekeeping.

617. CHERNIAVSKY-OUSSACHEV INSTITUTION.

Moscow.

1. Small screen for photographs.
2. Model of a pair of stays.
4. Model of a uniform dress of the pupils of the Establishment.
5. Three painted porcelain dishes.
7. Collection of copies of calligraphy.
9. Course of drawing.

This boarding school appertains to the Imperial Philanthropic Society and is named after its founders. 398 girls actually receive there an education corresponding to that of the public schools (gymnasia) for girls. Half of the pupils are boarders.

618. THE PENITENTIARY SCHOOL OF BOLSHEVO.

Moscow district.

1. Abat-jour made by the pupils.
2. Clothing.
3. Dress on a mannequin.

This School is situated in a village near Moscow and belongs also to the Philanthropic Society. It is specially intended for little tramps and beggar girls taken up by the police in the streets. At present there are 65 pupils in the School.

619. SHABELSKY, Mme N. L., actual member of the Imperial Russian Historical Museum and other Scientific Societies.

Moscow.

1. Wall carpet.

Crochet work, pattern taken from an old manuscript (Titulyarnik) dating from the reign of Tzar Alexis Mikhailovich (1672). This manuscript is still existing in the archives of the Foreign Office.

2. Border (lambrequin)—door decoration.

Crochet work from an ancient byzantine design, the frame and scallops worked with materials of the XVII century.

Four pieces of lace made with the bobbin, modern work executed from old designs of the gov. of Moscow.

4. Application work of old authentic articles.

Ancient materials from the collections of M-me Shabelsky.
Copies of women's coiffures from old portraits. Head-dress of the women of Tver, Kaluga, Nizhni and Kostroma.

5. Towel trimmings and woven portrait.

Woven samples, hand-made, most primitive loom work, after old designs, of the Vereia district, gov. of Moscow.

6. Wall carpet (decorative panel).

Application work, embroidered with materials of the XVII century: gold cloth, lampas, figured silk brocade, satin etc. The design is taken from a part of the throne curtains of the Tsars John and Peter (1681).

7. Table cloth: silk embroidery on linen in flat stitch.

Copied from an ancient embroidery of M-me Shabelsky's collection. The design represents an ancient Russian ornament: a symbolic bird, the two-headed eagle etc.

8. Silk embroidery.

Copy of an old towel trimming, which towel it was the custom to offer, together with bread and salt, on a day of victory. The design represents the image of the Holy Virgin carried on the wings of the symbolic eagle and surrounded by angels. The original belongs to the collections of M-me Shabelsky.


Copy of an ancient trimming of a state bed, embroidered in silk on linen, bedsheet trimmings etc. Design of the XVII century.

10. Costume of a Mordva woman from the gov. of Penza.

Chemise, kaftan, headdress, sash and samples of embroidery of the Cherkess women of Kazan from the ethnographic collection of M-me Shabelsky.
11. Wall carpet, executed by M'ne Shabelsky’s pupils.

The design is taken from an old engraving representing a dedication day, a fair, a national dance, masks etc.

12. Application work executed by M'ne Shabelsky’s pupils. Costumes of the inhabitants of Northern Russia.

M'ne Shabelsky spends a large part of her income for the last 18 years in collecting ancient Russian embroideries, designs, costumes and jewelry. This collection is perfectly unique and contains upwards of 4500 different articles of various descriptions, some of which date from the X century. There are specimens of jewelry, plate and ancient household implements. M'ne Shabelsky and her daughters employ most of their time in splendid art needlework, and the things they copy and make themselves after ancient designs are wonderful.


The design represents two symbolic birds „Syrin“, one copied from the „Russian popular pictures“ of M' Rovinsky, the other from a chimney-tile in the town Uglicb.

620. MAMONTOV, M'ne M. A.

Moscow.

Children’s Education Bazaar.

1. Box with dolls in peasant’s costumes of different provinces.
2. Dolls: boyar’s wife, boyar’s daughter, pilgrims, peasant of Tula, peasant woman and child, peasant woman and boy, peasant in winter clothes, peasant in summer clothing, wet-nurse, peasant boy.
3. Two dolls, dressed as peasants, in a peasant’s sledge.
4. Two dolls, dressed as peasants, in a peasant’s cart „telega“.
5. Small-Russian cottage „khata“.
6. Russian cottage „izba“.
7. Baby in a crib.
8. Box with a game of squills.
9. Interior of a peasant's house.
10. A boyar's feast.

The "Children's Education Bazaar" has been founded in 1883 by M. Mamontov. It contains all a child can want from its birth up to seven years of age: linen clothes, children's furniture, equipages, tricycles, artistically dressed dolls in national costumes, games occupations, calisthenics and gymnastics.

621. ZEMSTVO OF THE GOV. of MOSCOW.

Moscow.

Technical Museum for peasant's work home industry.

1. Nine cardboards and carpet with samples of peasant's home work.
2. Net for fishing.
3. Towel with trimmings.
5. Running pattern embroidered in silk.
6. Dolls.

Women of Riasan, Iaroslav, Vologda, Velikopolje (Poland), Nizhni, Voronezh, Mogilev, Kharkov, Olonets, Kaluga, Kiev, Tambov, Vladimir, Smolensk, Moskow and district of Moskow.

Peasants of Moskow and Kostroma.

Peasant woman of Riasan.

Cossack and Cossack woman of the Ural, peasant of Small Russia, peasant and peasant woman of White Russia, Lithuanian and Lithuanian woman, Mazur (Poland).

Tartar, Karaim woman of the Crimea, Bashkirian and Baskirian woman, Jakut and Jakut woman.

Dolls in costumes worn around St. Petersburg, in Arkhangel, Kostroma and in a Polish costume.
Burlak of the Volga.  
Iamshchik of Moscow.  
7. Small-Russian peasant and team of oxen.  
8. Russian peasant carrying wood.  
10. Peasant woman with a harrow.  
11. Peasant woman with a plough.  
12. Peasant with a plough.  
13. Sledge carrying boards.  
15. Country „troika“  
17. Sledge.  
18. Russian sportsmen’s equipage.  
19. Small-Russian peasant’s house „khata“  
20. Russian peasant’s house „izba“  
22. Two baskets.  

This Museum was created to uphold the small rural industries and help the peasants to sell their productions. The rural industry is the manufacture of home-made articles and is one of the most important branches of labour in the villages of Russia in general. The articles exhibited are made by peasant women of the gov. of Moscow in their own homes, by means of the most primitive implements, modern appliances being unknown to them. It is rare to find a village where local industry is not represented by several branches of production. Both sexes labour on an average equally, but many industries are exclusively those of the women.

622. MAMONTOV, Mme E. G.

1. Two cases for holy images.  
2. Seven Cupboards.  
3. Corner chair stool, mirror, bench, two shelves, clothes-peg and calendar.
4. Five frames for photographs.
5. Four small boxes.
6. Three salt cellars.
7. Salt cellar of the Tzars.

These things are made by peasant boys in an atelier arranged by Mme Mamontov 8 years ago for the boys of the school on her estate, to give them the means to learn an industry they might continue at home. Mme Mamontov has collected a considerable number of specimens of ancient Russian woodcarving, and her friend Miss Polienoff, a well-known painter, makes the designs of all that is made by the boys after these ancient patterns; thanks to the efforts of these two ladies, ample work is always forthcoming both for the pupils and for those who have already left the school.

623. PRINCESS LVOV.

Klin district.

1. Trimmings for a dress.
2. Four pillow cases.
3. Four towels.
4. Napkin with six smaller ones for the tea table.
5. Antimacassar.

All these articles have been made by peasant women in their own homes, after the design and with the help of Princess Lvov, proprietress of an estate in the district of Klin. This lady and her sister, seeing the enforced idleness of our peasant women during the long Russian winters, conceived the idea of reviving an ancient local industry. Lately the Administration of the Domains has lent its support to this useful undertaking, so that the Princess has been enabled to start a school for the youngest of the workers, procuring, besides, numerous orders for those who work at home.
624. KATKOV, Mme.

Moscow district.

Five pieces of cloth made by peasants.

Mme Katkov has done much to encourage and ameliorate the production of homespun woollen tissues in the neighbourhood of her estate, not far from Moscow, and the results of her exertions may be seen in the specimens and samples exposed.

625. RYDZIEVSKY, Mme.

Moscow.

Table cloth.

626. RODIONOV, née Princess Shakhovskoy.

Moscow.

Album of ancient Russian designs.

627. MICHAILOV, Mme.

Moscow.

Embroidered picture, representing the Emperor Alexander II driving in a sledge.
628. GORODETSKY, M·me. Moscow.
1. Embroidered picture representing the Kremlin.
2. Course of drawing, as adapted to needlework 1-st and 2-nd term.
3. Russian and Slavonic letters.

629. KAMENIEV-LUBAVSKY, M·me. Moscow.
Two pictures on velvet.

630. CHOKOLOV, M·me. Moscow.
Lambrequin and panel.

631. CHEKHONIN, M·me. Moscow.
Atelier for gold embroidery.
Court dress for a drawing-room: yellow damask and white satin embroidered in silver, after the design of an ancient embroidery belonging to the Convent of St John.

632. JUNGE, M·me. Moscow.
1. Painting on porcelain.
2. Painting on satin.
3. Fan.
II.

Articles collected by the Ladie’s Auxiliary Committee in Kazan.

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633. CONVENT OF THE HOLY VIRGIN.
Kazan.
Three images (icons) painted and embroidered in gold.

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634. PRIMARY GIRLS SCHOOLS.
Kazan.
Specimens of work done by the pupils.

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635. PRIMARY GIRLS SCHOOL OF THE ZEMSTVO.
Town Mamadysh.
Specimens of work done by the pupils.

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636. USMANOVA, Bibi-Fatima.
Kazan.
Costume of a Tartar woman.
637. I E V L E V A, M'-me L.

Dressmaker.

Velvet dress.

638. P O P O V A, M'-me E.

Mirror frame with a garland made of birch tree bark.


Domestic and industrial school.

Shawl worked in guipure.

640. S H C H E T I N K I N.

Furrier.

Furs: Russian muskrat, black badger and fox paw, sewn at home by peasant women.
641. DURNEIEV, Mme M.

Kazan.

Shawls made of goats down.

Industry since 1884; handwork, 200 shawls per year. Goats down obtained from the Khirgees of the gov. of Orenburg.

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642. DANAurov, Mme C.

Kazan.

Samples of Rybno-Slobodsk lace.

In the districts of Laishev and Mamadysh 630 women are employed in lace making during the whole year, with help of minors from eight years of age. Expert lace makers earn yearly about 50 roubles.

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643. KRIVAKSin, Mme L. and BLOSSFELD, Mme.

Kazan.

Pamphlet about woman's home industry handwork in Kazan.

Compiled by Mme Krivaksin, bound by Mme Blossfeld.

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1. Towel for kneeling and rosary band used by old ritualists (dissenters) at prayers.  
   Home industry work of Kazan women.

2. Chuvash womens' costume.  
   Collected in Tetiushi and Tsivilsk districts.

3. Chuvash women's ornaments.  
   From Cheboksary district.

4. Four dolls in Cheremiss' costumes: men's, women's, boy's and girl's.

5. Cheremiss' costumes and clothing articles.  
   №№ 4 and 5 from Tsarevokokshaisk district.

   Home industry work of Kazan women.

7. Embroideries on drawn linen: curtain representing Kazan Coat of Arms; covering and coverlet.  
   Embroideries on drawn linen are worked in many villages of the gov. of Kazan, but principally in the village Shushary in Kazan district.


9. Collection of towels, table clothes etc.

10. Ancient Chuvash towel.

11. Samples of towels, table clothes, napkins etc.  
    Women's home industry work from the Kazan, Spassk and Tetiushi districts and from the Volga stepps.

    The manufacture of ichegi's is localised in Kazan among the tartars. These Asiatic boots are sold at the Nizhni Novgorod, Menzelinsk, Ibit and other fairs, from where they are sent to remote eastern districts populated by musulmen. The number of ichegi's of different
sorts, manufactured in Kazan, amounts to 3,000,000 pairs, value 5,000,000 roubles. The ichegi's are made from goat and sheep skins, colored or black, embroidered or plain. The ichegi's are sewn out of three pieces: a) the "kriuk", i.e. the upper, front and back strained together; b) the heel and c) the sole. The chief distinction of Asiatic boots is the fancy shaped heel. The patterns on the ichegi's are stitched in "riabinovka", i.e. ripplingly, ripple marked, in cotton, silk and gold. The ichegi's are sewn by Russian women and only the sole is united to the upper by the tartars themselves. The number of workwomen employed in sewing ichegi's is stated to 2,000; they all inhabit the outskirts of Kazan and the adjacent villages.

13. Albums with photographs of women's costumes, specimens of handwork etc.

III.

Articles from the gov. of Vologda.

644. COMMITTEE OF THE VOLOGDA PERMANENT HOME INDUSTRY EXHIBITION.

Vologda.

Collection of lace and of lace articles.

In the gov. of Vologda lace making as home industry occupies 6,500 women, who earn about 110,000 roubles per year by it.
IV.

Articles from the gov. of Viatka.

645. CONVENT OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

town Sarapul.

1. Samples of embroidery in silk on satin; velvet stitch, and flat stitch embroidery.
2. Samples of lace and filet-guipure.

646. CONVENT OF St. MARY (ZNAMENSKOY).

town Iaransk.

Embroidered cushion.

647. TEMPORARY CHARITY COMMITTEE for procuring work to needy women.

town Ietabuga.

1. Samples of hand woven tissues from twisted yarn.
2. Samples of lace and plaited work.
648. MARIA GYMNASIUM.

Specimens of pupils work.
1. Map of the gov. of Viatka embroidered in silks on white satin.
2. Embroidery on velvet with fish scales and silver cænetille.
3. Embroidery in birch tree bark and silks on velvet.

1. Tissues and handwork of local female home industry.
2. Samples of shoes, boots and gloves.
3. Tissues for home use and made to order; ancient country lace; samples of fringes and insertion, worked by peasant women of the Sarapul district.
4. Samples of hand weaving and other handwork of the peasant women of the Urzhum district.
5. Tissues and handwork of the tartar population.

V.

Articles from the gov. of Orenburg.

649. CONVENT OF THE ASSUMPTION.

1. Painted wax candles.
2. Painted image.
4. Embroidery in gold, chenille etc.
5. Samples of clothing, binding etc.
650. CONVENT OF ODIGITRIA.

	town Cheliabinsk.

Samples of clothing; flat stitch and embroideries in silks, gold and chenille; knitted articles.

651. COMMUNITY OF ORSK.

Samples of needle work and knitted articles.

652. GIRLS GYMNASIUM.

Orenburg.

Handwork classes.

Samples of handwork made by the pupils.

653. GIRLS PROGYMNASIUM.

Orenburg.

Samples of handwork made by the pupils.

654. GIRLS PROGYMNASIUM.

town Cheliabinsk.

Samples of handwork made by the pupils.
655. R Y K O V, M-mé M.

1. Samples of knitting and backstitch.
2. Wedding sheet of ancient work, trimmed with lace.

656. S V I Y A Z H N O V, M-mé A.

Towel of ancient work, embroidered in gold, silver and silks on linen canvas.

657. P O K R O V S K Y, M-mé E.

Towel of ancient work, stitched in silk and trimmed with lace.


Flat stitch on velvet and embroidery in silks on cloth.

Work of the exponent.

659. R Y K O V, M.

Collection of goat's down shawls.

Female home industry.

660. U M N O V, M-mé.

Collection of goat's down shawls.

Female home industry.
1. Twenty five goat's down shawls, exhibited by different exponents.

2. Goat's down shawls, knitted by Cossack women of the Orsk district.

   The knitting of goat's down shawls affords occupation to the women and girls of the Cossack population and partly the peasantry of Orenburg, but mostly in the Orenburg, Orsk and Verkhneuralsk districts. This work requires much time and labour. For knitting a small shawl of 300 stitches, i.e. about 4 square archins, not less than three weeks are required, and for larger shawls from one to three months. The work, therefore attracts the women only in time free from field labours, from the middle September till middle May; but, as home industry it still lends great support to the workers household. The material used is the down, the finest wool of grey and white goats and is obtained by simply combing the goats, while moulting with a common comb. To special order, the "Orenburg" shawls are knitted from wool mixed with silk the latter being, supplied by the buyers. The designs for the knitting are mostly drawn by the workwomen themselves. Sometimes when short of patterns they copy them from the ice pattern in their half-frozen windows or employ traditionnal drawings, that pass as heirlooms from generation to generation and have each a special name. The shawl, when knitted, is washed in soap water, and then dried before being sold. But traders often purchase the shawls unwashed, and cleanse and stretch them themselves.

3. Samples of hand weaving and handwork of the peasant women of the Cheliabinsk district; of the emigrant peasant and Cossack women of the Orenburg district; and Cossack and Bashkir women of Verkhneuralsk.
VI.

Articles from the gov. of Smolensk.

661. URUSSOV, Princess M.  
_town Sychevka._

School of spinning and weaving.

1. Articles manufactured in the workshops of the school.  
   Cloth of different colours: beaver, ourse and diagonal.  
   Plaids unicolored and checked.  
   Goat’s down shawls unicolored and checked.  
   Rough towels and sheets, cotton and linen.  
   Straight carpets.  
   Towels, with woven designs, bleached and unbleached.  
   Table cloths and napkins.  
   Linen bleached and unbleached.  
   Sacks and sack cloth.  
   Linen fabrics for ladie’s dresses.  
   Silk materials.  
   Lace.  
   Specimens of common tissues of local peasants work.  
   Yarn and thread.

2. Models of implements of the spinning and weaving workshops.

3. Photographs of the workshops.

4. Articles of homework weaving industry in the Sychevka district.

5. Description of the industry and a report about the work of the School.
VII.

Articles from the gov. of Simbirsk.

662. GONCHAROV, M\'me E.

1. Doll: a Mordva woman in a Sunday dress.
2. Mordva towels with lace.
3. Different clothing articles of Mordva women.
4. Mordva embroideries; stools, cushions, rolls, curtains etc.
5. Cloth made of local flax, of different colors.
6. Russian towels, trimmed with Yelets lace.
7. Collection of tartar towels, used for ornamenting the doors, windows and mirrors in the houses of the Tartars, on great festivities.

VIII.

Articles collected in the gov. of Nizhni Novgorod, by the Nizhni Novgorod Society for assistance of the poor, under the presidency of M\'me A. I. Baranov.

663. KOPTEV, M\'me I.

A headdress, embroidered in pearls.

From the Balakhna district.
664. BOGDARIN, Mme A.

Lace articles made of silk and thread, handwork of local home industry.

665. MIKHAYLOV, Mme M.

1. Samples of swan's down tissues.
2. Clothing articles, made of down.

666. VINOGRADOV, Mme L.

1. Samples of swan's down tissues.
2. Goat's down shawls.
3. Clothing articles, made of down.

667. PODTUROV, Mme D.

1. Womens caftan, small over-coat with plaits, embroidered in gold on linen.
2. Shawl, embroidered in gold on taffeta.

Work of the exponent.

668. VLADYKIN, Mme A.

1. Women's caftan embroidered in gold on crimson velvet.
2. Shawl, embroidered in gold on lilac silk.

Work of the exponent.

669. KOCHETOVT, Mme M.

Sarafan, Russian national dress, gold weaving on brown satin with fringe.
IX.

