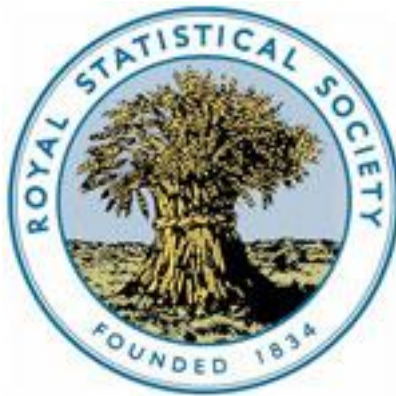


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SUMMARY of STATISTICS of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. By ROBERT MICHELL, ESQ., *Of the Foreign Department, India Office, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, Fellow of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society.*

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I.—*Superficial Extent.*

THE Russian Empire occupies one-ninth part of the dry surface of the globe, covering an area of 389,311'44 geographical square miles, thus:—

| | Geographical Square Miles. |
|--|-------------------------------|
| European Russia, including the Trans-Ural portions of the } provinces of Perm, and Orenburg and Nova-Zemlia | 89,920'79 |
| Kingdom of Poland..... | 2,216 |
| Principality of Finland | 6,835'20 |
| Lieutenancy of the Caucasus | 7,979'08 |
| Siberia, with islands; the country of the Amùr; Sahalien } and the Turkestan region..... | 272,679'74 |
| Caspian and Aral seas | 9,680'63 |
| Total | <u>389,311'44</u> |

On the accession of Peter the Great to the Russian throne, the Russian territory embraced—

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| In Europe | 79,345 geographical square miles. |
| „ Asia..... | 185,781 „ |
| Total..... | <u>265,126</u> „ |

So that from the commencement of the reign of Peter to the present

day, the empire has acquired an additional extent of 124,185 geographical square miles.

The Russian empire is divided into 76 governorships, 15 regions, 1 territory (Cossack), 2 circuits, 1 department, and 3 townships, which may be thus tabulated :—

| | Governor-ships. | Regions. | Territory. | Circuits. | Townships. | Department. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| In European Russia | 48 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | — |
| „ Siberia | 4 | 10 | — | — | — | — |
| „ Caucasus | 6 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 |
| „ kingdom of Poland | 10 | „ | — | — | — | — |
| „ principality of Finland | 8 | „ | — | — | — | — |
| | 76 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

II.—*Form of Government.*

The Emperor is styled Autocrat of all the Russias, and is absolute. All the Departments of State work in his name, and dispense the laws as enacted by the Emperor alone. In his capacity of Guardian of the True Faith, the Emperor wields the spiritual as well as the temporal power, directing the government of the church through the *Holy Synod*. At the same time all denominations of Christians, as well as Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans, are equally tolerated in Russia, and the dissenters from the Greco-Russian Church—numbering perhaps more than 20,000,000—are no longer the objects of persecution which they were until the beginning of the present reign.

The Government of the empire is conducted by means of—

1. The Council of the Empire (presided over by the Grand Duke Constantine), which deliberates upon all matters in connection with legislation.

2. The Ruling Senate.

3. The Holy Synod.

4. Committee of Ministers.

5. Ministerial Departments.

6. His Imperial Majesty's Chancery; this is composed of four sections—

Sec. 1. For the reception of communications to His Majesty from high dignitaries, and of periodical reports of ministers and governors of provinces.

Sec. 2. For the collection and codification of laws.

Sec. 3. This section has the charge of the affairs of the secret or high police, and deals with the regulations affecting foreign residents in Russia.

Sec. 4. For the direction of the management of educational and charitable institutions.

7. Secretaryship of State for the reception of petitions.

8. Committee of Petitions.

9. His Imperial Majesty's Chancery on the affairs of the kingdom of Poland, and

10. Secretaryship of State for the principality of Finland.

In countries and groups of provinces requiring more direct supervision, the Government is entrusted to lieutenants, as in the *Caucasus* and in the kingdom of Poland, and to governors-general, as in Finland, the *Baltic provinces*, the *North-west provinces*, South-west provinces, New Russia provinces, Orenburg region, Western and Eastern Siberia, and in Turkestan.