Articles from the gov. of Yaroslavl.

670. KHANYKOV, Mme.

Yaroslavl district.

Workshop of handwork.

Samples of towels, shawls, napkins etc.

X.

Articles from the gov. of Kaluga.

671. LADIES PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, under the direction of the Imperial Philanthropic Society.

Kaluga.

Industrial asylum.

Embroideries in silk, knitted articles.

672. CHAPKIN, Mme L. A.

Medyn district.

Ancient embroidery in silks on straw.

Work of the beginning of the present century.
673. BILIBIN, Mme.

Kaluga.

Ancient embroidery on canvas.

674. VIASEMSKY, Princess M.

Kaluga.

Embroidery on lawn.

675. RIABTSOV, Mme Z.

Borovsk district.

Lace articles.

Samples of handwork of peasant women of the Kaluga and Borovsk districts: wedding towels and trimming for clothing.

XI.

Articles collected in the gov. of Minsk.

676. DIRECTION. OF THE ELEMENTARY COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Minsk.

Samples of pupil's work: knitted articles, embroideries in silk, wool etc. and filet-guipure.
677. GIRLS GYMNASIUM.

Minsk.

Samples of pupils' needlework: embroidery, knitting back-stitch etc.

678. GIRLS PARISH SCHOOL.

Belonging to the Clergy.

Towel embroidered in Russian flatstitch.

679. DOROHAIEVSKY, M-mo V.

town Igumen.

Picture, embroidered in silks, copy of a painting of Gabriel Maks: "The Image of our Saviour".

XII.

Articles collected in Odessa by the local Ladies Committee.

680. THE FIRST MARIA TOWN GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

Odessa.

Work of the pupils:
1. Plush cushion in ancient Russian style.
2. Screen, flat stitch embroidery.
681. SECOND TOWN GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS. Odessa.

Work of the pupils:
1. Silk towel embroidered in Russian style.
2. Stool, flatstitch embroidery.
3. Sample of the uniform dress of the pupils.

682. TOWN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Odessa.

Work of the pupils:
1. Altar-cloth and two palls, embroidery in gold.
2. Embroidered coat of Arms of Odessa.
3. Flatstitch embroidery on lawn and plush.
4. Embroidered table-cloth.
5. Carpets in South-Russian style.

683. TOWN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. Odessa.

Work of the pupils:
1-st School: curtains, crotchet work.
2-nd School: bands for curtains, net-work.
3-rd School: child's dress, "à jour" work on linen.
4-th School: lady's morning dress, coverlet, knitted coverlet for a pillow.
5-th School: lady's shirt, "à jour" work on silk.
6-th School: band for an armchair flatstitch embroidery.
7-th School: towel for an image, embroidery in Russian style.
684. CHILDRENS ASULUM OF THE EMPRESS MARIA FEODOROVNA.

Work of the children:
1. Coverlet for a cushion, embroidered in flat stitch on batiste.
2. Towel, Russian netting.

685. RIGANEOLOVICH, M'-me.

School of 4 classes.

Work of the pupils: coverlet for a cushion.

686. JURGENSON, M'-me N.

1. "King David", picture embroidered in flat stitch on linen.
5. "A holiday in Little Russia", picture embroidered in flat stitch on linen.
XIII.

Articles from the gov. of Kiev.

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687. PRIMARY TOWN SCHOOL, of 2 classes.

Town Kanev.

Work of the pupils.

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688. PRIMARY TOWN SCHOOL, of 2 classes.

Town Chigirin.

Work of the pupils.

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XIV.

Articles from the gov. of Tula.

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689. ELEMENTARY COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Tula.

Work of the pupils.

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XV.

Articles from the gov. of Kursk.

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690. THE MARIA GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

Kursk.

Work of the pupils.
XVI.

Articles from the gov. of Poltava.

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691. GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

Town Prituki.

Work of the pupils.
1. Pillow, embroidered in gold on velvet.
2. Mat for a lamp, an ornament made of mellon seeds.
3. Embroidered towels.
4. Crochet work.

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XVII.

Articles from the gov. of Orel.

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692. ABRAMENKOV, Mme A.

Jetets district.

1. Samples of silk and thread lace, peasants home industry.
2. Pillow with an unfinished lace design.
3. Album of patterns.

The exhibitor conducts the lace making industry in the neighbouring villages near her residence and under her directions 150 lace workers are employed. Flax thread and silk yarn are supplied from Moscow. The lace is sold in the home industry Museum of the Zemstvo of the gov. of Moscow and by the aid of private persons in St. Petersburg, Voronezh, Bukharest and other localities.
693. **KAZACHEK, Mme A.**

*Mtsensk district.*

Specimens of the work of peasant women home industry.

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**XVIII.**

**Articles from the gov. of Kovno.**

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694. **GUKOVSKY, C., Member and secretary of the statistical committee of the gov. of Kovno.**

*Kovno.*

Samples of hand weaving and home clothing articles worked by the Kovno peasant women.

The production is principally for supplying the wants of the workers; surplus is sold at the local markets; weaving materials, flax and wool local. An agricultural and domestic training school for adult women has been recently founded in one of the districts of the above mentioned government, namely the one of Ponevezh.

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**XIX.**

**Articles from the Province of the Don Cossacks.**

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695. **OZNOBISHINA, Mme N.**

*Kletsk settlement.*

Knitted shawls made of goats down.

The industry was introduced through the endeavour of the exhibitor among the Cossack women of the Ust-Medveditsk region.
Articles from the gov’s of Poland, collected by Mme M. Gurko, wife of the Warsaw Governor-General.

696. ZAMOISKY, Countess K.

Gov. of Sedlets.

Samples of tissues, work of local peasant women.

697. KUNAT, Mme J.

Gov. of Suvalky.

Samples of wool fabrics, woven by local peasant women.

698. VOLLOVICH, Mme E.

Gov. of Suvalky.

Samples of tissues, work of local peasant women.

699. SAKRZHEVSKY, Mme F.

Gov. of Warsaw.

Straw hats, work of local peasant women.
700. ZIBERG-PLATER, Countess C.

Work of the pupils of a professional school, established by the Countess in Warsaw.
1. Samples of embroidery in silk, gold, etc.
2. Articles of ladies clothing.

701. ROSHKOVSKY, M'me S.

Work of pupils by the method of Frebel.

702. KORSHCHINSKY, M'me A.

Industrial school for girls.
Work of the pupils:
1. Engraving on metals.
2. Wood etching.
3. Lithographs.
5. Gloves.

703. BAKKA, M'me C.

Embroidered picture „Hagar“, imitation of gobelin.
704. **REISKY, Baroness J.**

*Warsaw.*

Image covering, embroidered in gold.

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705. **KHORONZHINA, Mme M.**

*Warsaw.*

Embroideries in silk on velvet and satin.

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706. **TSEKHOMSKY, Mme S.**

*Warsaw.*

Worked carpet.

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707. **GOLENSKY, Mme T.**

*Gov. of Katisb, town Vetion.*

Embroidered tablecloth, imitation of work of the XVII century.
708. DOBOSHINSKY, Mme J.  

Warsaw.

1. Samples of needle-work.

709. ZBIEVSKY, Mme J.  

Warsaw.

Embroidered napkins.

710. KOZHUKHOVSKY, Mme S.  

Warsaw.

Embroidery on net.

711. ZABORSKY, Mme S.  

Warsaw.

Guipure-work articles.

712. SERNAKER, Mme R.  

Warsaw.

Knitted articles.
713. MAGELANER, Mmes E. and T.

Knitted articles.

714. KOSMALSKY, Mme A.

Nets, coverings for horses.

715. KAGOROVSKY, Mme T.

Lace handwork.

716. SILLA-NOVITSKY, Mme F.

Two ancient-lace coverlets for a bed, women's handwork of the end of the XVII century.

717. VOITSINSKY, Mme A.

A Mazur child's costume.
718. ZIMAIER, Mme E. Warsaw.

Silk embroideries.

719. GALETSKY, Mme A. and daughter. Warsaw.

Manual for cutting out dresses.

720. FIORENTINI, Mme M. Warsaw.

Two pictures embroidered in silks on silk.
1. "Jan Sobiesky".
2. "A view on the sea".

721. KHRZHANOVSKY, Mme A. Warsaw.

Lay-figure for ladies costumes.

722. BLOTSISHEVSKY, Mme J. Gov. of Sedletts.

1. Silk of local culture.
2. Articles worked out of it.
723. SIVINSKY, M•me V.

Basket with artificial flowers.

724. VISLITSKY, M•me M.

Screen painted, with artificial flowers.

725. POSVIK, M•me B.

Painting on porcelain.

726. GLOVATSKY, M•me M.

Painting on wood, porcelain etc.

727. RODZIEVICH, M•me J.

Painting on porcelain.

Warsaw.
728. KONOPCHINSKY, Mme L.  
Warsaw.

Painting on porcelain.

729. BOGUSLAWSKY, Mme M.  
Warsaw.

Small carved cupboard, with etchings on wood after designs of Mateiko.

730. VOITSITSKY, Mme J.  
Warsaw.

Relief geographical maps with explanatory tables.

731. DZEVANOVSKY, Mme J.  
Gov. of Piotrk.

Painting from nature; „A bouquet of flowers“.
732. EIDZIATOVICH, M'-me H.

Three paintings in oil:
1. "An Arab".
2. "Grandmother".
3. "A woman's head".

733. BOGUSSKY, M'-me J.

Painting in oil: "Cows at a stream".

734. ESKE-KHOINSKY, née Countess Minorsky.

Musical compositions.

735. BROEL-PLATER, Countess M.

Musical compositions.
Articles, collected in the Pri-Amur province, by the late Governor-General Baron A. Korf and his wife Baroness S. Korf.

Articles from the island Sakhalin.

1. Fulldress „Khalat“ (vestment), „Emi“, made of common nettle thread web.
2. „Khalat“ made of elm bast.
3. „Khalat“ made of common elm bast.
4. Belt made of colored nettle thread.
5. Upper woman's dress made of skin of the fish „kety“, Salmo lagocephalus.
7. Winter hat made of fox fur.
8. Winter boots „niro“; boot-leg made of sea-calf skin, trimmed with otter fur.
12. Tobacco pouch made of sea-lion skin embroidered in Japan thread.
13. Seal skin pouch for tinder and flint stone.
15. Head dress.
17. „Ain“ loom, local invention, for nettle and bast thread webs.
18. Loom for weaving belts.
19. Model of appliance for dressing fish skins.
20. Model of loom for mat weaving.
21. Samples of mats and articles of bark.

No. No. 1—21 worked by Ain women.
22. Black dog-fur coat "Konok".
24. Half sleeves "torliaz" to a pelisse made of purchased stuff.
25. Man's winter hat "utgu-gapk" made of deer paws.
26. Frontlet "tomp" made of squirrel tails.
27. Lappets "nassayr", trimmed with dog paws fur.
28. Woman's winter cap "ungu-gik".
30. Articles made of birch tree bark.
32. Model of a Giliak fishing net, the black ropes on the edges of the net are made of willow bast.
33. Model of bag-net made of nettle thread.
34. Samples of dressed hare and dog skins.
35. Samples of women clothing articles made of carp skin.
36. Samples of articles made of nettle thread.

N 22—36 worked by Giliak women.

37. Clothing and saddlery and harness articles made of deer skin.
38. Articles made of birch-tree, worked by Tunguz and Orochen women.
Articles from the Primorsk province.

1. Clothing articles and fur carpets.

Work of Tunguz women. A full costume of a married women with knife and steel in silver mounting; man’s silk costume on lamb fur with knife in silver mounting etc.

2. Clothing articles made of different tissues and fish skin, embroidered in silks.

Work of Goild women.

3. Clothing articles.

Work of Kamchadal, Koriak, Oliutor, Chuvash and Chukots women.

4. Clothing articles.

From the collections of Baron A. Korf. Buriat’s man summer „tyrlyk“, Buriat summer hat, Buriat belt, decorated with silver and corals, with knife and steel; men’s silk boots „gotuly“; Buriat’s woman summer „turlyk“.

5. Man’s and women’s silk clothing articles; leathern articles.

Work of Ain women.

6. Orochen’s women clothing articles.
XXII.

Articles collected by Mme B. Vyshnegradsky, President of the Ladies Committee.

736. KRAMSKOY, Mme.

St. Petersburg.

Portrait in water colors of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia.

737. SHUVALOV, Countess E.

St. Petersburg.

Embroidered frame for the above portrait.

738. VORONTSOV-DASHKOV, Countess M.

St. Petersburg.

Embroidered frame.

739. LAMANSKY, Mme A.

St. Petersburg.

Great Cross of St. Catherine, painting on porcelain.
740. BILBASSOV, M.  
St. Petersburg.

Women's work, embroidery in silks and bugles on birch tree bark.

741. KALAM, M-me.  
St. Petersburg.

Embroidered towels.

742. SHNEIDER, M-me A.  
St. Petersburg.

„Flowers from nature“, painting in water colors.

743. GROT, M-me N.  
St. Petersburg.

1. „An old woman“, pencil drawing.
2. Four paintings in oil: „Izba“, Russian peasant house; two types of women of the gov. of Riazan, „Nosegay“.
3. Portrait of Count L. Tolstoi, etching on wood.
744. SIFFERS, Mme. T.  

Two pictures, etching on wood.

745. GREVENITS, Baroness C.  

Painting on wood: tabourets and shelves in Russian style.

746. KRASNUSHKIN, Mme. E.  

Painting on wood: „Troika“.

747. SHTRAM, Mme. L.  

1. A shelf in Russian style, etching and water color painting.  
2. „Troika“, etching and water color painting.  
3. Frame for the above picture, etching on gold.  
4. Russian Coat of Arms, etching and water color painting.  
5. Table-cupboard Russian style, etching and water color painting.
748. L I D E R T, M^me O.

St. Petersburg.

Painting on porcelain, four pictures: "John the Terrible", "Lorelei", "Cupid in a nest", "Cupid on a branch".

749. R O Z E N. Baroness, M.

St. Petersburg.

Panel; Russian ornament, painted in ordinary ceramic colors on baked glaze.

750. N A Z I M O V, M^me N.

St. Petersburg.

Painting on porcelain: "Prayer before supper".

751. V I T T, M^me M.

St. Petersburg.

Embroidery in silks on satin.
1. Fire screen.
2. Screen.

Worked from own designs by the exhibitor, aged 76, former inspectress of the Nicholaiev Institute, a pensioner of Their Imperial Majesties, widow of an artist. The embroideries are presented for exhibition by M^r Lvov.
752. KIKODZE, M-н.е N.

Gov. of Kutais, town Sukhum Kate.

Knitted silk articles.

Home industry handwork from local silk by peasant women of the Ozurget district, gov. of Kutais

753. ROGINSKY, M-н.е.

Pskov.

Child's costume trimmed with handmade lace.

754. RIZNIKOV, M-н.е A.

St. Petersburg.

Album of phototype designs of patterns for lace making.

755. OGAREV, M-н.е.

St. Petersburg.

Two ancient embroideries worked on drawn linen.
XXIII.

Articles collected by Mme Naryshkin, member of the Ladies Committee.

1. Small cupboard for the water colors of Mme Bern (see № 768); embroidery on satin: Symbolical bird „Sirin“, ancient Russian design.
2. Embroidery on satin, reproduction of the doors of the Novgorod Cathedral.
3. Three panels, application work, ancient Russian design.
5. Toilet table, embroidery in thread and gold on drawn linen from a design of the XIV century.
6. Ancient embroideries.
7. Collection of Russian lace and lace articles.
8. Quilt and coverlet for a pillow, plaited.
9. Curtain for a door representing cherubs.
10. Articles of down: quilt and dress, trimmed with silver.
11. Insertions and trimmings for a dress.
12. Embroidery in gold on silver: a dress and trimmings for it.
14. Collection of Russian towels and edgings for them.
15. Collection of Little Russian towels.
16. Collection of table cloths, worked in gold, silks etc.
17. Stripe worked in silks on a pale blue ground, an ancient ornament from Kiev; embroidered cushion, etc.
18. Collection of Torzhok articles: embroideries in gold and silver on velvet and satin; embroidered leathern articles.
19. Collection of articles made by the peasant women of the gov. of Chernigov: embroidered tissues, table cloths, curtains and carpets.

20. "Troika", a group in wax, modelled by Mme N.

21. Paintings in water colors: views of Little Russia, varieties of mushrooms growing in Russia, by Mme N.

The lace, needle work and carpets, exhibited by Mme Naryshkin are worked under her instructions and from her designs chiefly by peasant women near her estate in the gov. of Tambov. When not employed in field work, they come to Mme Naryshkin's house to learn embroidery, lace making etc. The patterns are drawn on paper, sewn on coarse linen and then worked in thread by the peasant women at home. The work is paid for by the arshin, and according to its quality; the finer the thread, more complicated the pattern, and more carefully accomplished the work,—the dearer is the pay. Sheep wool for carpets is dyed on the estate; carpets woven partly on the estate, partly at home by the peasant women. The necessary materials are supplied to the workers by Mme Naryshkin.

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756. CONVENT OF THE HOLY VIRGIN.

St. Petersburg.

Embroidered table cloth.
XXIV.

Articles collected by Mme B. Kochubei, member of the Ladies Committee.

1. Picture worked in black silk on batiste by Mme A. Klevetsky and presented to the Emperor Alexander I st.
2. Picture, flat stitch embroidery in silks, worked in a convent at the end of the XVIII century.
3. Old Russian lace of the XVII century.
4. Stripe, embroidered in different Russian stitches on drawn linen and trimmed with Russian lace, worked in the gov. of Chernigov.
5. Old Russian embroidery on drawn linen, representing ships.
6. Stripe, worked on netting in different Russian stitches and trimmed with Russian lace, worked in Little Russia.

XXV.

Articles collected by Mme E. Naryshkin, member of the Ladies Committee.

757. THE ATHANASIUS' CONVENT.

Gov. of Yaroslavl.

Icons embroidered in gold, presented by Princess E. Kurakin.
758. THE MARIA PRACTICAL LACE MAKERS SCHOOL, under the patronage of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia.

St. Petersburg.

Needlework articles.

759. KAZNACHEIEV, M'-me S.

Gov. of Riazan.

Women's home industry work.

Embroidery on linen.

Under the guidance of M'-me Kaznacheiev the peasant women from 15 villages in the Mikhailov district are taught needle work. In order to superintend the instructions M'-me Kaznacheiev assisted by the Ministry of Public Domains has founded a practical industrial school in the village Podliess.
XXVI.

Articles, collected by Princess M. A. Shakhovskoy, Maid of Honor to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia and delegate of the Ladies Committee at the World's Columbian Exposition.

760. DUBASSOV, Mme A., POLENOV, Mme E., OLSUFFIEV, Mme T., VOLKONSKY, Princess E. and others.

St. Petersburg.

Frontage of the Russian section of Women's Work in „Women's Building“ at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Pailing on gilt oak, etching on wood, design of the XII century taken from the Iuriev-Polsky Church, from the work of Prince G. Gagarin. Executed under direction of Princess M. A. Shakhovskoy.

761. VASILCHIKOV, Mme M.

St. Petersburg.

A door made from designs taken from the Savin Convent in the gov. of Moscow.

Imitation of ancient image ornamenting work.

762. SHAKHOVSKOY, Princess M. A., pupil of M. Antokolsky.

St. Petersburg.

1. Marble bust of Princess Obolensky.
2. „Head of an old man“, terra cotta.
763. BARIATINSKY, Princess O. St. Petersburg.

Paintings in oil.
1. Portrait of prince B.
2. Female figure, sketch from nature.

764. VASILCHIKOV, M-me O. St. Petersburg.

„Nature morte“, painting in oil.

765. IMERETINSKY, Princess A. St. Petersburg.

„Landscape“, drawing in pen and ink.

766. BEGGROV-GARTMAN, M-me. St. Petersburg.

Paintings in oil.
1. „A child's head“.
2. „The bilberries are ripe“.

767. OLSUFFIEV, M-me T. St. Petersburg.

„View of the river Oka“, painting in oil.
1. Collections of wool fabrics, hand woven.
   Work of peasant women of the gov. of Penza, under direction of Princess M. A. Shakhovsky.

2. Samples of embroidery in albums.
   Executed in the gov. Riazan under direction of Princess M. N. Shakhovskoy.

XXVII.

768. BEM, Mme E.

1. Collection of articles in crystal.
   The form of the articles and the engravings on them are from designs by the exhibitor.

2. Collection of designs for publications, silhouettes, cards in Russian style, etc.

3. Collection of water color drawings, originals.


XXVIII.

769. DURNOVO, Mme M.

1. Door, imitation of image ornamenting work.
   Executed under direction of Mme Durnovo by patterns taken from ancient Russian Convents.

2. "A dog", wax-work by Mme N.
Electricity and electric appliances.

Department J. Group 134. Classes 797, 800 and 801.

770. MINISTRY OF MARINE.
St. Petersburg.
The Kronstadt diving school.
Telephones and conduits. See Dep. F. № 364.

Department J. Group 138. Class 819.

771. MINISTRY OF WAR.
St. Petersburg.
The St. Petersburg Arsenal.
1. Part of the press "Mohr-Teder haff".
2. Bronze apparatus of Prince Gagarin.
3. Acumulators.
Department J. Group 138. Class 819.

772. PROKHOROV, N.  

1. Electric clock with repeater.  
2. Regulator with prolonged winding.  

Exhibited as invention.

Department J. Group 130. Class 790.

773. ANTONIEV.  

Gov. of Riazan, Skopin district.  

Manipulator for automatically transmitting the telegraph signs of Morse, with apparatus of the same system.

Department J. Group 138. Class 819.

774. IMIANITOV, B.  

Gov. of Vitebsk, town Dvinsk.  

Electric arc lamp „Ring“.  

Exhibited as invention.
Department J. Group 126. Class 769.

775. FEINSTEIN, S.

St. Petersburg.

Copper and bronze foundry and mechanical workshop.

Electric switches.

Founded in 1884, production value 12,000 roubles per year. Workshop includes 20 various machines; 20 workmen and 4 minors employed. Materials Russian. Sale in Russia.

Department J. Groups 126 and 129. Classes 764, 765, 769, 770, 778 and 779.

776. VLADIMIROV, N.

St. Petersburg.

2. Ampéremeters.
3. Voltmeters.
4. Safety switch.
5. Electric switch.
6. Rheostat.
7. Incandescent lamp.
8. Arc lamp.
Department J. Groups 123, 128 and 133. Classes 764, 777 and 790.

777. Persky, C.

1. Electric indicator.
2. Model of an electric circuit.
3. Electric cupboard.
4. Clock mechanism.
5. Signalling apparatus.
6. Box for galvanic battery.

St. Petersburg.
Fine Arts.

Painting, sculpture, architecture and decoration.

Collection of Pictures and Statues, exhibited by the Imperial Academy of Arts.

778. ADAMSON.

Wood-carvings.
1. "Dying hyacinth".
2. "Helpless".

779. AYVASONSKY, J.

1. "The Ship Santa Maria on its way to America; Columbus during a violent storm, surrounded by his discontented crew".
2. "Landing of Columbus and his suite at the island St. Salvador".
3. "Columbus in his youth escaping on a mast from a fire on board a merchant ship, burnt by Venitian galleys near the shores of Portugal".
4. "Columbus' farewell before starting on his voyage from port Palos in Spain".
5. "Arrival of Columbus' flotilla at the shores of America".
6. "Naples from Posilippo on a moonlight night".
7. "In a gondola at Venice".
8. „The Parthenon of Athens in ancient days“.
9. „Wrecked“.
10. „Garibaldi and his followers on board a steamer“.
11. „Yalta in the morning“.
12. „A street in Bakhchisaray“.
13. „A storm near the shores of the Crimea“.
14. „A boat in a storm“.
15. „A lighthouse in the sea of Marmora“.
16. „Constantinople from the sea of Marmora“.
17. „Breakers on shore of the Azov sea“.
18. „Breakers on shore of the Black sea“.
19. „Yalta at night“.
20. „Environs of Malaga“.

The exhibitor is emerited professor * of marine painting since 1847, member of the Council of the Imperial Academy of Arts since 1885 and honorary Member of the said Academy since 1887. Born 1817.

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780. ALEXEYEV, A.
1. „An Italian woman“, 1884.
2. „Head of an Italian woman“, 1889.

Artist of II-nd degree since 1876 and honorary unattached associate of the Imperial Academy of Arts since 1866. Born 1842.

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781. ASKNASIY, J.
1. „Moses Parents“.
2. „Celebration of the Sabbath“.
3. „A talmudist bridegroom under trial by a Rabbi“.

Academist of historical painting. Born 1856.

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* There are several denominations, assigned in Russia to professors both in science and arts, according to their degrees, of which „emerited professor“ is the highest; the first is „private docent“, which is followed by „adjoint professor“, „extraordinary professor“ and „ordinary professor“.

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782. BĚCLEMICHEV, W.

„A fugitive slave“, plaster group.

Sculptor, artist of 1st degree, pensioner of the Imperial Academy of Arts. Born 1861.

783. BOBROV, V.

„Ertskus Hertske, a Kovno Jew“, 1886.

Academist of portrait painting since 1873 and etcher. Born 1842.

784. BODAREVSKÝ, N.

„A wedding in Little Russia“.

Class-artist of 1st degree of historical painting since 1875. Born 1850.

785. BRONNIKOV, Th.

„Christians before death after the so called free supper“, 1878; property of the Academy.

Professor of historical painting since 1863. Born 1827.

786. BRUNI, N.

„Taper bearer“; property of the Academy.

Class-artist of 1st degree. Born 1856.
787. VASILIEV, Th.

"After rain"; property of the Academy.

Landscape painter. Born 1850, died 1873.

788. VILLEVALDE, B.

"Today you—tomorrow I"; property of the Academy.

Professor of battle painting since 1848, member of the Academy Council since 1859 and emerited professor. Born 1818.

789. VENIG, Ch.

"A Russian girl", 1889; property of the Academy.

Professor of historical and portrait painting since 1862, member of the Academy Council since 1871; professor at the Academy since 1869 and professor of 1-st degree since 1888. Born 1869.

790. VOLKOV, E.

"Morning".

Landscape painter. Born 1844.

791. VRANGLER, Baroness E.

"Winter landscape".

Honorary unattached associate of the Imperial Academy of Arts since 1874.
792. GALIMSKY, V.

"A forest".

Landscape painter, class-artist of I-st degree since 1880. Born 1860.

793. GINTSBURG, E.

Bronzes.


Statuets.

4. Shishkine.
5. A. Rubinstein.
6. P. Chaykovsky.
7. W. Vereshchaguine.
8. P. Strukov.

Busts.

11. Professor D. Mendeleyev.

Plaster group.

12. "Bathing boys".

Genre sculptor, class-artist of I-st degree. Born 1859.

794. GOLINSKY, W.

"Mushroom gatherers at rest", 1888; property of the Academy.

Genre painter, class-artist of I-st degree. Born 1854.
795. GRANDKOVSKY, N.

"On the swing".

796. DILLON, M'o M.

2. "Indolency", bronze.

Sculptor, class-artist of II\textsuperscript{nd} degree since 1888. Born 1858.

797. DMITRIEV ORENBURGSKY, N.

2. "Studio of a battle painter".
3. "Sunday in the country".

Professor of battle painting since 1883 and genre painter. Born 1838.

798. DIUKER, E.

"Noon day"; property of the Academy.

Professor of landscape painting since 1873. Born 1841.

799. ENDOGUROV, I.

1. "Early spring"; property of the Academy.
2. "A shower".
3. "A winter evening in the country".

Landscape painter. Born 1861.
800. ENDOGUROV, S.

Paintings in water colours.
1. "A quiet day".
2. "After a storm".
3. "Evening".

801. ZHŪRAVLEV, Th.

1. "Haymakers at rest".
2. "Loves me little—loves me not".

Genre painter, academist of painting since 1836. Born 1836.

802. ZAGORSKY, N.

1. "A heavy heart; property of the Academy.
2. "At breakfast".

Genre painter, class-artist of 1st degree since 1875. Born 1849.

803. KIVSHENKO, A.

1. "The military council at Phily", 1881; property of the Academy.

In the memorable year 1812, after the undecided, but bloody battle of the 26 August at Borodino against Napoleon, when the Russian Army lost nearly half of her troops, the Commander in chief, General Prince Kutuzov, not risking to renew the battle next day, ordered a retreat to-
wards Moscow. Napoleon followed the Russians closely and another battle was to be expected every day. The position, that the Russian troops were obliged to occupy in order to protect the capital from the West, was most unfavorable, being all cut by cavins and backed on all its line by the river Moscowa. The enemies were nearly twice as numerous as the Russians, a defeat was most probable and should it occur, it threatened to exterminate the Russian army as a hasty retreat over the steep banks of Moscowa was not to be thought of. Prince Kutuzov then summoned a council of war for deciding the fatal question, whether the Russian Army was to accept battle or retreat and give up Moscow to the enemey. The council united at the head-quarters of the Army, in the village of Phily, close to Moscow in a simple peasant's house. This solemn moment is that chosen by the artist for the exhibited painting.

3. "Feather sorting".
4. "Near the craters of Ledgi".

Genre and battle painter, professor of painting since 1893. Born 1851.

804. KLAGESS, Th.

"Interior view of the Cathedral of our Saviour in Moscow, 1884.

Professor of perspective since 1883 and teacher in the Academy of Arts since 1864; Keeper of the Academy Museum since 1887. Born 1814.

The Cathedral of our Saviour in Moscow, is a monument both religious and national. It has been erected in memory of the deliverance of Russia from the army of Napoleon in 1812. The Emperor Alexander I intrusted the architect Vidberg with the building of a Church of Thanksgiving to the Lord for the salvation of the Empire from Napoleon Vidberg first chose a place in the Cremlin bat afterwards decided, that it should be erected on the Sparrow Hills, a beautiful place in the vicinity of Moscow.
It was to consist of three sections, as an emblem of the three principal epochs of Christ's earthly life: the Birth, the Transfiguration and the Resurrection. The first Church was to be under ground and destined to receive the remains of the heroes, who fell in 1812. The second had the form of a cross and was dedicated to the Holy Ghost; its place was on the side of the hill. The third Church, in form of a circle, was to stand on the top of the mount. The work went on so slowly, that the Emperor Alexander died before it was fairly begun. In 1827 a new commission was named by the Emperor Nicolas. The plan was pronounced as practically impossible and professor Toll was directed to undertake the work. The old place on the Sparrow Hills was deserted and on the 10-th September 1839 the foundation of the new building was laid in the centre of Moscow on the banks of the river Moscowa.

The Cathedral is built in the Russian-bysantine style. It is 48¾ sazhens (339.5 feet) high and covers an area of 1,500 square sazhenes, i.e. 73,500 square feet. The largest central cupola of the five that cover the roof, has 16 windows which together with the 36 windows of the choir illuminate the whole building. The exterior walls are partly inlaid with dark red granite from Finland. The interior is decorated with various marbles, labrador and other precious stones, brought from all parts of Russia, and with white slabs, with the names of the officers and soldiers slain in battle in 1812. All round the Church run broad choirs, their walls are covered with paintings from Russian history and the history of the Byzantine Church. Professor Markov, who executed the image of God Sabaoth in the great cupola, employed 5 years to fulfill this enormous work. The most celebrated Russian painters, Nef, Makovsky, Semiradsky, Bronnikov, Vereshchagin and others, have designed and painted the images for this grand and magnificent Church. The iconostasis, front wall of the inner chapel, that surrounds the altar, depicted in the painting of M-‡ Klagess, is entirely of snow-white marble, with incrustations of red stone; it is covered by a roof of guilt bronze. The Cathedral is surrounded by gardens. The esplanade in front of it commands a beautiful view of the river and the Zamoskvorechiye, part of the city situated on the opposite bank of the Moscowa.
805. **KLEVER, J.**

"A forest"; property of the Academy.

Professor of landscape painting since 1881. Born 1850.

806. **KLODT, Baron von Jurgensburg, M.**

"The Tsaritsa’s Alms".

Professor of landscape painting since 1864, professor at the Academy of Arts and member of the Academy Council since 1871. Born 1832.

The life of the wives of the Tsars, the Tsaritsa’s, in the XVI and XVII century was most dreary and monotonous. They were shut up in the palace; their only occupation consisted in trying on their rich costumes and in embroiderying in gold and pearls. Every worldly pleasure was denied to them, as unfit for their exalted rank. They drove out in closely shut up carriages, surrounded by armed men. Horse men rode before the train, scattering with long whips the curious crowd that run to see the sovereign’s spouse on her way. The people that stood nearest, were commanded to fall on their knees and not to lift up their heads until the carriage had passed, for fear of the "evil eye". In Church the Tsaritsas had separate places, completely shut out from the rest of the congregation, The only distraction the Ladies of the Tsar’s family could enjoy were occasional visits, on foot or in equipages, to the many Convents in Moscow or in the provinces. Those pious pilgrimages were performed with great style and ceremony. In the XVI and XVII century the Russian Convents were refuges for all those who needed help or shelter. The nuns nursed the sick, gave food and clothes to the needy, helped widows and orphans; even the insane, who were scarcely treated as human beings in those hard times, were sometimes received by the sisterhood. The Tsaritsas, every time they visited a Convent, gave abundant alms to the poor with their own hands. Baron Klodt’s picture gives an illustration of this custom. The Tsaritsa, accompanied by the young Princesses, her daughters and led by the abbess, has just descended into the vault that serves as hospital and as ward for the poor. She takes coins out of a casket, held by a lady in waiting and gives them to a women that kneels before her. Another lady takes bread out of a huge
basket. Along the walls sit and crouch insane women with clogs on their feet; a boyarynia, lady of the court, stoops down to one of them and speaks to her. A pale ray steals through the arched windows; the scene is lighted by the flame of tall wax candles held by several young nuns.

807. KOVALEVSKY, P.

„Excavations in Rome“, 1877—78; property of the Academy.

Professor of battle painting since 1881. Born 1843.

808. KORSUKHIN, A.

1. „The brides evening party“ 1889; property of the Academy.

Marriages were always accompanied in Russia by many ceremonies and rejoicings. One of them was the brides party. On the eve of her marriage the bride invited all her friends and playfellows, asking them to help her to bid farewell to her happy maiden years. Marrying had in old times indeed this sad character for the bride of loosing entirely her freedom, as once married she became the full slave of her husband. The young girls, led by the swakha, the match-maker, an old women who arranged the marriage, and a person who claims the most important part on such occasions in Russia, go to the bath, where refreshments, sweatmeats and wine are plentifully provided. After much singing, dancing, laughing and joking all the party goes home, the bride surrounded by her friends. Before goes a young girl who sweeps the road with a broom, to send away spells that may be sent by some malicious person. Then follows the swakha with a brasspan; she beats on it with a stick to frighten the dark powers and spirits. The brides maids spread their shirts around the bride, to shield her from the evil eye. Once at home, the feast continues until late in the night.

Mr Korsukhin has chosen for the subject of his painting a scene of this kind in the middle of the XVII century.
Now a days this custome is not to be met with all its old ceremonies and superstitiousness. It is still kept although modified in the country by the peasantry: In a form of just a young girls but quite joyfull party it is still considered obligatory among the tradesmen and nearly always takes place in the higher classes as well.

2. "At a crust of bread"; property of the Academy.

Genre painter, academist of painting since 1868. Born 1835.

809. KOROVIN, C.

1. "Spanish women".
2. "At tea".

810. KRAMSKOY, J.

Portraits:
1. M. Soloviev.
2. The artist's daughter.  

Academist of historical and portrait painting. Born 1837, died 1887.

811. KRACHKOVSKY, J.

1. "New moon"; property of the Academy.
2. "A morning in July".

Academist of landscape painting since 1885. Born 1854.
812. KRYZHITSY, C.

1. „The heat is over and the cool breezes are come“, 1889; property of the Academy.
2. „Coming home from work“.
3. „Winter“, 1888.
4. „A night scene in Little Russia“.

Academist of landscape painting since 1889. Born 1858.

813. KUSNETSOV, N.

1. „An arbiter of peace“ 1888.

The liberation of the serfs in Russia was effectuated by giving them the hereditary use of their homesteads and of allotments of ground from the property of their former masters, of sufficient size to satisfy their wants. At the same time the peasants were obliged at the request of their masters to remain at their service for a period of two years. To prevent any misunderstandings or differences of opinion which might arise in the distribution of these allotments, special officials were nominated from among the landowners, and these officials were rightly called the „arbiter of peace“ in virtue of the peaceful character of their mission. The best men out of the nobility presented themselves as candidates and thanks to their impartial, just and disinterested dealings the difficult and complicated problem of entirely changing the rural and economical organisation of the Empire was accomplished quietly and justly without disturbances or riots.

2. „In the garden“, 1889.
3. „An interrupted breakfast“.

Genre and portrait painter.
814. KOURIAR, P.

"A landscape".
Honorary unattached associate of the Academy, since 1882.

815. LEVITAN, I.

"A Convent on the eve of a holiday".

816. LEMOKH, Ch.

"Peasant girls".
Academist of painting since 1875. Born 1841.

817. LITOVCHENKO, A.

"The Italian ambassador, Calvucci drawing the favourite falcons of the Tzar Alexey Mikhailovich"; property of the Academy.

818. MAKOVSKY, V.

1. "A quarrel at cards".
2. "A miser".
4. "A pilgrim".
5. "Little-Russians smoking".

Genre-painter, academist of painting since 1873. Born 1846.
819. MAKOVSKY, C.

1. "A Bacchanalia".
2. "The toilet of the bride".
3. "A lady's portrait".

Professor of painting, Born 1835.

820. MESHCHERSKY, A.

"The roadstead of Narva", 1886; property of the Academy.

Professor of landscape painting since 1876. Born 1834.

821. MOROsov, A.

"A blast furnace".

Genre painter, academist of painting since 1864. Born 1835.

822. MIASSOYEDOV, Gr.


This painting illustrates a scene from "Boris Godunov", a tragedy of the Russian poet Pushkin. The son of John the Terrible, Dimitry, a child of seven years, who lived with his mother in exile in the town Uglich, was killed in 1591 by the order of a boyar Boris Godunov, brother in law and favourite of the Tsar Theodore Ioannovich. As this Tsar died childless, he left the throne of Russia vacant and Boris Godunov was elected Tsar. The beginning of his reign was wise and merciful. But soon a
dreadful suspicion took possession of his mind. In every one he saw a traitor. Spies were sent into every house; for the least word people were taken to prison and put to death in the most cruel way. Neither boyar, citizen or peasant were sure of their lives. In those dreadful times a monk, called Grishka Otrepiev, conceived the bold plan of taking possession of the throne under the name of the murdered Dimitry. He entered the service of the Patriarch Job and soon won his confidence. Some incautious words that escaped him, aroused suspicion and an order was issued to arrest him. But he fled from Moscow in time. On the road he met two old monks. They agreed to travel together. As they stopped at an inn the young pretender was recognised by a patrol. He sprang out of a window and escaped over the frontier to Lithuania.