The grand duchy or principality of Finland, which was conquered by Russia in 1809, retains its ancient Swedish constitution, left to it by the Emperor Alexander I, with its own civil and criminal laws, its army and financial system, and is represented by its own consuls in Russian ports.

The Diet of Finland is composed of representatives of four classes — the gentry (or nobility), clergy, town residents, and peasantry. The annual budget of the principality is confirmed by the Emperor, who, on a representation of the senate, also elucidates and amplifies the laws of Finland; and the decisions of the Diet, confirmed by his Imperial Majesty, receive the force of laws.

The kingdom of Poland by an Act of Alexander I, dated the 27th November, 1815, was granted, in conformity with the Treaty of 9th December, Vienna, a liberal constitution, which she lost through the revolution of 1830, and which gave place to the organic statute of 26th February (o.s.), 1832. Under this statute Poland was deprived of her army, and Poles were rendered liable to serve in the Russian ranks; the properties of political offenders became liable to sequestration; judges could be removed from their seats, and the Polish Senate and Chamber of Representatives were totally abolished. A lieutenant with a senate composed of members nominated by the Emperor, were placed at the head of the administration.

By ukases of the 14th March and 24th May, 1861, the Emperor 20th 5th June Alexander II restored to Poland her former State Council: in the sense, however, of the statute of 1832. This became a council of ministers, with the addition of the higher clerical element and of the presidents of provincial councils.

Secondary councils, or committees, on the principle of selection, were at the same time established in the various provinces of the kingdom. Their functions chiefly related to the development of agriculture, trade, and means of communication; they had charge of the poor, of charitable institutions, of prisons, and of public works

generally. They had also control of the resources of the provinces and imposed the rates. The insurrection of 1863 resulted in a complete change of affairs; by a series of measures the entire administration was reorganised and identified with that of the empire. In order to disarm and punish the Polish nobles and clergy who were in hostile opposition to the Russian Government, and who owned and swayed the peasantry, the Russian Government, by an ukase of the ^{19th February,}_{3rd March,} 1864, made it obligatory on the Polish proprietors to sell portions of their lands for the benefit of the peasantry; the latter were released from all their obligations to the lords of the soil, and the communal system was established among them; then followed alterations in the system of national education; the schools were taken from out of the hands of the Catholic clergy. Russian and German schools were opened side by side with the Polish, and reforms were introduced in the clerical body. The Polish budget was incorporated with that of the empire, and all the different branches of the administration were subordinated to the corresponding ministerial departments of Russia proper.

III.—*Weights, Measures, and Money.*

Russian into English and the Metric System—

1.—*Measures of Length.*

| Russian. | English. | Metric. |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1 foot = (12 inches) | = 1 foot | = 0·30479 mètre. |
| 1 archine = (2½ feet) | = 0·77778 yard | = 0·71119 „ |
| 1 sagène = (3 archines) = (7 feet) | = 2½ yards | = 2·13356 mètres. |
| 1 verst = (500 sagènes) | = 0·66288 mile | = 1·0668 kilomètres. |

II.—*Agrarian Measures.*

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 desiatine = (2,400 square sagènes) | = 2·69972 acres | = 1·0925 hectares. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|

III.—*Solid Measures.*

| | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 chetvert | = 0·7216 quarter | = 2·0992 hectolitres. |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------|

IV.—*Measures of Capacity for Liquids.*

| | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1 védro | = 2·707 gallons | = 0·123 hectolitre. |
|---------|-----------------|---------------------|

V.—*Measures of Weight.*

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 lb. | = 0·90282 lbs. avoirdupois | = 0·40951 kilogramme. |
| 1 pood = (40 lbs.) | = 2·5794 stones | = 16·38 kilogrammes. |
| 1 berkovétz = (10 poods) | = 3·2243 cwt.s. | = 1·638 quintaux métriques. |
| 1 ton = (12 berkovétz) = (120 poods) | = 1·9346 tons | = 19·656048 „ |