2. "Harvest time", 1887, duplicate of a picture belonging to His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia.

Genre painter, academist of painting since 1870. Born 1835.

823. NAVOSOV, W.

"A free soup kitchen", 1889; property of the Academy.

Genre painter and draftsman, class-artist of 1st degree since 1889. Born 1862.

824. NOVOSKOLTSEV, A.

1. "A negro's head", 1885; property of the Academy.
2. "The last moments of the Metropolitan Philip, 1889; property of the Academy.

Academist of historical painting since 1889. Born 1853.

Since the year 1323 the metropolitans (archbishops) of Moscow always were the nearest councillors of the Tsars. The sovereigns of Russia never acted without the blessing and guidance of the head of the Church. The metropolitans
were the refuge of the poor and the defendants of the persecuted and the innocent. John the Terrible was the first Tzar who openly rebelled against this custom. He discharged the metropolitan Herman from his office and soon after the venerable archbishop died suddenly. The choice of the Tzar, clergy and boyars fell upon Philip, abbot of Solovky, a Convent, situated on a group of islands on the White Sea. He was of high descent and one of the richest noblemen of Moscow, universally esteemed for his wisdom and kindness. Even the despotic Tzar, when a child, knew and loved him. At the age of thirty, the brilliant courtier exchanged the robes of state for the black gown of a monk and the palace for the cloister. Ten years after taking the veil, he was elected abbot of Solovky. This convent, the last colony on the confines of the north, was poor and almost cut off from human society. The monks led a miserable existence in a severe climate and on a barren soil. The new abbot set to his work with a will; he gave up all his fortune to better the condition of his flock. Canals were dug, marshes and bogs drained. Numerous herds of deer and cattle soon grazed on the newly drained meadows. He built a cathedral, new alm-houses and hospitals; when all his means were exhausted, he wrote to Moscow and ample sums were sent to him. He also gave great care to the administration of the peasants, serfs of the convent. He introduced the elective system of the mir community, gave the peasants implements and horses, tried to accustom them to regular work and an orderly life and to break them of their habit of drinking and fighting. The message of the Tzar found him in the midst of this active and useful work. With a heavy heart he left his beloved solitude and went back to Moscow. He several times refused the honors proposed to him and only the hope of helping the wretched victims of John’s cruelty induced him to accept the staff of the Metropolitan. But the Tzar soon got tired of the new archbishop. He was not accustomed to hear truth spoken to him. Philip several times in noble words charged him not to torment his people and to change his bloody life. But his rebukes only exited the hatred of the Tzar and his wild body guard, the Opritchnik’s. The holy bishop was torn from the altar, when officiating high mass, judged by a mock tribunal and sent to Tver as a prisoner. Here he was strangled by Maliuta Scuratov, the favourite of the Tzar on the 23 December 1569.
825. PASTERNAC, L.
„Returning home“.

826. POLEVIN, J.
„The first born“; property of the Academy.
Genre painter, academist of painting since 1869 and artist in mosaic work since 1861. Born 1841.

827. PEROV, W.
„Fishermen“, 1873.
Genre painter, professor of painting. Born 1833, died 1882.

828. PIMONENKO, N.
„Fortune telling at Christmass“; property of the Academy.
Genre painter. Born 1862.

In Russia, Christmass is always a period of much merry-making and fun. The village tavern is full of guests. Young people every evening arrange mascarades. They dress up in some comic way and go about to visit their friends. The street and the cottages ring with song, mirth and laughter. When late in the night all is quiet and asleep, the village maidens assemble to know their fortune in future life. Some of them pour melted wax or lead into the snow and try to guess their fate from the figures obtained in that way. Some run out to the highway and ask the men they meet for their names; if the name is a pretty one, it is considered good luck. Some go to the neighbours' cottages, where there is still a light burning and stand under the window to catch some word or phrase. If they speak of bread, money or marriage the girl goes away full of hope; if it is about a knife, coffin, or some misfortune, it is considered as a bad omen. The brave ones go to the bath-house which is always built at some distance from the dwel-
lings; there a mirror is put upon a table with two candles burning before it. The girl sits and looks into the glass; her imagination soon shows her the face of her future husband. One of the most frequent ways of fortune telling is to scatter grain in heaps before every young girl present. A cock is brought in. If he walks up to one of them and pecks at the grain, the maiden to whom the heap belongs is sure she will get married in the course of the year.

829. POLENOV, Helen.

1. "After the bath".
2. "On the eve of an examination".

830. REPINE, E.

"The answer of the Dniepr Cossacks"; property of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

Academist of historical painting since 1876. Born 1844.

831. SAVINSKY, W.

"The prince Pozharsky, notwithstanding his illness, is asked to take the command of the army", 1882; property of the Academy.

Class-artist of painting of 1st degree, since 1882. Born 1859.

In the year 1611, Russia was in a state of complete anarchy. The boyars had dethroned the Tsar Vassily Shuysky and elected prince Vladislav of Poland as his successor. An embassy was sent to king Sigismund III, his father, to ask his consent to this election. But the king had other plans: he intended to annex Russia to Poland and to wear both crowns. He detained the Russian ambassadors. Meanwhile
the Poles took possession of Moscow. Bands of Poles and Cossacks infested the Empire and killed and pillaged without mercy. Smolensk fell into the hands of Sigismund, and the Swedes took Novgorod. All hope seemed lost.

One of the calls for help, sent all over Russia from the Convent of St. Serge near Moscow, reached Nizhni-Novgorod. It was read in the Carhedral to the congregation and a common butcher, Kosma Minin called upon his fellow-citizens to stand up in defense of their native land. Some difficulties arose as to how the money was to be raised for the pay of the army, Minin said: "Let us sacrifice all, sell our houses, wives and children; but Russia must be saved". His enthusiasm communicated itself to all the inhabitants of Nizhny. Soon a considerable sum was collected. Volunteers and soldiers assembled under Minin's banner; but none of the noblemen of Nizhny could be intrusted with the command of the army. Minin remembered then that one of the generals of Shuysky, prince Pozharsky, lived at his estate in the neighbourhood of Nizhny. The prince had received many wounds in battle with the Poles and had returned home to nurse them. Minin sent the archimandrite (abbot) of Pechersk and some noblemen to ask the general to lead the new army. He was so weak and so ill that he could scarcely get up from his armchair to greet the deputation and kneel before the holy images they had brought. He readily consented nevertheless to accept their offer. In spring (1612) Pozharsky and Minin left Nizhny at the head of a considerable army. After many successful battles under the walls of Moscow Pozharsky forced the assieged Poles, cut off from their countrymen and suffering from hunger and illness, to surrender and on the 25th October Pozharsky entered in triumph through the gates of Moscow.

832. SAVITZKY, C.

"Alms for the sake of Christ".

Genre painter. Born 1845.

Dark and lonesome is the "tayga", wild forests of Siberia. Enormous trees cover many hundreds of miles, stretches of bog and marsh hem the path of the traveller. Wild animals steal through the bushes; squirrels and birds hop from branch to branch, Otherwise all is silent and dark. Here and there patches of arable land are met, The trees have been felled, and a cluster of lonely cottages have been built by colonists. Every
evening, before going to rest, each peasant puts a loaf of bread and a jug of "kvass", a home brewed sour liquor, made of malt, on the outer sill of their window with the words: "take it in Christ's name". He shuts himself up for the night, muttering a fervent prayer, that he may not be disturbed in his sleep and may be saved from every evil and danger. If he hears a sound under his window he will not get up and go to his door; he knows it are the fugitives from the prisons and mines of Siberia for whom the taiga serves as refuge. They wander about in the wilderness, half naked, hungry and miserable. In summer they feed upon berries and wild roots. Sometimes they may kill or catch some small bird or a hare. But in winter their life is a constant suffering and torture; they often fall a prey to the bears or wolves or are frozen to death. The only help they get are those offerings they find on the window sills of the cottages. On their part they never touch the persons and property of the charitable colonists and protect them from every danger.

Such a scene is masterfully represented by the brush of Mr. Savitzky. A brilliant northern night. The moon shines upon the fir trees, laden with snow, and on the icicles on the roof of the cabin. A troop of ragged fugitives sup on the alms, given them "in Christ's name". One of them drinks out of the jug, the others wait for their turn. No quarrels, no strife; the name of Christ, the solemnity of the hour soften all dissensions.

833. SVERCHKOV, N.
"A young mare, that just killed a wolf".
Professor of painting since 1855. Born 1817.

834. SEMIRADSKY, H.
2. "Phrine", 1889; property of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia.
The artist has finished his studies in the Imperial University of Kharkov in the physic-mathematical department and obtained the degree of bachelor. Professor of painting since 1877 and member of the Council of the Academy of Arts since 1889. Born 1843.

835. STEPANOV, A.

„A hunting scene“.

836. SEDOV, GR.

„Wasilissa Melentieva“, 1882.

Academist of historical painting since 1870. Born 1836, died 1886.

The subject of this picture is taken from the history of the reign of John the Terrible. The Tsar fell in love with a beautiful widow, lady in waiting of one of his wives, Anna Vasilchikov. This princess soon died from poison and the Tsar proclaimed his beloved Wasilissa Melentieva, as his bride and asked the clergy to allow him to marry her. But as he was already married several times the metropolitan hesitated to sanction an act, that was against the rules of the Eastern Church. Meanwhile the widow, whilst asleep, murmured once some words of love and the name of a young boyar. The suspicious Tsar had her tried, as well as the young nobleman she named; they soon confessed their guilt and were both put to death.

The painter has chosen the moment when the old Tsar watches the slumbers of his beloved.

837. TVOROZHNIKOV, J.

1. „A novice selling images“, 1888; property of the Academy.
2. „Grandmother and grand-daughter“, 1889; property of the Academy.

Genre painter, class-artist of painting of I-st degree since 1873. Born 1848.
838. FEDDERS, Y.

"My villa"; property of the Academy.

Landscape painter, academist of painting since 1880.
Born 1838.

839. FRENT'S, R.

"At an hostlery"; property of the Academy.

Honorary free associate of the Academy of Arts since 1885. Born 1831.

840. CHISTIAKOV, P.

"The Grand Duchess Sophia Vitovtovna at the wedding of the Grand Duke Wassiliy the Blind in 1433 tears from the Prince Wassiliy the Squint a girdle, that had once belonged to Dmitry Donskoy", 1882; property of the Academy.

Academist of historical painting since 1870, genre and portrait painter, adjoint professor at the Academy since 1872. Born 1832.

In the XVI century Russia was agitated by feuds amongst the princes of the house of Rurik. The grand dukes of Moscow, who had been the first to shake of the tyranny of the Tartars, tried to unite all the small dominions of their kinsmen under their authority. The least quarrel led to bloody strife. One of those episodes is represented on this picture. At the wedding of the grand duke Vasily, called the Blind, his mother, Sophia, the proud daughter of Witold, prince of Lithuania, violently tore from one of the guests, the cousin of the bridegroom, prince Vassily of Svenigorod, a precious girdle, set with gems, that had once belonged to her father-in-law, Dmitry Donskoy. The offended prince left the court in great wrath and vowed vengeance to the whole family of Sophia. Some years later, the grand duke was taken prisoner by the brother of his foe and blinded.
841. SHISHKINE, J.

"A Forest", 1872; property of the Academy.

Professor of landscape painting since 1873, etcher and draftsman. Born 1831.

842. YAKOBIY, V.

"The Ice-Palace"; 1881, property of the Academy.

Professor of historical painting since 1870, member of the Academy Council since 1878 and teacher since 1883. Born 1834.

In the winter of 1740, the Empress Anna of Russia was ailing and suffered from attacks of spleen. To amuse her the chancellor Volynsky proposed to build a palace of ice. The winter was very severe and the entreprise was perfectly successful. The house with its windows, both frames and glass, furniture, statues were made of ice. In front of the palace were placed two dolphins and an enormous elephant. At daytime, a column of water, 24 feet high sprang out of their mouths, at night the fountain was of burning naphta. The elephant could scream; a man with a trumpet sat in the interior of it and shouted at certain intervals. In the palace were mirrors, clocks, glasses and winetumblers, dishes with fruit and game, all made of ice.
DEPARTMENT L.

LIBERAL ARTS.
Liberal Arts.

Education, literature, engineering, public works, music and the drama.

INSTITUTIONS OF THE EMPRESS MARY
under the immediate patronage
of Their Imperial Majesties.

From № 843 to № 903.

Department L, Group 147, Class 831.

843. THE ALEXANDRA ORPHAN'S ASYLUM.

St. Petersburg.

1. Picture embroidered in silk: "The Kremlin".
2. Picture embroidered in silk, landscape.
3. Screen embroidered in silk.
4. Coverlet for a pillow embroidered on batiste.
5. Specimens of gradual teaching of needlework, embroidered in flat stitch, fine work, cuttingout, dresses and underlinen.
6. Doll dressed in pupils uniform of the asylum.
7. Specimens of linen and dresses made to order by the pupils of the asylum.
Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

844. THE DEMIDOV'S HOSPICE FOR WORKMEN.

St. Petersburg.

Specimens of handwork done by the pensioners and pupils.

1. Sachet, picture embroidered in flat stitch: "Meeting of the steamer Leo, loaded with American grain", at St. Petersburg in 1892.
2. Stripe for a mantle-piece, embroidered in gold and silver from an ancient design of the XIII century.
4. Hat made of wood shavings etc.

Department L. Group 149. Class 842.

845. THE ST. PETERSBURG LADIES PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.

S. Petersburg.

1. 25 handkerchiefs, presented to Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress of Russia by the schools of the Society on the 25th anniversary of the marriage of Their Imperial Majesties and sachet for those handkerchiefs, worked in silk.
2. 26 photographs of the above mentioned handkerchiefs and sachet.
3. Screen embroidered with flowers in silk from a design taken from an edict of the Tsar Alexey Mikhailovich.
4. Programme of teaching handwork in the schools of the Society, shown in gradually selected specimens.

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Department L. Group 149. Classes 552.

846. THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

1. Short account of the school, in French and English.
2. Memorandum books, including information of the condition and progress of the school during the last four years.
3. Three plans, façade and 10 large photographs showing various rooms in the school.
4. Collection of photographs, apparatus, and implements of the mercantile laboratory, employed by the scholars in their practical lessons in commerce.
5. Book-keeping work of the scholars.
   a) Book-keeping by the scholars of the 7-th and 8-th classes, in connection with bills of exchange, bills, invoices and other documents.
   b) Examination work of the scholars of the 7-th and 8-th classes in writing, for book-keeping and commercial arithmetic.
6. Themes for the examinations proposed during the last eight years, translated into English and French.
7. Programme of drawing shown in drawings of the scholars of the six general classes.
8. Specimens of the pupils calligraphy.
10. Screen.
THE St. PETERSBURG DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

St. Petersburg.

I. Work of the pupils.
   a) In joinery.
      1. A ladies veneered walnut wood writing table.
      2. Veneered oak sideboard.
      3. Polished birch wood table.
      4. Work-box made of ebony.
      5. 35 models of the joiner's school, worked by designs of Pesotsky, the inspector of the workshop, and of the foreman Berzom.
   b) In book-binding.
      6. Copy-books.
      7. School books, in plain library, leather library and trade bindings.
      8. Portfolio.
   c) In typographical work.
   d) In locksmith's work.
      10. Small metal locksmiths and turners articles: rulers, triangles, locks, candlesticks etc.

II. Pamphlets showing the progress of the school.

THE EMPRESS MARIA ALEXANDROVNA ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF THE BLIND.

1. Samples of work of the blind educated and taught in the institutions of the Association.
Brushes, baskets, carpets, articles plaited from osier and cane.
Various female handwork.
Work by the system of Frebel.

From the St. Petersburg Alexander Maria and the Kostroma schools.

2. Specimens of writing by the blind.
3. School books etc.
Writing accessories, black boards, relief geographical maps of Russia and plans of St. Petersburg, books printed and copied in raised type, samples of paper, a book with movable letters for reading.

4. Publications:
Sketch of the work of the Association, in English and French.
Statistics of the blind in Russia from the census 1886, in Russian and French.
Journal „Russky Slepets“ (Russian blind) for 1886—1892.

5. Plans and photographs views of the buildings of some of the institutions for the blind.

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Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

849. THE IMPERIAL St. PETERSBURG FOUNDLING HOSPITAL WITH ANNEXED INSTITUTIONS.

1. Account of the Hospital for 1890, with explanatory lists and diagrams.
2. Collection of handwork of the pupils of the Seminary for teachers.
3. Collection of work of the „Childrens garden“ by pupils of the school for nurses.
4. Plans and photographs

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850. THE IMPERIAL MOSCOW FOUNDLING HOSPITAL WITH ANNEXED INSTITUTIONS.

1. Short sketch of the work of the Hospital, in French and English.
2. Photographs of the buildings, of apartments and of the nurseries showing the method of keeping the wetnurses and children.
3. Photographs of the principal objects in the anatomo-pathological cabinet.
4. Diagram for the last 20 years of the children received, of the wet nurses engaged etc.

851. PLAYING CARD FACTORY OF THE IMPERIAL FOUNDLING HOSPITAL

Playing cards of various kinds.

1. For the Imperial court, glazed for Their Imperial Majesties.
2. Ordinary glazed, satin and puzzle cards, of 1st quality and toy cards.

852. THE SHEREMETIEV ASYLUM FOR SENIOR AND JUNIOR OFFICERS.

Photographs.
Department L. Group 147. Class 832.

853. LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

St. Petersburg.

1. Plans and photographs.
2. Historical account in English.

Department L. Group 147. Class 832.

854. LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Moscow.

1. Plans and photographs.
2. Statistics and diagrams.
3. Historical account in French and English.

Department L. Group 147. Class 832.

855. THE ALL PENITENTS' HOSPITAL for the insane.

St. Petersburg.

1. Plan of the Hospital grounds.
2. Photographs.
   Facades of the buildings.
   Views of the interior apartments: house chapel, medical cabin-
   et, reception room for visitors, theatre, departments for quiet
   and violent patients, wards, dormitories, bathes and kitchen.
   Groups of the patients: at outdoor work, in the bind-
   ing work-room, in the needlework room and in the din-
   ing-room.
Patients at billiard playing, at musical occupations, at cards, at christmas tree etc.
3. Photograph views of the school for the children of the nurses and attendants.

Department L. Group 147. Class 832.

856. THE OPHTALMIC HOSPITAL.

St. Petersburg.

1. Short historical account of the Hospital in English.
2. Diagrams of the progress of the Hospital from 1824—1892.
3. Ophtalmo-metrical lists, edited by the Hospital.

Department L. Group 147. Class 832.

857. THE PRINCE OF OLDENBURG'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

St. Petersburg.

1. Plans and photographs.
2. Statistics.
3. „Directions for mother's“, a pamphlet distributed among the mothers at the reception of out-door patients.

Department L. Group 147. Class 832.

858. THE MARIA HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR.

St. Petersburg.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE EMPEROR PAUL THE 1-st.
THE SOPHIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

Moscow.

Photographs.
Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

859. THE WIDOW’S HOME AND ASYLUM FOR POOR UNMARRIED WOMEN.

St. Petersburg.

1. Account for the year 1891, with a short historical record.
2. Plans and photographs.

Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

860. THE WIDOW’S HOME.

Moscow.

Photographs of the building and wards.

Department L. Group 149. Class 852.

861. THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

St. Petersburg.

1. Short historical account in English.
2. Façade of the principal building and plan of the second story.
3. Statutes, memorandum books and statistics.
4. School-books.
6. Copy-books of calligraphy, showing the system of gradual improvement, and drawings.
862. THE IMPERIAL ALEXANDER LYCEUM.

Photographs.

863. THE NICHOLAS ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

1. Short description of the Institute, in Russian and French.
2. Photographs.

864. THE NICHOLAS ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

THE NICHOLAS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

1. Specimens of the scholars work in drawing and calligraphy.
2. Photographs.

865. ORPHANS INSTITUTIONS.

1. Historical account.
2. Work of the pupils.
Painting in water colors on etched wood.
Embroidery flat stitch in silks on pale blue satin for a cushion.
Filet-guipure from thin thread.
Towel, embroidered in Russian stitch and trimmed with Russian lace made by hand.

3. Photographs.

Department L. Group 149. Class 851.

866. GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

1. Photographs.
2. Samples of the pupils needlework: knitting, embroidery and sewing.

Department L. Group 149. Class 851.

867. THE MARIA GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

1. Photographs.
2. Specimens of the pupils calligraphy, drawing and needlework.

Department L. Group 149. Class 851.

868. GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

1. Photographs.
2. Specimens of the scholars calligraphy, drawing and needlework.
869. GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

1. Photographs of the building.
2. Programmes.
4. Work of the scholars in drawing in systematical order.
   Designs:
   By dots.
   From Schmit's, wall pictures and from wire and geometrica models.
   From ornamental models.
   From models of the eye, ear and hand.
   From bas-relief: of children, child's head and mask of Michael Angelo.
   From the bust of Alexander of Macedonia and of Hermes.
   Portraits of Peter the Great and Prince Peter of Oldenburg.
5. Samples of the scholars needlework in systematical order; viz: garter, stockings, apron, chemise, embroidered jacket, towel, filet-guipure and venetian lace "dentelle Italienne".

870. GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

Work of the pupils.
1. Handkerchiefs.
2. Crochet work.
3. Samples of marking on linen.
4. Embroidery in flat stitch.
5. Towels.
6. Chemise, pinafore and bib.
871. GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS. Moscow.

1. Historical notes and statistics.
2. A model, representing the outside and interior view of the 4-th Moscow gymnasium for girls.
3. Photographs, showing the interior life in the gymnasium.
4. Programmes, school books, work of the pupils: in Russian and foreign languages, in calligraphy, drawing and needlework.
5. Record of the Lady-Doctors for the last three years of the condition of the pupils health.

872. GYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS. St. Petersburg and Tsarskoie Selo.

1. Historical notes, regulations and statistics.
2. Photographs, showing the interior life in the gymnasium.
3. Programmes, instructions, school books and work of the pupils: in Russian and foreign languages, in mathematics, hygiene and means of first assistance, calligraphy, drawing and needlework.
4. A doll dressed in the uniform of the gymnasium.
5. Record of the Lady-Doctors for three years of the condition of the health of the pupils.
873. THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTE.

1. Samples of the pupils needlework.
2. Drawings of the former and present pupils of the institute, some of which were honored with awards by the Academy of Arts.

874. GIRLS INSTITUTE.

1. Historical account.
2. Photographs.

875. GIRLS INSTITUTE.

1. Plans of instruction.
2. Photographs.
3. Samples of work by the pupils.
   Drawings.
   Painting on porcelain.
   Paintings in water-colors on satin.
   Needlework.
876. THE MARIA INSTITUTE.

Nizhny Novgorod.

1. Historical account.
2. Photographs showing the interior life in the institute.

877. THE RODIONOV INSTITUTE.

Kazan.

1. Album with views of the Institute, taken on the 50<sup>th</sup> jubilee of the institute August 30<sup>th</sup> 1891.
2. Portrait of His Imperial Highness, The Tsesarevich Nicolai Alexandrovich, presented to the Institute by the Kazan town Council on the above mentioned jubilee.
3. "One of the most remarkable Russian women", biography of A. N. Rodionov, foundress of the Institute, pamphlet edited by P. A. Ponomarev, teacher at the Institute.
4. Description of the jubilee.
5. Plan of the situation and buildings of the Institute.
6. Course of natural history, written by Iznoskov, teacher at the Institute.
7. Course of chanting, composed by Alexandrov.
8. Specimens of the pupils work in drawing in systematical order from the 7<sup>th</sup> to the 1<sup>st</sup> class including drawings from nature, presented for competition to the Academy of Arts and honored by awards.
9. Specimens of needlework by the pupils.

Winding sheet with an Image of Our Saviour and cover for a prayer's reading desk.
Full costume of a pupil made after the fashion and from materials, actually used in the Institute; the costume except the boots, is all made by the pupils.

A doll, dressed in the uniform dress of the Institute.

10. Class table of new shape, used in the Institute.

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Department L. Group 149. Class 851.

878. THE KUSHNIKOV INSTITUTE.

Kerch.

Drawings of the pupils, presented for competition to the Academy of Arts in 1892.

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Department L. Group 149. Class 851.

879. THE ALEXANDER-MARIA INSTITUTE.

Warsaw.

1. Plans of the buildings with full information of the water heating and ventilation.

2. Photographs.

   Two beds with bedding
   Class-table of new shape.

4. Two dolls dressed in the uniform dress of the pupils.

5. Album with samples of needlework.

6. Imperial Russian Coat of Arms.

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1. Description of the Institute in Russian and English.
2. Plans of the buildings and separate stories showing the disposition of furniture in the class-rooms, halls, sleeping rooms, and infirmary.
3. Photographs of hall, class-rooms and sleeping-rooms, with lists showing the average quantity of air in cubic feet for each pupil.
4. Suit of pupils clothes and a complect of bedclothes.
5. Weekly list of dinners and invalids feeding, showing the average of the daily portions for each pupil.

Department L. Group 149. Class 851.

881. THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE.
THE PATRIOTIC INSTITUTE.
THE PAUL INSTITUTE.
THE CATHERINE SCHOOL.
THE EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS OF NOBLE BIRTH.

St. Petersburg.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE.
THE ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.
THE CATHERINE SCHOOL.

Moscow.

Plans and photographs.
882. THE MOSCOW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
founded in 1837.
Specimens of works of the pupils of the Society’s schools in drawing, calligraphy and needlework.

883. THE ALEXANDER MARIA AND MARIA
SCHOOLS of the Association for the relief of the poor in Moscow.
1. Samples of pupils’ needlework.
2. Photographs.

884. THE St. NICHOLAS’ ASYLUM of the Kolpino Benevolent Society.

1. Short account of the work of the Society and of the Asylum, from the day of their foundation to the present year in Russian and English.
2. Plan and facade of the Asylum with photographs of two of the pupils in winter and summer clothing.
3. Copybooks, writing of the children.
4. Childrens work.
   A girls Russian costume.
   Russian costume for a boy.
Two embroidered towels.
Embroidered satin cushion for a sofa.
Six various tea napkins.
Two knitted toilet pin cushions.
Knitted coquette for a chemise.
Unbleached linen table cloth with knitted lace.
Table with supports, in the shape of a toilet-table.

Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

885. THE ASYLUMS FOR CHILDREN.

Moscow.

1. Photographs of groups of the children and of the apartments and buildings of the Asylums.
2. Two carpets, work of the children from the age of 8 to 10 years.
3. Two handkerchiefs embroidered by the children.

Department L. Group 147 and 149. Classes 831, 843 and 844.

886. THE RESHETOV'S TRADE CLASSES, connected with an Asylum for children.

Tver.

1. Description of the Asylum in English.
2. Lawn handkerchief with embroidered corners, work of the girls.
3. Small carved box, work of the boys.
887. THE NICHOLAS ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Tula.

Children's work.
1. A coverlet filet-guipure.
2. Curtains, embroidered in Russian style.
3. Samples of plaiting.
4. Samples of marking and embroidery.
5. Towel, embroidered in Russian style on drawn linen, trimmed with lace of the same style.
6. Plaited coquette.
7. A child's sailor's collar.
8. Two plaited capes.
9. Two pocket handkerchiefs with lace.
10. A cushion embroidered on green velvet.
11. Coverlet for a pillow embroidered in flat stitch.
12. Tablecloth, embroidered in Russian style.
14. Samples of Brussel's lace.

888. THE ALEXANDRA ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Kazan.

Work of the children.
1. Batiste pocket handkerchief hem-stitched, trimmed with lace, made on bobbins from thread; all handwork.
2. Lace, made on bobbins, from thread.
3. Lace coverlet, from unbleached thread.
4. Embroidered linen towel, trimmed with hand made lace.
5. Antimacassar for a pillow embroidered on tulle.
6. Linen chemise with a hand made lace coquette, the sewing done by machine and handwork.

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Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

889. THE NICHOLAS ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Kazan.

Childrens work.
1. Napkin in filet-guipure.
3. Embroidered handkerchief.
4. Coquette for a chemise embroidered in flat stitch.
5. Coverlet for a sofa cushion.

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Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

890. ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Kharkov.

Work of the children.
1. Knitting: stockings, head nets from black silk, perelins from wool, false shirts for chemises, lace for towels, napkin for bread basket, childrens caps and bibs.
2. A child's uniform school dress, chemise and apron.
3. A Little Russian costume.
4. Towel, embroidered in Bulgarian stitch.
5. Lamp mat made of leather.
6. Ornaments for Christmas trees from nuts and almonds, and flowers made of tissue paper.
891. THE NICHOLAS ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Taganrog.

1. Photographs.
2. Work of the children.
   Screen, representing Taganrog’s Coat of Arms.
   Towel for a looking-glass.
   Towel for a table.
   Antimacassar.
   Bag for linen.

892. THE KUBAN COSSACKS PROVINCE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Ekaterinodar.

Needlework of the pupils:
1. Costume of a Kuban Cossack.
2. Three pairs of stockings, machine work.
3. Two towels, woven by the pupils.
4. A shirt and chemise.

893. THE ALEXANDRA ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Vologda.

Work of the pupils:
1. Samples of lace of three different sizes made of crème silk and presented to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia on the 20-th March 1866.
2. Lace made on bobbins.
3. Two cushions with pieces of lace began.
5. White silk fan.
6. Cream silk lace.
7. Bag for needlework.
8. Two antimacassars and white thread lace edgings and trimming for a towel.

Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

894. THE ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN AT THE CHURCH OF St. METHODIUS.

St. Petersburg.

Work of the pupils:
Apron and shirt, embroidered in Russian style.

Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

895. THE MARIA ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Kerch.

1. Pupils needlework: towels napkins, embroideries, etc.
2. Description of the Asylum in French.
3. Photographs.
896. THE GRAND DUCHESS OLGA NICO-
LAIEVNA'S ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.
St. Petersburg.

Box for newspapers.
Embroidery in silk, work of the girls.
Carved wood frame, work of the boys.

897. THE OLGA ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.
Yaroslaw.

1. Towel, embroidered in Russian style, work of the pupils.
2. Photographs.

898. THE BARON STIEGLITZ'S MODEL ASY-
LUM FOR CHILDREN.
St. Petersburg.

Silk towel, embroidered in silk, work of the pupils.
Embroidery for a screen, representing a pelican feeding its little ones, which is the emblem of the Empress' Mary Educational and Charitable Institutions; the embroidery is worked after an ancient design of the XVII century found in the Church of Romanov Borissoglieb.

Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

900. ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Rostov on the Don.

1. Needlework.
2. Photographs.

Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

901. THE ALEXANDRA ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Vladimir.

THE NICHOLAS ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Astrakhan.
THE N. M. KHARITONENKO'S ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Sumy.

THE VIRGIN MARY ASYLUM FOR CHILDREN.

Perm.

ASYLUMS FOR CHILDREN.


Plans and photographs.

Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

902. THE Mme MEDVEDNIKOV'S ORPHAN'S HOME with Bank and Saving Bank.

Irkutsk.

1. Pamphlets, describing the Orphan's Home and Bank.
2. Photographs.
Department L. Group 147. Class 831.

903. THE TSESSAREVICH'S NICOLAI ALEXANDROVICH ALMS HOUSE.

Photographs.

End of the Section of the Institutions of the Empress Mary.

Department L. Group 158. Classes 927, 929 and 931—933.

904. TSIMMERMAN, J.

Musical instruments factory.

1. Wind and stringed instruments.
2. Pianino of Feirich, with a appliance for obtaining sounds by knocking the cords with small clappers, that are put in motion by air, called: String-Organ, „Saiten-Orgel“; patent of the exhibitor.

The factory exists since 1877. Hand and machine work, value 65,000—70,000 per year; 32 workmen. Materials Russian and foreign. Sale in Russia. See № 924.

Department L. Group 151. Class 871.

905. SOLOVIEV, S.

Photography, phototype and photo-lithography. Photographic copies of genre groups and portraits.

Established in 1877; production value 8,000—10,000 roubles per year; 6—10 workmen. Sale in Russia.
Department L. Groups 149, 150 and 155. Classes 842, 845, 847, 851, 855, 907 and 908.

906. THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

St. Petersburg.

2. Reports of the Instruction regions and of different schools.
4. Samples of school-books and appliances, used in middle and high schools.
5. Writings of professors of Russian Universities and other schools.
6. Works of the pupils in different branches of knowledge.
7. Natural history collections of different schools.
8. Photographs of schools.
9. Publications of scientific Societies, high schools and educational and pedagogical Societies.

Department L. Group 158. Class 930.

907. MUHLBACH, Th.

St. Petersburg.

Piano-factory.

Aano and pi a cottage piano.

The factory exists since 1856. Production per annum 400 instruments, value 250,000 roubles. Steam engines, motor (15 H. P.); electric lighting; 125 workmen. Materials foreign. Sale in Russia and abroad.
Piano factory.

1. Jubilee piano, presented to Anton Grigorievich Rubinstein on the 18\textsuperscript{th} November 1889.

On this piano Anton Grigorievich Rubinstein played on the 19\textsuperscript{th} November 1889 in the Concert room of the Nobility's Assembly in St. Petersburg, at a concert, organised in his honor on the occasion of his 50 years jubilee.

2. Concert piano of middle size.

3. Two large concert pianos.

The factory exists since 1841. Yearly production 700 instruments, value 450,000 roubles. Two steam engines (70 H. P.), 60 turning, drilling and other lathes, 2 plane benches, 6 endless files etc.; cast-iron and brass foundry and steam forge. All the parts of the instruments are made at the factory; 250 workmen. Materials mostly Russian, partly foreign. Sale in Russia and abroad.
Department L. Group 158. Class 930.

910. SCHROEDER, M.

St. Petersburg.

Piano factory.

1. Grand concert piano of oak, carved work, presented by exhibitor to Anton Grigorievich Rubinstein on his 50 years jubilee in 1889.
2. Concert piano.
3. Cabinet piano.

The factory was founded in 1818. Production 900 instruments yearly, hand and machine-work; 250 workmen. Materials partly Russian, partly from Germany and America. Sale in European and Asiatic Russia.

Department L. Group 158. Class 930.

911. EBERG, A.

Moscow.

Piano factory.

1. Large cabinet piano.
2. Two cabinet pianos.
3. Cottage piano.

The factory exists since 1851. Production yearly 24 cottage pianos and 70 pianos, value 50,000 roubles. Handwork. The factory includes 25 stands, 4 spindle-laths, 2 saw-benches, 1 drill, 5 drying, ovens, 1 press for the piano-lids; 25 workmen and 4 minors employed, besides 15 workmen outside. Materials: timber from the gov's of Smolensk and Nizhny Novgorod, glue from Siberia; felt, ivory, strings etc. from France and Germany.
912. REINHARD, V.  

Piano factory.

Two cottage pianos.

Established in 1872. Yearly production 60 pianos, value 25,000 roubles. Handwork; 13 workmen and 1 apprentice. Materials Russian; some of the mechanical parts obtained from Germany. Sale in Russia.

913. GLASUNOV, A.  

Triumphal March, composed by the exhibitor on the occasion of the World's Columbian Exposition 1893, Chicago.

Orchestra partition and vocal parts, transposition for piano for 4 and 2 hands.

914. ALFERAKI, A.  

52 Songs, for voice with piano, composed by the exhibitor.
Musical compositions of the exhibitor: 22 for choir, 2 for orchestra, 29 songs and 29 pieces for the piano, 2 hymns for voice solo, choir and orchestra. See № 909.

Rational method of teaching piano playing, 34 books, compiled by the exhibitor. The work is dedicated to Her Imperial Majesty, The Empress of Russia.

Songs with piano for children.
1. „Favorite stories“.
2. „Mamma's songs“.

Composed by the exhibitor.
Department L. Group 158. Class 937.

918. POBUDA.

Tsarskoie-Selo.

The Glukhovskoy-March.

Composed by the exhibitor.

Department L. Group 158. Class 930.

919. PILAR VON PILKHAU, Baron G.

St. Petersburg.

1. Pianino.
2. Apparatus for automatically inscribing musical improvisations.

The apparatus is exhibited as an invention of the exhibitor.

Department L. Group 158. Class 937.

920. BESSEL and Co.

St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Music publishers and sellers and music printing office.

1. Partitions and parts.
Operas:
„Sniegurochka“, by N. Rimsky-Korsakov.
„The Captive from Caucasus“, by C. Cui.
„Khovanshchina“, by M. Mussorgsky.
„Vengeance“, by Soloviev.
Compositions for orchestra and choir.
Russian songs.
Quartets, trios etc.
2. Transpositions for the piano.
   „The Stone Guest“, opera by A. Dargomizhsky.
   „The Maid of Pskov“, opera by N. Rimsky-Korsakov.
3. Compositions for violin, violoncello, cello, flute, harmonium, cornet-a-piston, cithara, with piano.
4. Compositions and transcriptions for two pianos and for piano for 4 and 2 hands.
5. Songs and airs for voice and piano.
6. Manuals of singing, solfeggios and publications about music.

The firm and the music-printing office were founded in St. Peterburg in 1869. Compositions printed exclusively for own business, mostly operas and compositions for orchestra by Russian authors and manuals for teaching. Production value 60,000 roubles per year. The printing office include 2 steam presses and lithographic machines, 2 lithographic and 2 metallographic hand presses, 1 glazing cilinder, 1 paper cutting machine etc. Employed: 4 etchers, a bookbinder; in the printing office, 8 workmen, 4 workwomen and 2 minors. Paper supplied from local works Sale in Russia and partly abroad.

Department L. Group 158. Class 937.

۲۲۱. БЕЛЬЯЕВ, М.

St. Petersburg and Leipzig.

Music publisher and seller.

1. Triumphant march composed by A. Glasunov, on the occasion of the Worlds' Columbian Exposition 1893 Chicago, partition and vocal parts.
2. Compositions of N. Rimsky-Korsakov, A. Borodin, A. Glasunov, A. Liadov and other Russian authors.
Partitions, parts and transpositions for piano for 4 and 2 hands of operas, orchestral and chamber music.
Compositions for piano.
Compositions for instruments and voice with piano.