Money.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 rouble = (100 copecks) | = 0·1325l. or 32d.* | = say 3 frs. 33 c. |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|

IV.—*Population.*

It has been found impossible to arrive at anything more than a rough estimate of the population of Russia. The difficulty in this

* At the present average rate of exchange. The par exchange for a rouble is 38d.

case arises from a variety of circumstances, such as the diversity of the national elements of which the population is composed, the existence of large and various religious sects, the members of which defeat all attempts to obtain returns of their numbers; the uneducated condition of the masses, and the common practice which prevails amongst peasants in many districts of abandoning their homes for entire seasons in search of employment. For these reasons a simultaneous census is almost impossible in Russia, except in towns and in some of the better favoured rural districts, from which the people have no occasion to stray. Up to recent times the only process by which an estimate of the population has been obtained from time to time, has been that of "revision," but having merely a fiscal object, this applied only to the lower orders, that is, to all those lower classes which were not exempt from tithes and military service. In this process the female population was consequently not taken into account, and the returns were necessarily very defective, owing to the great advantage which an escape from the "revision" list afforded.

In addition to the process of "revision," a new system has been lately introduced for obtaining more correct information under this head, which is now being supplied through police courts and local statistical bureaux.

In explanation of the value of the statistics of the superficial area and population of Russia, I quote the following from the most recent and authoritative Russian work on the subject, compiled in 1871 by the superior officers of the Russian imperial staff:—

"Owing to the vast extent of the Russian empire, and the diversity of her population, statistical researches in that country are made under exceedingly great difficulties. Notwithstanding all the constant endeavours of the Government and of many private persons to collect statistical information and to put it in proper shape, we find it even now a most perplexing task to determine the extent and population of the empire; the figures which are here given must therefore be regarded as only approximate."

"The most correct method of ascertaining the exact dimensions of Russian territory by provinces and districts, is by means of minute military topographical surveys. But only thirty provinces have thus been measured, and in the case of the rest the results here given have been arrived at through the medium of maps or of general land surveys."

The population of the Russian empire is calculated at 82,172,022 (*vide* Table I).

According to the enumeration of 1863, the population of Russia

proper* in Europe, was at that time 59,097,858 (which gave about 700 inhabitants to the German square mile), divided into the following classes :—

| | | Per Cent. of Total Population. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nobility, gentry, officials..... | 956,421 or | 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Clergy with their families | 607,554 „ | 1 |
| Urban population..... | 4,665,668 „ | 8 |
| Rural „ | 47,929,697 „ | 81 |
| Military..... | 3,998,254 „ | 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Foreign subjects | 75,175 „ | } 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Not classified..... | 865,189 „ | |
| Total | 59,097,858 | 100 |

The rural population is officially subdivided as follows :—

| | Men. | Women. | Total. | Per Cent. |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Rural population on crown domains | 11,167,732 | 11,688,554 | 22,851,286 | 48 |
| 2. Rural population on private lands (ex-serfs) | 10,673,632 | 11,080,767 | 21,754,399 | 45 |
| 3. Rural population, appanage and other lands | 1,624,757 | 1,701,253 | 3,326,012 | 7 |
| Total | 23,466,121 | 24,465,576 | 47,931,697 | 100 |

The Russian provinces are of an immense size, the smaller ones equalling, nay, even exceeding, in size some of the independent States of Europe.

In most cases the dimensions of these provinces depend on the density of the population ; thus, the central provinces being denser, are more limited in area. In Poland, the population being comparatively greater and more evenly distributed, the provinces are more equal in size.

The greater number of Russian provinces have a superficial area of from 800 to 1,000 German square miles, and from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ million inhabitants, but these proportions vary so very much, that it is impossible to strike an average for any rational purpose.

It may be said that one-seventh part of European Russia is well-peopled, containing four-ninths of the entire population of the European provinces of Russia proper : that one-third part, with half the number of the total population, is tolerably populous, and that one-half of European Russia with one-ninth part of the total population is sparsely inhabited. The central, or *great*, and *little* Russian provinces, which constitute the heart and soul of Russia,

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| * Exclusive of Baltic provinces | 1,812,250 |
| „ Ural and Orenburg Cossacks | 124,356 |
| „ Kirghiz Nomads | 134,000 |

are the most densely populated. These are the richest agricultural provinces, and they form the centre of the manufacturing industries of the Empire.