The business founded in Leipzig in 1885. Only compositions by Russian musicians are published. Sale in Europe and America.

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Department L. Group 158. Class 937.

922. FON-MILLER, A., firm „A. Bítnerr“.
St. Petersburg.

Music publishers and sellers.

1. Musical compositions.
2. Musical journal „The Muse“; a complete copy for 1892 and № 1st and the supplement for 1893.

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Department L. Group 158. Class 937.

923. KHAVANOV, V. firm „A. Iohansen“.
St. Petersburg.

Music sellers.

Twenty two books of music.

The firm exists since 1860.
924. Tsimmermann, F.  
St. Petersburg.

1. Manuals for teaching playing on stringed, wind and strike instruments.

925. Tsigert, Ch.  
St. Petersburg.

Music engraving workshop.

Two metallic plates engraved and samples of musical publications.

The workshop exists since 1886. Yearly production 5,000 plates, value 8,000 roubles; 10 workmen.

926. Jurgenson, P.  
Moscow.

Music publisher and sellers and music printing office.

1. Partitions:
   "Shchelkunchik" and "Iolanda", by P. Chaykovsky.
3. Quatuors, trios, etc., and compositions for piano and voice with piano, by Russian and foreign authors.


5. Manuals for teaching music.

The music printing office was founded in 1867. Yearly 2,500,000 sheets printed, value 200,000 roubles. The printing office includes: 1 steam engine (8 H. P.), 2 steam boilers, 6 steam presses, 2 hand printing presses; binding, planing, papercutting and stone-polishing machines, 1 press and 1 whetstone; 45 workmen and 20 workwomen. The paper, tin and lead are purchased in Moscow; the dyes supplied from France and Germany. Sale in Russia and abroad.

Department I. Group 158. Class 937.

927. G U T H E I L, Ch., firm „A. Gutheil“.

Music sellers.


2. Transcriptions for piano with text of the operas:
   „The Life for the Tzar“ and „Russlan and Liudmila“, by M. Glinka.
   „Russalka“, by A. Dargomyzhsky.
   „Askold's Grave“, by A. Verstovsky.
   „Judith“, „Rognieda“ and „The Might of Evil“, by A. Serov.
   „The Maid of Croatia“, by O. Diutsh.
   „The last day of Bel-Sar-Ussura“, by A. Koreshchenko.
   „Aleko“, by S. Rakhmaninov.

3. Concerto for piano with orchestra, composed by S. Rakhmaninov.
928. GEBETNER and WOLF. 

Warsaw.

Music publishers and sellers.

Musical compositions of Moniushko, Zelinsky and other Polish composers.

929. ZENNEVALDT, G. 

Warsaw.

Music publishers and sellers.

Musical compositions of Chopin, Moniushko, Zelinsky and other Polish composers.

930. BERNARD, N. 

St. Petersburg.

Music sellers.

Musical journal "The Nouvellist", complete numbers for 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 4 numbers for 1893.

Published by the exhibitor.
Department L. Group 150. Class 854.

931. GULAMIRIANTS, S.

St. Petersburg.

8 Numbers of the literary artistical Review „Arax“ for 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1892.

The Review is edited by the exhibitor since 1887, two volumes per year. 1,200 copies were issued in 1892 and 2,000 copies in 1893.

Department L. Group 158. Class 929.

932. HEISSER, E.

St. Petersburg.

Musical instrument works and sellers.

1. Two violins.
2. Alto.
3. Violoncello.
4. Two violin bows.

Established in 1881. Handwork; 4 workmen. Sale in Russia.

Department L. Group 158. Class 934.

933. HÜBNER, A.

St. Petersburg.

Cornet-à-piston.
Department L. Group 158. Classes 929 and 935.

934. IINDRZHISHEK, H.

Musical instrument works.

1. Violins, alto and violoncello.
2. Harmoniphons with different numbers of keys.

The factory of stringed instruments exists since 1885 and of harmoniphons since 1887. Value of yearly production 8,000 roubles. Handwork; 19 workmen and minors. Materials, wood included. Russian, only small parts, value 400 roubles per year, foreign Sale in Russia.

Department L. Group 158. Class 935.

935. SHPANOVSKY, L.

Meloharmoniphons with 27 and 32 keys.

These instruments are manufactured since 1889 in Odessa under the direction of the exhibitor and inventor; as a trial they are ordered in other towns. Up to the present over 200 meloharmoniphons have been made. Material local; sale to primary and other schools in Russia.

Department L. Group 158. Class 935.

936. LOBOREV, W.

Harmoniphons factory.

Harmoniphons of various sizes and systems.

Established in 1885. Handwork. Production 600 harmoniphons per annum, value 12,000 roubles; 6 workmen and 2 minors. Materials local. Sale in Russia.

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937. THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

St. Petersburg.

Publications.

938. THE DRAWING SCHOOL OF THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ART.

St. Petersburg.

1. Paintings in water colors.
2. Engravings.
3. Painting on porcelain.
4. Majolicas.
5. Carvings on wood.
6. Bronze groups.

The school exists since 1839; annual budget about 25,000 roubles; 550 scholars (male) and 400 (female) study at the school.

939. FISHER, Ch., firm "Diagovchenko".

Moscow.

The Photographer to the Imperial Theatres.

Samples of photographic and photomechanical works.

Photography established in 1865, the phototype in 1889. Handwork, value 20,000 roubles per year; 16 workmen. Materials chiefly Russian, but partly foreign. Sale in Moscow.

See Dep. F. № 385.
940. ARGAMAKOV, M'Me M.  
St. Petersburg.

Practical school for women's handwork.

Samples of scholars handwork and carving.

The school was founded in 1885 and is under the High Patronage of Her Imperial Highness the Princess Evgenia Maximilianovna of Oldenburg.

941. GRODZITSKY, J.  
Radom.

Photography.

1. Photographs of various sizes.
2. Photographs, enlarged on bromo-silver paper.

Established in 1878. Production, value 12,000 roubles per annum. Handwork; 5 workmen, 6 workwomen and 3 minors. Materials from Warsaw, and partly from France, Belgium, and Austria, value 4,200 roubles per year. Sale local.

942. KHMELEVSKY, J.  
Poltava.

Photography.

Photographs, groups and portraits.

Established in 1875. Production, value 10,000 roubles per annum; 5 workmen, 2 workwomen and 1 apprentice. Materials chiefly Russian, partly foreign. Sale in Poltava and environs.
Photographs.

Department L. Group 149. Class 847.

944. THE BARON STIGLITS' CENTRAL SCHOOL OF TECHNICAL DRAWING.

St. Petersburg.

Work of the scholars.
1. Paintings in oil and water colors from nature.
2. Drawings by pen and pencil.
3. Majolica.
4. Xylography and etching.
5. Compositions on given themes.
6. Decorative paintings in size colors.
7. Drawings.
8. Work, made from designs and models of scholars.

The school is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Trade and Manufactures. In 1876 the founder Baron A. L. Stieglits endowed the school with 1,000,000 roubles, of which 800,000 roubles were left as an inviolable fund, on the percentage of which since 1879 are supported "The Elementary drawing" and the "Central" schools.

The object of the school is to educate skilled draftsmen, sculptors and painters, and also teachers of drawing, for professional schools. In the Central school in 1892 there studied 189, and in the Elementary school 746 scholars of both sexes; not younger than 14 years in the former, and not younger than 9 years in the latter. When the founder died in 1885, the funds of the school were enlarged through his testimony, which enabled the authorities of the school to commence building a large edifice for an Art-Museum.
Department L. Group 150. Class 864.

945. ILIN, A.  

Map printer.

1. Maps, atlases and globes.
2. Artistical editions.

Established in 1859. Production, value 250,000—300,000 roubles per annum; steam-engine (10 H. P.), 9 steam printing machines and 15 hand printing-presses; 100 workmen and 15 workwomen.

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Department L. Group 150. Class 864.

946. KRABBE, L., Engineer.  

St. Petersburg.

Model of the 1/9 part of St. Petersburg.

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Department L. Group 150. Class 864.

947. KLEMENTIEV, N., Topographer.  

Tiflis.

Relief map of the Caucasus.

Since 1889 yearly 15 copies manufactured. Production after a wax model, from which a plaster form is taken. Its impression made in papier-maché, is tinted by one artisan, which requires the work of a month. Sale for schools, libraries, to the army, and private customers.
948. SHMELEV, T., Engineer.

Model of the Reval harbour with plan.

949. THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF SEA TRADE-NAVIGATION.

1. Explanatory record of the Society in Russian and English.
2. Pamphlet in English: "The Black sea and Caspian canals".
4. Engineer Danilov's project of irrigative-navigable canals, with a large wall map of North Caucasus.
5. Plans of the harbour of Poti, by N. Shavrov.

The Society was founded in 1873. Direction board in Moscow, branch offices in St. Petersburg, Odessa, Onega, Anapa, Poti and Rybinsk. Annual budget 10,000 roubles.
Department L. Group 149. Class 852.

950. THE ST. PETERSBURG PRACTICAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

St. Petersburg.

1. Collections of a systematic course of mechanics; collection of problems, a valve of a water main, holder boxes of various systems for lathes, foot-lathe, steam distributors of various systems.

2. Work of students, and photographic collections.

3. Collections of teaching subventions for practical mechanism and mechanical technology, accomplished in the workshops of the Institute.

The Institute was founded in 1828 and includes mechanical and technological workshops and a laboratory. No work is done for private orders, the workmen are kept exclusively for repairs of lathes and for preparation of teaching collections.

Department L. Group 154. Class 905.

951. E Z E R S K Y, Th.

St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Firm "Book-keeper".

Established: in St. Petersburg in 1874, in Moscow in 1887. Production, value 50,000 roubles per annum. Materials Russian and sale in Russia.
952. O D N E R, W., Engineer.  

St. Petersburg.

Arithmometers, reckoning machines.


953. PEREPÉLKIN, Mme Z.  

Moscow.

Gymnasium for girls.

1. Paintings in water colors and other drawings by pupils.
2. Samples of pupils handwork.

The Gymnasium formerly belonging to Delsal, established in 1795; has seven normal classes, besides 1 preparatory and 1 pedagogical class. Drawing is taught in all the eight classes, excluding the preparatory class.

954. BRANDT, A., Professor of University.

Kharkov.

1. Universal school bench for school and house use.
2. Percentometer-screens, for measuring height and lengths of the body and for increasing or diminishing statues and drawings.
3. Ribbon Percentometers.
4. Explanatory pamphlets.

Inventions of the exhibitor.
955. THE CHEREPOVETZ ALEXANDER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Gov. of Novgorod, Cherepovetz.

1. Technical work of the pupils, made in the educational workshops of the school.
2. Course of problems for different classes.
3. Drawings.
4. Photographs.

Founded in 1869. For maintaining the workshop, including materials, instruments, repairing of lathes and communicators, 3,540 roubles are allowed per annum. Steam-engine (8 H. P.) 32 various lathes, 115 vices, 1 forging-furnace with 6 fires, 37 bench-boards; 153 pupils work at the workshops.

956. ZLATKOVSKY, M.

St. Petersburg.

Book upon Women's professional schools in Russia.

957. POLEVAIA, Mne O.

St. Petersburg.

"Meat-day and fast-day board", a house-keeping book with illustrations.
Department L. Group 152. Class 889.

958. DEKHTEREVA, M'-me C.  
*St. Petersburg.*

Journal "The Economical Builder".
The journal published since 1878; 1,500 copies.

Department L. Group 150. Class 854.

959. NEUSHTUBE, S., Veterinary-surgeon.  
*St. Petersburg.*

Publications.

Department L. Group 152. Class 889.

960. FIETTA, J.  
*St. Petersburg.*

"The Motives of Russian Architecture", seven volumes.
Edited by the exhibitor 1874—1880.

Department L. Group 149. Classes 843 and 847.

961. ANDREIEV, P., Engineer technolog.  
*St. Petersburg.*

2. Russian trade dictionary.
3. Book, including technical descriptions of materials used on the Russian railways.
962. THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY.

1. Report of the progress of the Society and of the work of the Perpetual Committee on technical education.
2. Collection of works and publications of the Society.
3. Samples of diplomas and medals awarded by the Society.

963. BIELELIUBSKY, N., Professor Engineer.

Bridgebuilding.

1. Photographs of the principal constructions, accomplished after projects of the exhibitor.
2. Literary works of the exhibitor.
3. Albums of drawings, explaining the projects and details of some bridges.

The exhibitor superintends the mechanical laboratory of the St. Petersburg Institute of the Engineers of Ways of Communications. The works of the exhibitor begin in 1867.
Department of Trade and Manufactures.

St. Petersburg.

1. Review of the manufacturing industries of Russia, in Russian and English.
2. Description of Siberia and the Great Siberian Railway, in Russian and English.
3. Review of the mining industry of Russia, in English.

The reviews and description have been published by the Department of Trade and Manufactures for the World's Columbian Exposition 1893, Chicago.

5. The Grain Exchanges of Western Europe and of the United States of North America.
6. Prices of grain and spirit, freights and insurance premiums of the chief foreign and Russian markets; complete numbers for 1892.

Weekly edition, sent to Crown and public institutions in all the gov's and districts of Russia, and also to all the railway stations.

7. Charts, showing the prices of rye and oats, complete numbers for 1891 and 1892.

8. Summary of data, concerning the manufacture industry for 1890.
9. Summary of data, concerning the trade taxes in 1889.
10. Statistical results of the percentage and assessment taxes for 1889.
II.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS.

St. Petersburg.

1. Review of the Russian export trade across the European and Asiatic frontiers for 1882—1891.
2. Monthly reports on the export trade across the European frontier for 1884—1892.
3. Reports on import trade for 1869—1886.
5. Comparative tables for various years up to 1890.

III.

DEPARTMENT OF EXCISES AND TAXES.

St. Petersburg.

1. Works of the Technical Committee of the Department for 1864—1890, 1 volume.
4. Reports of the Department with supplements for 1888—1891.
5. List of the brandy distilleries in the Russian Empire for the periods 1886/7—1887/8, 1 volume.
6. Materials concerning the tobacco monopoly.
IV.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

1. Materials concerning the elaboration of the freights of Russia railways:
   vol. I\textsuperscript{st} — on grain cargoes.
   vol. II\textsuperscript{nd} — on flax, hemp, and sugar.
   vol. III\textsuperscript{rd} — on spirit.

2. Tables for the determination of an equal percentage tax during the whole emission term of a loan and of the capitalised value of the payments on account of the percents.


5. Records of the Freight Committee, vol. I\textsuperscript{st}.

6. Records of the Special Council and of the Freight Committee on the question of elaborating general rudiments for regulating freights on grain in 1891.

7. Situation of Russia in respect to the international grain market.

8. Materials on the revising of grain freights on the Russian railways in 1893, volumes I—VI.

V.

EDITORS OFFICE OF THE JOURNALS PUBLISHED BY THE MINISTRY OF FINANCES.

*St. Petersburg.*

1. Journal „The Messenger of finances, industry and trade“, complete numbers for 1892, and for the first quarter of 1893.

2. „The trade and industry Gazette“, numbers for the first quarter of 1893.

The Messenger is published since October 1883; the Gazette since January 1893. The Messenger is issued
weekly on Sundays; price of subscription 8 roubles per year; 6,556 subscribers for 1893. The Gazette is issued daily, excluding the days succeeding holidays; price of subscription 5 roubles per year; 3,279 subscribers for 1893.

Department L. Group 154. Class 903.

965. THE IMPERIALY SANCTIONED COM-
MITTEE OF THE MEETINGS OF THE
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RUSSIAN
LAND CREDIT ESTABLISHMENTS.

St. Petersburg.

Publications of the Committee.

1. Statutes of the joint-stock land banks, with explanations on questions, arising in practice by the adaptation of the Statutes; published in 1886 and 1890.
2. Literature of the Russian land credit, 2 volumes.
3. Statistical data on the land credit in Russia, 1891.
4. Statistical data on the land credit in Russia, in French.
5. Maps and diagrams.

The Committee was founded in 1876 for elaborating the questions, destined for deliberation at the meetings of the representatives of the land credit establishments in Russia. 8 such meetings took place up to 1893. The Committee, since its foundation has elaborated a series of questions both of a judicial and technical character, that arose from the practice of land banks. The Committee also is collecting and treating statistical materials and data on long term credit; in respect of which it has attained the possibility of editing a complete code concerning the indetbment of land property in Russia and periodical reviews, twice per year, with latest data on the progress of the operations of all the long-term credit establishments in Russia.
966. THE RIGA EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

Riga.

1. The Riga Exchange Committee from 1816 till 1866, issued in 1866.
2. The Riga Exchange Committee from 1866 till 1872, with supplement of Regulations, Instructions and Dues, concerning trade and navigation.
3. The Riga Trade Archive for 1873—1892.

Publications in German of the Committee, edited by the secretary of the Committee Mr. von Stein.

967. THE EXPEDITION FOR DRAINING THE MARSHES IN POLESSIE AND FOR IRRIGATING OF THE SOUTH OF RUSSIA AND THE CAUCASUS.

St. Petersburg.

1. Record map of the works of draining the marshes in Polessie.
2. Sketch of the above mentioned works.

The works were started in 1874 by the Expedition organised by the Ministry of the Public Domains, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-General Zhilinsky of the General Staff of the Army. The object of these works is both to improve the sanitary condition of the localities destined for draining, and to convert the marshes into meadow land in order to satisfy the wants of local inhabitants in meadows and pasture, arising from the yearly increasing cultivation of meadow land in arable land. The locality of Polessie, in the basin of the river Pripiet, includes in a total area of 8,000,000 dessiatines, 3,000,000 dessiatines of boggy forest and 3,000,000 dessiatines of open marshes. The work of draining is directed to the
regular distribution of water over the whole space of the locality destined for draining, by means of canals for free flowing of the water to the rivers. 3,312 vers of main and branch canals, 5—20 arshines in width have been dug up to 1893, by which 2,350,000 dessiatines have been dried, the growth of trees on them in the forests improved and good meadows created. The expenses of the canalisation amounted on the average to 3 roubles per dessiatina, and the drained plots now give a revenue of from 3 roubles 60 copecs to 11 roubles per dessiatina. The works are being further carried on.

3. Record map of works of irrigation.

4. Sketch of the above-mentioned works.

5. Relief map of the Valuisk irrigated grounds in the gov. of Samara.

The researches on irrigation in South Russia begun in 1880, under the direction of the Ministry of Public Domains, and under the superintendence of Lieutenant-General Zhilinsky of the General Staff, in order to prevent the frequent famines caused by drought. The works are adapted to irrigation by snowmelted water, gathered in spring in large water reservoirs. 19 such reservoirs have been erected up to the present and 8,500 dessiatines of meadows, and 6,500 dessiatines of arable land are irrigated by them. The works are being continued.

Department L. Group 150. Classes 854 and 864.

968. THE EXPEDITION ORGANIZED BY IMPERIAL ORDER for exploring the ancient beds of the river Amu-Daria between the Aral and Caspian seas.


2. Map of Asiatic Russia, 1884, and maps of the delta and of the ancient beds of the river Amu-Daria with projects for two paths for the Amu-Daria water way.
3. Longitudinal and cross profiles of the projected lines for directing the waters of Amu-Daria in the Caspian sea.