To the north and north-east of these provinces there is a very noticeable diminution in the proportion of inhabitants to area, which is attributable to the increasing sterility of the soil in those directions, and to climatic conditions. The sparseness of the population in the southern regions, is to be ascribed partly to historical causes, such as inroads of nomadic hordes, and to the woodless character of the vast plains which are very deficient in water.

According to my authority,* the town population of European Russia is about 4,794,175; in Poland, 1,003,465; in the Caucasus, 134,362; in Siberia, 113,236; and in Finland, 21,736; or say 8,157,462, or 10·4 per cent. of the entire mass of the people in the aggregate, which gives about 80 towns-people to 1,000 of the general population. This proportion will be found according to the foregoing statistics to vary very much in different parts of the empire, as, for instance, in Poland the ratio will be 215 towns-people to every 1,000 of the population; in Russia proper only 79. But as an illustration of the inaccuracy of the figures given even in the "Statistical Review," from which I quote, it must be mentioned that a simultaneous census taken in 1871 in Moscow, showed that the population of that town was more than 600,000 instead of 351,609, as stated in the "Review." I learn, too, from a Russian source, that when the census was taken, it was discovered that some 15,000 to 20,000 of the working classes hurriedly decamped from the town to escape the census, believing it to be in connection with some scheme for fresh imposts.

Ratio of the Sexes.

In European Russia the ratio of females to every 100 males is as follows:—

| | In Towns. | In Rural Districts. | In Provinces. |
|-----------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| In Russia | 85·2 | 104·7 | 102·5 |
| „ Poland | — | — | 106·8 |
| „ Finland | 110·5 | 105·1 | 105·4 |
| „ Siberia | 78·4 | 97·1 | 95·9 |

In this respect, also, the ratio varies very much in different parts of Russia; so in the north-eastern provinces, such as Archangel, Olonetz, Vologda, Viatka, Perm, Nijni Novgorod, Kostroma, Yaroslaf, and Tver, the ratio of females to every 100 men, varies from 107 to 118, while in the south-western provinces,

* "Military Statistical Review of the Russian Empire, 1870," p. 134.

Bessarabia, Kherson, Podolsk, Kief, Ekaterinoslaf, Taurida, and Astrakhan, the ratio is from 88 to 99 females to 100 males.

In respect to this, Liefland and Courland are classed among the first named provinces, and St. Petersburg and Moscow are included in the second category. In the rest of the provinces of Russia, this ratio depends on their proximity to the zone in which the above provinces are respectively situated.

In these two zones, the northern and southern, the ratios are governed by the character of the industrial occupations; thus in the northern provinces, the nature of the occupations of the people is of a kind under which the men succumb more than the women; and in the southern provinces, the male population owes its greater proportion to a constant influx of more men than women in search of employment.

With regard to Poland, my authority affords no information under this head; but with respect to Finland, I find it stated that in the suburban districts the ratio is 105 females to 100 males, which in the towns increases to 110 females.

The following table is taken from a work on the population of Finland (by C. E. F. Ignatius, Chef par. Int. du Bureau de Statistique de la Finlande), Leipzig, 1869.

Table showing the Proportion of the Sexes (Lutheran Population) according to Ages.

| Ages. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Per Cent. on Total Population. |
|------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Above 1 year old | 28,016 | 27,542 | 55,558 | 3'08 |
| From 1 to 3..... | 54,177 | 53,538 | 107,715 | 5'98 |
| " 3 " 5..... | 47,486 | 47,364 | 94,850 | 5'26 |
| " 5 " 10..... | 96,294 | 96,189 | 192,483 | 10'68 |
| " 10 " 15..... | 89,832 | 89,912 | 179,744 | 9'27 |
| " 15 " 20..... | 82,598 | 84,231 | 166,829 | 9'26 |
| " 20 " 25..... | 77,610 | 79,944 | 157,554 | 8'74 |
| " 25 " 30..... | 66,271 | 68,937 | 135,208 | 7'50 |
| " 30 " 35..... | 59,010 | 62,377 | 121,387 | 6'74 |
| " 35 " 40..... | 58,088 | 61,485 | 119,573 | 6'64 |
| " 40 " 45..... | 52,823 | 56,268 | 109,091 | 6'05 |
| " 45 " 50..... | 45,147 | 48,651 | 93,798 | 5'20 |
| " 50 " 55..... | 35,790 | 39,524 | 75,314 | 4'18 |
| " 55 " 60..... | 26,480 | 30,951 | 57,431 | 3'19 |
| " 60 " 65..... | 24,099 | 29,179 | 53,278 | 2'96 |
| " 65 " 70..... | 17,697 | 22,382 | 40,079 | 2'22 |
| " 70 " 75..... | 10,649 | 14,517 | 25,166 | 1'39 |
| " 75 " 80..... | 4,266 | 6,630 | 10,896 | 0'60 |
| " 80 " 85..... | 1,678 | 2,950 | 4,628 | 0'26 |
| " 85 " 90..... | 446 | 921 | 1,367 | 0'07 |
| " 90 " 95..... | 70 | 201 | 271 | 0'02 |
| " 95 " 100..... | 9 | 17 | 26 | 0'001 |
| Above 100..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0'001 |
| Total | 878,537 | 923,711 | 1,802,248 | — |

This gives us the following result. To every 100 individuals there were in 1865—

| Ages. | Males. | Females. | Per Cent. of Total. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|---------------------|
| Above 15..... | 35·9 | 34·1 | 34·9 |
| From 15 to 60 | 57·4 | 57·6 | 57·5 |
| Above 60 | 6·7 | 8·3 | 7·6 |

Continuing our inquiry into the statistics of Finland, we find among the male population from the age of 15—

| | Per Cent. |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Married..... | 307,135 or 54·6 |
| Widowers | 32,377 „ 5·7 |
| Bachelors | 223,220 „ 39·7 |

Female population—

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Married..... | 307,622 or 50·5 |
| Widows..... | 75,858 „ 12·5 |
| Spinsters | 225,686 „ 37·0 |

V.—*Increase and Movement of the Population.*

I have already stated that the census of Moscow of 1871 showed that the population of that city was very much greater than had been supposed. In St. Petersburg it was the same. In the reign of the Empress Catherine II, an improved system of “revision” resulted in several millions being added to the known population of Russia (from 19 to 28 millions). Under these circumstances it is difficult to ascertain the natural increase. From 1722 to 1858, that is, during a period of 136 years, the population has grown from 14 to 74 millions. Russian conquests have doubtless had a great deal to do with it. But from the year 1815 to that of 1835, Russia did not make any acquisitions of territory, nor was there during that period any improvement in the system of “revision;” yet the sum total of the population during that period, rose from 45 to 60 millions, which constituted an increase of 1·44 per cent. per annum. From 1835 to 1851, the increase was 8,000,000; from 1853 to 1856, it was 6,000,000: for the period from 1858 to 1863 the average increase is calculated to have been 1·14 per cent.

Measures of precaution against epidemics and disasters of various kinds being almost totally neglected, the population of Russia suffers heavily whenever it is overtaken by any severe visitation. Failing harvests are, among others, unfailing causes of

mortality. Overlooking the annual fluctuations, the increase of births, deaths, and marriages for the first five decades of this century, may be thus tabulated :—

| | Births. | Deaths. | Marriages. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| First decade | 4·6 | 11·9 | 9·5 |
| Second „ | 24·0 | 20·4 | 8·4 |
| Third „ | 16·9 | 33·8 | 10·6 |
| Fourth „ | 17·3 | 26·0 | 24·9 |
| Fifth „ | 11·1 | 5·4 | 7·0 |

According to this table there were on the average 161 births to 100 deaths in the first decade, but in the last decade only 132.