4. Record map of the Transcaspian province, 1875, showing the work accomplished by the engineers of the Expedition.

5. Record map of the engineering and topographic works, done in the delta of the river Amu-Daria in 1879 and 1880.

6. Photographs:
   Of the ancient beds and the delta of the river Amu-Daria.  
   Views of the Turcomanian steppes. 
   Views of the Khanate of Khiva. 
   Views of Petro-Alexandrovsk.

This expedition was organized by Imperial Order in 1878 and was annexed to the Ministry of Ways of Communications under the superintendence of Major General, at present Lieutenant General of the General Staff of the Army, A. Glukhovskoy. The object of the Expedition was: 1. to explore the ancient bed of the Amu-Daria, situated between its present course and the Caspian sea, with a view to directing the waters of the river along this bed to the Caspian sea without harming meantime the economical interests of the Khanate of Khiva; 2. to choose a direction for a water way from the Aral sea to the river Amu-Daria, should it be possible to direct the latter to the Caspian sea; 3. to determinate the quantity of water which is lost at the overflows of the delta of the river Amu-Daria and could be utilized by being directed to the Caspian sea.

The works of the Expedition were started in 1879 in the delta of the river Amu-Daria, when 391 verstes of double leveling and 289 verstes of single leveling has been done and 8,838 square verstes surveyed. From the three main branches the middle one was chosen for steamboat navigation. Since 1880 the works have been conducted in the Khanate of Khiva and in the Turcomanian steppes. Here 1,127 verstes of double leveling with copying longitudinal profiles and 3,115 verstes of single leveling has been done and 31,881 square verstes surveyed. The works of the Expedition were completed in 1883 and have affirmed the possibility of directing the waters of the river Amu-Daria to the Caspian sea. The leveling has shown, that the locality gradually falls from Amu-Daria to the sea, the slope being sufficient on this stretch for a navigable
river; and in what concerns the quantity of water flowing through the river Amu-Daria, excluding that kept for irrigation of the Khanate of Khiva and the Amu-Daria section, it was determined 345 cubic sazhens per second at high waters, 75 cubic sazhens at low waters, and 150 square sazhens at the average during the year.

The direction of the waters can be effectuated by two lines: 1. by the river Kunia-Daria, through the Sarakamysh basin, by filling it up, and by the river Usboy, which gives a length of the way of 1,200 verstes and will require 15,000,000 roubles of expenses; 2. by the river Kunia-Daria, the canal Shamrat, the dry bed of the Daudan, by a new canal to be dug in circuit of the Sarakamysh basin, and by the river Usboy, which gives a length of the way of 1,074 verstes and will require 27,000,000 roubles of expenses. The navigation way is projected to be 5 feet deep.

Department L. Group 154. Class 856.

969. THE RUSSIAN FISHERIES AND FISHING SOCIETY.

St. Petersburg.

Journal „The Messenger of Fisheries“, complete numbers for seven years 1886—1892.

The society was founded in 1881, and is under the Patronage of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Sergy Alexandrovich. The object of the Society is to encourage the progress in fisheries, fishing and other sea and river industries in the Russian Empire. The exhibited journal is published by the Society and edited by Dr. O. Grimm.
1. Programmes of blacksmiths' and locksmiths' handiwork: samples of work, drawings and designs.
2. Programmes of turners' handiwork: samples of work.
3. Programmes of joiners handiwork: buffet, cup board, small and large oak tables.
4. Drilling lathes.
5. Force pump.
7. Gear turning lathe.

The school was founded in 1871, by Count V. V. Orlov-Davidov; in 1878 it passed over to the direction of the Ministry of Finances, and since 1882 is under the August Patronage of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. 150 pupils are working at the school from the age of 12 to 20, accomplishing work, value 8,000—10,000 roubles per year. The workshops of the school include 1 steam motor (4 H. P.), 1 cupola furnace, 1 automatic blowing forge, 6 forging furnaces; 2 planing, 1 cartridge, 4 drilling and 1 screw-cutting stands; 12 turning lathes for metals and 4 for wood, 9 foot turning lathes, 120 vices and 20 joiners benches. Most of the lathes and stands are made by the pupils. Materials Russian and Sale in Russia.
Workshop and experimental laboratory of sanitary apparatus for populated localities.

Models and drawings.
1. Separator for dividing water from the solid remains in waterclosets.
2. Apparatus for automatically preparing fertilizing compounds.
3. „Urinuar“, apparatus for preventing the putrefaction of urine in the pipes of closets.
4. Apparatus for ventilating closets and rooms.
5. Syphons for washing drains.
6. Apparatus for burning the fecal masses in time of epidemics.
7. Apparatus for dividing urine in waterclosets.

Inventions of the exhibitor. Workshop founded in 1892. The amount of yearly production is not determined. Sale to private houses in towns and villages.

Furnace for burning excrements. Invention of the exhibitor.
973. D A V I D O V, P.

Model of submarine tubes in form of a chain.

Exhibited as an invention.


Model of an elevator.


Workshop of instruments of dental surgery.

1. Mechanical armchair with appliances for dental operations.
2. Technical instruments, mechanical dental drill, etc.
3. Show-case with prosthesis.
4. Publications and pamphlets.

Workshop founded in 1885, dentist-cabinets of exhibitor since 1874. Receipt for operations etc. 25,000 roubles and for sale of dental appliances 40,000 roubles per annum. Handwork; 12 turning lathes, 2 polishing and 3 drilling stands, 1 stamping and 1 hydraulic presses, 2 forging furnaces; 30 workmen and 15 minors. Cast-iron and copper-castings purchased in St.-Petersburg, steel and iron supplied from Ural works. Sale in Russia.
976. THE MINISTRY OF WAR, Chief military medical direction board.

1. Portable field hygiene steam laboratory.
2. Disinfecting apparatus.

Kharkov.

Private Sunday school for girls.

Book intitled: "What is the peasantry to read.

School founded by the exhibitor in 1870. Over 500 children, maidens and women taught gratis by 80 school mistresses, who have compiled the exhibited publication.

Kharkov.

Model of a daily refuge with cribs for children.
979. THE FATESH PROGYMNASIUM FOR GIRLS.

Gov. of Kursk, Fatesh.

Work done by the pupils.
1. A "Saian" women's costume from the Fatesh district.
2. Doll dressed as a "Saian" women.
3. Embroidered towel.

The Progymnasium was founded in 1874. Various women's needlework done, value 50-55 roubles per annum. 15 pupils are working. The articles made by them are sold at the annual session of the Progymnasium.

980. PECHINSKY, A.

St. Petersburg.

Album of copies and samples of caligraphical writing.

981. GUERBACH, W.

St. Petersburg.

Copy books and manuals of caligraphy.
The St. Olga's Children's Hospital.

1. Drawings and plans of the Hospital with explanatory notes.
2. Album of views of the Hospital with explanatory notes.
3. Description of the Hospital and annual reports.

The Hospital was founded in 1886 and is annexed to the Moscow Committee for relief of poor of the Imperial Benevolent Society. The Hospital includes 36 beds and an infirmary, at which 57,500 outdoor patients have been received during 1892. The employes and the surgeons at service at the Hospital profit of privileges of Crown service. The Hospital possesses an inviable capital of 519,000 roubles; its yearly budget is 30,000 roubles. Since 1891 the Hospital is under the August Patronage of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia.

Books of Holy writ.

The Society was founded in 1869. About 50,000 copies distributed annually. Up to 1892—1,457,805 copies were distributed. The books are printed at the Synod's typography.
Photographs of work asylums.

985. THE MINISTRY OF WAR.

Department L. Group 147, 149, 151 and 153. Classes 831, 851, 852, 855, 866 and 894.

I.

The Chief Engineering Administration.

1. Books and publications.
2. Two albums with drawings of the Nicholas Engineering Academy and School.
4. Apparatus for determining azimuths.
5. Drawings of the Hospital for insane in St. Petersburg.
6. Drawings of the military prison in St. Petersburg.

Department L. Groups 149 and 150. Classes 851, 852 and 895.

II.

The Mikhailovskaia Artillery Academy and school.

1. School books and subventions.
2. Lectures of the professors and teachers.
3. Practical works and drawings of the officers and scholars.

The Academy and the school were founded in 1820, the Academy in order to afford superior education to the officers of the Artillery, and the school in order to educate officers for service in the Artillery.
Department L. Groups 149, 150, 155 and 158. Classes 851, 852, 855, 909 and 930—934.

III.

Pedagogical museum of the military schools.  

1. School books and appliances.  
2. Lay-figures with samples of cadets clothes.  
3. Pamphlets for popular lectures.  
4. Account of the works of the Museum.  
5. Books, albums, drawings and lists.  
6. Maps, globes, diagrams etc.  
7. Ethnographical collections: types, busts and lists.  
8. Zoological collections: skeletons and various stuffed animals.  
11. Models of machines.  
14. Collections of apparatus for class drawing.  
15. Musical instruments.

Museum founded in 1863.

Department L. Group 148. Classes 836 and 837.

IV.

Surgical instruments works.  

Collection of surgical instruments:  

1. For battalion, division and hospitals.  
3. Pocket collections: for surgeons and assistant surgeons; medical for sisters of mercy; for veterinary surgeon and assistant veterinary surgeons.

Works founded in the 2nd quarter of the XVIII century.
1. Models of mail transport by means of reindeers, dogs, camels and on a „odnokolka“, chaise, drawn by three horses tandem.
2. Models of mail carrying by men in the Caucasus and of mail conveing by women in „Karbassy’s“, small boats in the Kem district, gov. of Arkhangelsk.
3. Layfigures of postmen life size.
4. Letter boxes, clocks with regulator and scales for letters and parcels.
5. Various appliances and attributes for posts and post offices.
6. Postage stamps, post cards, stamped envelopes and wrappers.

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987. THE MINISTRY OF MARINE.

1.

The Chief Hydrographical Department.

1. Four books, containing documents concerning the expedition of Commander-Captain Behring, during which the North-Western coast of North America was discovered.
2. Two maps showing the voyage of the vessels of the above mentioned expedition.
3. Four maps of the Arctic Ocean, of the Behring sea and of the gulf Tokio.
4. Four photographs of compasses.
II.

Marine instrument works attached to the Chief Hydrographical Department.

*St. Petersburg, Chief Admiralty.*

1. The standart compass of the ironclad „Navarine“ with analhidada, azimuth mirror, graduated circle on the brim of the cover glass and sea-card of 7.5" in diameter.

The binnacle beares inside a system of two parallel magnets with a logarithmic apparatus for correcting the semicircular deviation; a vertical magnet for correcting heeling deviation and soft iron bars for correcting quadrantal deviation. To preserve the card from oscillations, the bowl is joined to the binnacle by a system of brass springs. The lighting is by oil lamps and electricity. The sea card is made of aluminium, has small needles 1.5 inches long, and forms a rigid and light system, only 15 grammes weight.

2. Platform, for demonstrating various modes of correcting the semicircular and heeling deviations of the compass.

3. The steering-compass of the above mentioned ironclad.

   Sea card diameter 10". The binnacle contains for correcting the semicircular deviation a system of two pairs of magnets, one pair being perpendicular to the other and the whole system turning round the vertical axle. The compass has two bowls, the inside one floating in the outer, which is connected to the binnacle by springs.


   Deflector invented by Colonel j. de Collong for measuring the horizontal magnetic force, connected to a sea-card, proposed by Baron Shtempel, with inclined needles for simultaneously measuring the vertical magnetic force.

5. Fittings of a steering compass.

   The fitting consists principally of two electromagnets and has been proposed by M-r Dobrov in order to automatically correct errors, arising from the influence of dynamos. This fitting was first used on the Imperial Yacht „Derzhava“.

This apparatus serves for automatically determinating deviations and for correcting the indications of the compass, and also for solving many problems of deviation. By the suggestion of Colonel de Collong, the dromoscope is used as well for mechanical determination of the azimuth of any given star, knowing its horary angle.

The marine instrument works were established in 1804. Production by handwork, value 60,000 roubles per annum; 32 lathes; 26 workmen and 14 apprentices. Materials chiefly Russian. Work done for the Imperial Russian Navy.

Department L. Group 155. Class 908.

988. THE GEORGIEVSKAIA ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

Gov. of Tiflis, Abastuman.

Photographs, books and pamphlets, concerning the progress of the Observatory.

Department L. Group 153. Class 833.

989. THE PIGEON SPORT SOCIETY.

Kiev.

Pigeon-rearing.
1. Stuffed pigeons and models of pigeon-cots.
2. Appurtenances of dove-rearing.
3. Drawings and maps.

The Society founded in 1891.
Department A. Group 151. Class 845.

990. PICK, M.

Warsaw.

Physical and other instrument works.

1. Physical apparatus for eye-sight teaching.
2. Instruments for determining the quality of wines.
3. Drawing instruments.

Established in 1824. Handwork, with use of lathes and carpenters-benches. Production, value 30,000 roubles per annum; 10 workmen and 10 minors. Materials Russian. Sale in Russia.

Department L. Group 148. Class 864.

991. FEIGUIN, Ph., Doctor of medicine.

St. Petersburg.

1. Anatomical saw with two handles.
2. Anatomical saw with one handle.

Exhibited as an invention.
992. MIELK, I., Trade house.

*St. Petersburg and Moscow.*

Optical instrument works.

Optical instruments, cut glasses, spectacles and opera glasses.

Production started in St. Petersburg in 1840, in Moscow in 1882, value 45,000 roubles per annum. There are 5 hand lathes; 12 workmen. The glasses used for optical polishing are imported from France. Gold and silver purchased on the spot. Sale in Russia.

993. FEODOROVICH, A.

*St. Petersburg.*

Mechanical ventilator.

Exhibited as an invention.

994. PIASETSKY, P.

*St. Petersburg.*

Illustration map of the Transcaspian Railway, painting in water-colors.

The map is made by the exhibitor, during 1891—1892.
Department L. Group 151. Class 871.

995. LIBOVICH, V.  
*Riazan.*  
Archaeological photographs.

996. BURILIN, D.  
*Ivanovo-Vosnessensk.*  
Numismatic collection.

Department L. Group 151. Class 871.

997. ZANIS, C., Artist.  
*Tiflis.*  
Photographs.

998. THE MINISTRY OF WAYS OF COMMUNICATIONS.  
*St. Petersburg.*

Department L. Group 152. Class 883.

I.

Department of Railways.

1. Album of Russian railway constructions.
2. Maps, plans, drawings and pamphlets, concerning constructions on the Novorossiysk branch of the Vladicavcas
railway, of the Novorossiysk port and its grain elevators.

3. Album of photographic views of the constructions on the South Eastern railways, on the Uman branches, and on the Graze-Tzarizyn railway.

Department L. Groups 148 and 152. Classes 840 and 883.

II.

Direction of the Crown Railways.

1. Map of a portion of Siberia, scale 40 versts to an inch, showing the direction of the Great Siberian Railway.

2. Map of Siberia, scale 100 versts to an inch, showing the same direction of the above mentioned Railway.

3. Map of European and Asiatic Russia, scale 200 versts to an inch, with two longitudinal profiles from the Alexandrovo station on the Prussian frontier to Vladivostok, and from Uleaborg to the Persian frontier.


5. Albums of recordary drawings of the Baranovichi-Belostok, Brest-Holm, Sedletz-Malkino and Ufa-Zlatoust railways and of the IInd portion of the circuit line of the Suram summit.


7. Model of a sanitary train of the Libau-Romny line.
Department L. Group 152. Class 881.

III.

Department of Roadways and Water Communications.

1. Map of the water communications of Russia.
2. Detailed and abbreviated plans, abbreviated longitudinal profiles and a short description of the rivers Kama, Oka, Dniepr, Severnaia Dvina, Sura, and Volkhov.
3. Plaster, metrical map of European Russia, scale 60 versts to an inch.
4. Map of the length and fall of the rivers of European Russia, scale 60 versts to an inch.
5. Drawings and photographs of the reconstruction of the Maria water way: rivers Vytegra and Kovzha, Belozersk canal and river Sheksna.

Department L. Group 152. Class 878.

IV.

The Commission for the construction of Commercial Ports.

1. Map of Russia with graphical representation of the yearly tonnage of the ports.
3. Plans of ports.

Department L. Groups 150 and 152. Classes 863, 864, 877, 881 and 883.

V.

The Statistical Department.

1. Short sketch of the condition and work of the railways and interior water-ways of Russia.
2. Statistical Review published by the Ministry of Ways of Communications, numbers XVII—XXX with supplements including:
   a) Data for 1880, 1882, 1884 and 1888, respecting the export and import of grain, salt, coal, naphtha, petroleum, and other products of naphtha at the railway stations, harbours and custom-houses of European Russia.
   b) Data respecting goods traffic by railways, vessels and steamers in 1890.
3. Summary of the interior water ways, vessels and steamers in European Russia.
   Maps and graphical work.
   1. Maps of the railways, roadways and interial water-ways of Russia, scale 60 versts to an inch, published in 1893.
   2. Graphic representation of the opening and closing of the rivers, lakes, and canals in European Russia, of the continuity of navigation and ice driving for the last 10 years, of the traffic of vessels and rafts on artificial and interior water ways and of the traffic by railways.

Department L. Group 149. Class 851.

VI.

The Institute of Engineers of Ways of Communications of the Emperor Alexander the 1st.

St. Petersburg.

1. Books and publications.
2. Works of professors.
3. Students reports on practical engineering work, accomplished by them.
Department L. Group 149. Class 832.

The Teaching Department. 

St. Petersburg.

The Train-Guards School. 

Vysny-Votochok.

1. Locksmiths' joiner's and carpenter's work made by pupils.
2. Models made by the pupils.
   Steam distribution by flat slide-valves.
   Steam distribution by means of the slut-hole of Ziablov.
   On constructive architecture and engineering.

3. Drawings.
5. Pamphlet describing the school, in English.

This is the only train-guards school in Russia. It's statutes were Imperially sanctioned on March 28th 1883. Yearly budget 24,993 roubles; 100—120 pupils.

The Technical Railway Schools.

1. Locksmith's, carpenter's and joiner's work, made by pupils.
2. Drawings on telegraphy.
3. Telegraphic conduits and insulators.
5. Pamphlets describing the schools, in English.

Technical railway schools are now founded in different gov's in Russia. Their regulations and statutes were Imperially sanctioned on April 7th 1886. Yearly budget of each school 12,500 roubles.

The Technical Railway School. 

Kremenchuk.

1. Counting rule enlarged, made by pupils.
2. Collections of various joints in wood-work, according to Reinbott's method.
Additional List of Exhibitors.

Department A. Groups 1, 5 and 9. Classes 5, 7—9, 32, 53 and 56.

\textbf{999. THE IMPERIAL CAUCASIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.}

\textit{Tiflis.}

1. Collections of seeds of grain, beans, oil seeds and of seeds of forage plants.
2. Samples of cotton and cotton seeds of various kinds.
3. Dye plants.
4. Preserved fruits.
5. Dried fruits.
6. Collection of samples of various kinds of tobacco.

See Dep. A. № 10.
Department A. Group 1. Class 1, 3, 4 and 5.

1000. DEVIA T O V, Th.

Gov. of Enisseisk; Minussinsk region.

Peasant's farming.

1. Wheat „Sibirka“.
   Yield 10 fold. Price 25 copecks per pood.

2. Wheat „Sandomirka“.
   Seeds from the Minussinsk Museum. Yield 10 fold.
   Price 25 copecks per pood.

3. Spring wheat „Bieloturka“.
   Seeds imported from the gov. of Ekaterinoslav. Yield 7—10 fold. Price 27 copecks per pood.

4. Oats Canadian.
   Seeds from the Minussinsk Museum. Yield 12 fold.
   Price 25 copecks per pood.

5. Barley Siberian.
   Yield 5—15 fold. Price 20 copecks per pood.

   Seeds from the Minussinsk Museum. Yield 10 fold.
   Price 17 copecks per pood.
   The cultivated soil is elevated and dry, and consists of porous black earth, mixed in some parts with sand and clay; the under soil is of grey and yellow lösz. The manuring of fields is not practised.

1001. SHARASHIDZE.

Gov. of Kutais, Ozurgety district.

Apiary.

Samples of honey and wax.

The hives at the apiary are all of the British American frame type of M'Z Zubarev.

1002. GUIGOVSKY.

Province of Kuban.

Apiary.

Samples of honey and wax.

One of the hives at the apiary is of Lansrot-Dadan's frame system.

1003. MARYSHEV.

Kutais.

Apiary.

Samples of honey and wax.
Samples of honey and wax.

The hives at the apiary are of the Berlepsh's and Dolinovsky's frame systems.


1005. PUSHKIN, A.

Novocherkassk

Apiary.

Samples of honey and wax.

The hives at the apiary are of Dolinovsky's and Letep's systems, British American of Zubarev's system; three-stored stands of Berlepsh's type and ordinary line-hives; 100—102 hives are kept for wintering. The honey is gathered by the bees from white acacia, rape and melilot.
Department A. Groups 3 and 8. Classes 27 and 45.

1006. BORMANN, G., firm „George Bormann“.  
St. Petersburg.

Chocolate manufactory.

Chocolate, cocoa, caramel, sweets and marmalade.

Established in 1862. Production 80,000 poods per annum, value 860,000 roubles; 2 steam boilers (80 H. P. each), 2 steam-engines (45 and 25 H. P.), 5 miscers, 12 pairs of rollers, 4 grinding mills, vacuum apparatus, and other machines; 90 workmen and 75 workwomen. Sugar, apples and various fruit supplied from the Interior and Southern gov.'s of Russia; cocoa imported via England and direct from South America and the West Indies. Sale in Russia, partly export to Germany, Sweden, Denmark and England.

Department A. Group 7. Class 43.

1007. NIDEGUER, Ch.  
Gov. of Tiflis.

Cheese-maker.

Swiss cheese.

Production since 1860; 700 poods per annum, value 10,000 roubles; 8 workmen and 5 workwomen. Milk obtained from cows of the exhibitor's stud. Sale in Tiflis.
1008. GOROSHKO, W.  

_Ekaterinodar._

Tobacco plantation.

Caucasian tobacco in leaves.

Plantation founded in 1868. Production, value 100,000 roubles per annum. 100 workmen and 400 workwomen. Sale in Rostov on the Don.

1009. ENFIADZHIANTS, A.  

_Gov. of Tiflis, Signakh district._

Tobacco plantations and factory.

1. Trebisond tobacco of 1891 and 1892 harvests, from imported seeds.
2. Trebisond tobacco of 1891 harvest, from hybrid local seeds.
3. Trebisond tobacco of 1892 harvest, from local seeds called „Shvek-Kulach“.
4. Parthian tobacco of 1891 and 1892 harvests, from imported seeds.
5. Tobacco „Kiubek“ or Rumelian of 1892 harvest, from Enidzhey seeds.
6. Tobacco of various kinds in leaves.

Plantations founded in 1876. Average yield 1,000—1,500 poods of tobacco per annum. The tobacco is dried by air under sheds; 40—120 workmen, workwomen and minors employed, according to the seasons of cultivation and treating. Seeds partly imported from Turkey, but mostly local hybrid seeds used. The tobacco from the plantations is supplied to the exhibitor’s tobacco factory.
Department A and H. Groups 3, 9, 19 and 100. Classes 26, 61, 103 and 625—632.

1010. THE CAUCASIAN SERICULTURE STATION.

Tiflis.

Sericulture and Apiary.

Publications of the Station.
Collection of samples of cocoons of Caucasian grain.
Collection of cocoons, bred at the Station.
Samples of raw-silk, dyed and undyed silk and silk refuse.
Samples of cocoons and silk, obtained by feeding the worms with dyeing substances.
Samples of vegetable dyes.
Samples of silk stuffs and articles.
Albums with photographs concerning:
The progress and organisation of the Station.
The sericulture in the Transcaucasus.
The sericulture at the Station.
The local silk home-industry.
The apiary of the Station.
Samples of European and Caucasian species of silk worm plants.

Production per annum 1 pood of cellular grain, value 2,000 roubles and 10,000 shoots of mulberry tree, value 1,000 roubles; 18 employes and 17 workmen. Sale in the Caucasus, the Southern gov.'s of European Russia and in the Transcaspian province.
Department A. and H. Groups 9 and 100. Classes 61 and 625—632.

1011. HERTSOG, Mme H.  
Gov. of Tiflis, Gori district.  

Sericulture.

1. Cocoons, grain and twisted silk.
2. Stuffs and articles made of silk.

Established in 1890. Production per annum 4—6½ poods of cocoons, from which silk is obtained, value 300—400 roubles. There are 2 foot silk-reeling lathes, and 1 spinning-wheel for twisting silk, 1 permanent workmen employed during the feeding of silk-worms, besides 1—3 hired per day and 1 workman, 1 workwoman and 1 minor during the reeling of silk. The grain is obtained from the Caucasian sericulture Station, from foreign breeders, and since 1891 is prepared at the premises. Breeding is exercised for personal study, and also to acquaint the local inhabitants with rational methods of sericulture. A part of the cocoons is selected for breeding and grain collected from them by cellular method; the remainder part is distributed to local peasants gratuitously. Sale in Tiflis.

Department A. Group 9. Class 59.

1012. PROZOROV, A., firm "J. Prozorov and Son."  
St. Petersburg.

Flax-dealers.

1. Flax dressed and tied.
2. Viatka and Kama hackled flax.

Flax trade since 1841. 100,000—200,000 poods of flax sold per annum, value 400,000—800,000 roubles. The assorting, tying and pressing of the flax is done by handwork; 150 workmen and 300 workwomen. The flax is supplied from the gov.’s of Perm, Tobolsk, Viatka, and Tver. Export via St. Petersburg port, to France, Belgium, Great Britain, Germany and Austria.
Department A. Group 10. Class 65.

1013. BICHUNSKY, O.  

St. Petersburg.

Artificial mineral waters factory.

Artificial mineral waters.

Established in 1866. Production by handwork, 230,000 bottles per annum, value 13,000 roubles; 8 workmen. Materials local. Sale chiefly in St. Petersburg, but partly in other localities of Russia.

Department A. Group 16. Class 84.

1014. SERIKOV.

Kharkov.

Bucker plough.

Department A. Group 11. Classes 66 and 68—70.

1015. PETROV, W.

St. Petersburg.

Rectifying liqueurs and brandy distillery.

1. Rectified spirit 95\% strong.
2. Table brandy, brandies and liqueurs.

Established in 1862. Production 600,000 vedros of spirit, table brandy, brandies and liqueurs per annum, value 4,200,000 roubles; 4 steam boilers (240 H. P.); 1 Savalle's rectifying column of 1630 vedros capacity, Vernicke's steam rectifying apparatus of 4,400 vedros capacity and a Belgium column of 420 vedros capacity, 11 purifying vats, 64 cylinders and 4 brandy and liqueurs distilling apparatus; 228 workmen and 92 workwomen employed. Raw spirit supplied from the Baltic and Interior gov's of Russia. Sale in St. Petersburg, and other towns of Russia and abroad.
1016. THE ASSOCIATION FOR RAISING AND PREPARING PHOSPHORITE AND OTHER MINERAL FERTILIZING COMPOUNDS.

Moscow.

Phosphorite beds and phosphorite and other mineral fertilizing compounds works.

Collection of samples of phosphorite from beds, belonging to the Association.

Collection of samples of products from phosphorite and specimens of other mineral fertilizing compounds, treated at the works of the Association.

The Association owns phosphorite beds in the gov's of Moscow, Riazan, Kostroma, Vladimir, Tambov, Orel, Podolsk and others. Works founded in Riazan, in 1888. Production 500,000 poods of various fertilizing compounds per annum, value 200,000 roubles. The works include: 2 steam-engines (28 H. P.), 4 sets of grinding stones, 2 crumblers, 1 mullar, sifters, riddles etc.; 30 permanent workmen employed, besides 100 hired per day. The phosphorite treated at the works is raised from deposits on the banks of the river Oka, at 8 verst's distance from the works. Sale in Central and North-Western Russia.

1017. THE IMPERIAL NIKITSKY GARDEN.

Taurida gov., Yalta district.

Vineyards and wine manufactory.

1. Muscat white, 1888, black and pink.
2. Alikanit, 1887.
3. Red-wine, 1890.
4. Table red-wine.
5. Franc-pin.
6. Albill.
7. Semillion.
8. Risling.
10. Verdeillo, 1883.

Production 1,500—2000 vedros per annum, value 9,000—12,000 roubles; partly machine work by presses, partly handwork with plucking the grapes from the stems; 3 permanent workmen and 12 apprentices. There is a school of horticulture and wine-manufacturing annexed to the garden. Grapes supplied from own vineyards. The wines depend upon interior markets. See Dep. B. № 275.

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Department B. Group 20. Classes 126—129.

1018. THE IMPERIAL APPANAGES.

St. Petersburg.

Vineyards and wine-manufactory.

The estate of His Imperial Majesty „Livadia“.

Yatta district.

1. Sparkling wine, „Vin mousseux“, 1891.

Production enlarged in 1880, since when the area of the vineyards has been increased every year and occupies at present 40 dessiatines, of which 32.26 dessiatines are fruit bearing. Red and white table wine is getting manufactured from French vines, also heavy wines and liqueurs. The manufacture of sparkling wines, Vins Mousseux, was started in 1891. The harvest in 1892 gave an average yield of 300 vedros per dessiatina, and a total yield of 10,000 vedros, value 100,000 roubles.
The Appanage estate „Massandra“.

4. Saperavi, 1891.
5. Carmener, Lafitte, 1891.

The estate was bought by the Appanages from the heirs of Prince Vorontsov in 1889. It then included 30 dessiatines of vineyards, which were since increased to the area of 54 dessiatines. Red and white table wines from French vines are chiefly produced, as also liqueurs. In 1892 the average yield per each of the 30 full bearing dessiatines was 265.78 vedros and the total yield 7,972 vedros, value 63,776 roubles.

The Appanage estate „Aidanil“.

7. Murved, 1891.
8. Karmener, 1891.

The estate was bought by the Appanages from the heirs of Prince Vorontsov’s in 1889, including then 42 dessiatines of vineyards, which since have been increased to the area of 105.5 dessiatines. Red and white table wines are principally manufactured from French vines, as also liqueurs. Average yield in 1892 was 221.18 vedros per each of the 42 full bearing dessiatines, and the total yield 9,404 vedros, value 75,232 roubles.

The Appanages estate „Abrau“.


Regular and systematical cultivation of the vineyards began in 1880. The vineyards in 1892 occupied an area of 63.5 dessiatines, of which 39 dessiatines of full bearing vines. The chief sorts of manufactured wines are Risling and Red Burgundy. Average yield in 1892 was 182 vedros per dessiatina, and total yield 7,211 vedros, value 57,688 roubles.
The Appanages Kakhetia estates.

_Tetov and Signakh districts._

The estate „Tsinondali“.

10. Saperavi, 1886.

The estate „Mukuzan“.

15. Rka-Tsiteli, 1887.
17. Rka-Tsiteli.

The estate „Napareuli“.

18. Rka-Tsiteli, 1890.

The estates were bought by the Appanages from the Princes Chavchavadze in 1885, since when regular planting and cultivation of the vineyards, according to European methods, has been started. The area of the vineyards was increased up to 1892 to 325 dessiatines, of which 130 dessiatines are full bearing. Local varieties of vines are chiefly planted, and of those the kinds Tsiteli and Muvane are used for manufacturing white wines, and Saperavi for manufacturing red wines. Average yield in 1892 was 293 vedros per dessiatina and total yield 39,000 vedros, value 195,000 roubles.

The wines manufactured at the estates of the Appanages are sold exclusively in wine-stores belonging to the Appanages, in banded glass bottles of \(\frac{1}{16}\) and \(\frac{1}{32}\) of a vedro capacity. For trade purposes and for promoting the private wine industry the Appanages purchase from private vineyards in the Crimea 60,000 vedros of wine per annum, which are stored in the Appanages cellars and when ripe, sold. 90,000 — 100,000 vedros are sold per annum, value 1,000,000 roubles.
Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

1019. S I N A D I N O, Brothers.

Gov. of Bessarabia, Orgeiev district.

Vineyards and wine-manufactory.

Wines, red and white.

Production 50,000 vedros per annum, value 150,000 roubles.

Department B. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

1020. R I K H T E R, G.

St. Petersburg.

Wholesale store of Russian wine.

Crimean wines, white and red.

Established in 1879. 30,000 vedros sold per annum, value 200,000 roubles.

Department D. Group 20. Classes 126 and 127.

1021. A N D R O N N I K O V, Prince.

Tiflis.

Wines.
Department B. Groups 21 and 23. Classes 139 and 176.

1022. KATKOVA, E. 
Kazan.

Horticulture and kitchen garden.

1. Dried fruits.
2. Dried apples.

Orchard and kitchen garden established in 1873, and drying of fruits and vegetables started since 1890. Production 200 poods of dried vegetables per annum, value 2,000 roubles. Handwork. One Rider's drying apparatus with 54 sieves; 4 workmen and 20 workwomen. Vegetables supplied from the exhibitor's garden, besides 2,000 poods, purchased per annum in Kazan. Sale in Kazan and adjacent govs.

Department D. Group 40. Class 273.

1023. BOLYREV, M. 
Guriev.

Pressed caviar.

Department D. Group 40. Class 273.

1024. KOSHECHKIN, W. 
Guriev.

1. Dried spine of sturgeons.
2. Isinglass.

Department D. Group 40. Class 273.

1025. VIEL. 
Guriev.

Pressed caviar.
Department N. Group 97. Classes 604—611.

1026. H A N, Ch.

St. Petersburg.

Goldsmith and Jeweler.

Gold cigar-cases, ash-trays, cups and various art articles of gold enamel work.


Department N. Group 97. Classes 604—611.

1027. SEROBIANTS, K.

Tiflis.

Gold and Silversmith.

Silver articles filigree, enamelled, niello work etc.; large and small Georgian horns, daggers, cases, inkstands, cigar-cases, purses, rings, bracelets, studs etc.


1028. PLETNEV, A.

St. Petersburg.

Two pictures, representing hounds-hunting.

The pictures are painted by the professor Nikolai Sverchkov.
Department H. Groups 104 and 105. Classes 654 and 662.

1029. SHCHERBININ, A.

Gov. of Jenisseisk, Krasnoiarsk.

Hat workshop.

2. Jiaakt's cap made from dog paws and lined with arctic fox fur, with band of sables' necks.
3. Double cap from otter's and pole-cat's fur, with band of arctic fox fur.
4. Double cap from fox's paws and fox fur.
5. Dotterel cap lined with dotterel fur.
6. Cap from glutton fur.
7. Spring cap from cloth.

Workshop established in 1873. Production value 7,000 roubles per annum. Furs supplied from the Krasnoiarsk region. Sale in the gov. of Jenisseisk.

Department H. Group 110. Class 695.

1030. PUTIATIN, Prince E.

Gov. of Podolsk.

Collection of Easter eggs.

The eggs were dyed and painted in Little Russian style by peasants of the village Glebovo.

Department W.

1031. REINDER, Mme V.

Counterpane and coverlet for a pillow.

Work of the exhibitor.
1032. THE STATISTICAL COMMITTEE OF THE PROVINCE OF THE DON COS-SACKS.

Diagrams.

1033. THE KIEV TECHNICAL SOCIETY.

Publications of the Society.

1034. THE IMPERIAL RUSSIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Maps.
1. Map of the northern Ural.
2. Map of Southern Siberia, scales 1 : 1,680,000.
3. Ethnographical map of European Russia by P. Keppen, 1851, scale 1 : 3,150,000.
4. Ethnographical map of European Russia by Rittich, 1875, scale 1 : 2,520,000.
5. Map showing the itineraries of Russian scientific travellers in Asiatic Russia and adjacent countries, up to 1892, scale 1 : 4,200,000.

Books.
1. The Northern Ural, by Hofmann, 2 vols 1853—1856; report of an expedition from 1847 to 1850, organized by the Society.
2. Mongolia and the land of the Tanguts, by Przhevalsky, 2 vols, 1875—76; description of the first voyage of Przhevalsky to Central Asia.
3. Przhevalsky's report on his third voyage to Central Asia, 1 vol., 1883.
4. Przhevalsky's report on his fourth voyage to Central Asia, 1 vol., 1888.
5. The North-Western Mongolia, by Potanin, 4 vols, 1881—1883.
6. Orographical sketch of the Pamirs, by Severtsov, 1 vol., 1886.
7. Results of the Siberian levelling carried out on the Society's expenses from Zverinogolovsk, on the Siberian border of European Russia, to Irkutsk, by Fuss, 1 vol., 1885.
8. The ancient beds of the Oxus, by Kaulbars, 1 vol., 1887.
9. The snow-cover, its influence on climate and weather, by Voeikov, 1 vol., 1889.
10. The Transcaspian low land, by Obruchev, 1 vol., 1890.
11. The distribution of the atmospheric pressure over the Russian Empire and the Asiatic continent, with an atlas of 69 maps, by Tillo. 1 vol., 1890.
12. Materials for ascertaining the distribution of the gravity in Russia, parts I—IV in 1 vol., 1890—1892.
14. The Pintchuki’s, inhabitants of the great marshes in Western Russia.
15. Sketches of the life in the Buddhist monasteries and of the Buddhist clergy in Mongolia, by Posdneiev.

The Imperial Russian Geographical Society was founded in 1845, includes at present 970 members under the Presidency of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nikolai Mikhailovich and Vice Presidency of Mr. P. Semenov, Senator, and has four branch sections in Irkutsk, Omsk, Tiflis and Orenburg. In 1892 the Society has been
in connection with 678 scientific bodies. During the last 10 years, 1883—1892, the Society excluding its sections spent 248,546 roubles on scientific work, and 153,989 roubles on publications. The Society possesses a library of nearly 60,000 volumes.

Department B. Group 20. Class 132.

1035. THE CAUCASUS PHILOXERE COMMITTEE.

Tiflis.


Published by the Committee and compiled by W. Sta-
roselsky, Agronom of the Ministry of Public Domains in
the Caucasus.

Department L. Group 150. Class 864.

1036. V E B E R, C.

Corea.

Map of North-Eastern China, scale 1 : 1,355,000.

Edited by exhibitor, Imperial Russian Chargé d'Affaires
in Corea.
LIST OF THE EXHIBITORS

DISPOSED BY THE CLASSIFICATION.
List of the Exhibitors disposed by the classification.

DEPARTMENT A.

GROUP 1.

Cereals, grasses and forage plants.

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