The deduction to be drawn from Table II in the Appendix, with regard to the ratio of births according to the sexes (among the Lutheran population) is, that although the male births have always preponderated, the proportion of girls born to every 100 boys, has greatly increased, viz., from 89·2 to 95·4. At the same time it will be found that to every 100 males the ratio of deaths among the opposite sex increased almost in the same proportion.

VI.—*Fecundity of the Population and Distribution.*

The average number of births per annum in European Russia for the period from 1859 to 1863 inclusive, was 3,022,746, giving a proportion of 5·04 births to every 100 of the population.

The Russian population is composed of three large groups: *Great Russians*, or *Veliko-Russ*; *Little Russians*, or *Malo-Russ*; and *White Russian*, or *Bélo-Russ*. The first, numbering 35,000,000, occupy the central provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kief, Volhynia, Podolsk, Ekaterinoslaf, and the Taurida; the White Russians, about 3,000,000, inhabit the provinces of Mohilef, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Grodno. Besides these three groups of Russians proper, there is a great variety of national elements in the general population of the Russian empire: for instance, *Fins* (3,038,000), who are divided into two groups, *western* and *eastern*; the western group is composed of *Esthonians*, *Livonians*, *Karelians*, and *Laparis*; the eastern group is composed of the tribes of *Mordva*, *Cheremisses*, *Zyrians*, *Permiaks*, *Votiaks*, *Chuvashes*, and *Voguls*. Next follow Lithuanians, 2,343,000; Jews, 1,631,000; Tartars,

2,500,000; not to mention Poles, Greeks, Germans (colonists), Armenians, and a variety of others.

VII.—*Army and Navy.*

The land forces of Russia are composed of *regular* and *irregular* troops, and of a militia which is called out in case of emergency.

The complement of the army, as of the navy too, is made up by means of levies of a certain number of males from every 1,000 males of the population: these levies are *ordinary*, i.e., not more than 6 in a 1,000; *extraordinary*, from 7 to 10 in 1,000; and *exceptional*, more than 10 in 1,000.

At the present time, the regular troops number 730,000 rank and file, capable of being increased from reserves on furlough to 1,173,000; and these reserves make up more than the number required to place the Russian army on a war footing.

The following is the composition of the regular army:—

| <i>Peace Footing.</i> | | <i>War Footing.</i> | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| Battalions | 852 | Officers..... | 39,380 |
| Squadrons | 281 | | |
| Guns | 1,422 | | |
| Officers | 33,043 | | |
| Rank and file | 732,829 | Rank and file | 1,173,879 |

There are at present 70,000 Cossacks on active service; this number is trebled in case of need, and can on an emergency be increased to a far greater extent.

The cost of the maintenance of each soldier may be said to be about 15*l*.

The *Baltic fleet* is composed of 114 vessels, of which 25 are iron-clads, and of which 8 are frigates and 17 monitors. The *Black Sea* fleet consists of only 31 vessels, carrying 72 guns altogether. The fleet in the Pacific has increased since 1862 from 15 to 30 vessels. The Caspian flotilla consists of 14 vessels.

Finland has a military system of her own. She is obliged, at the demand of the Grand Duke of Finland (the Emperor), to bring into the field a certain number of men, on the Swedish “*Indelta*” principle. This principle is that every district is bound to supply a certain number of soldiers, and to pay them, while the State provides for their material wants. In this way, during the Crimean war, Finland raised a force of 8,000 men; but she might be called upon to produce 20,000.

Besides these “*indelta*” battalions, which were all disbanded in 1868 on account of the terrible famine of that period, Finland maintains a battalion of *tirailleurs* numbering 635 men, and a corps of marines numbering 93 men. The census, taken in Helsingfors

on the 1st of February, 1870, showed that all these men were able to read, and that the numbers that could write were 535 tirailleurs and 60 marines.*

VIII.—*Land Tenure; Serfs, 1861; Modes of Cultivation in Provinces.*†

The Emancipation Act of ^{10th February,}_{3rd March,} 1861, freed from serfage 22,000,000 of peasants attached to the lands of the aristocracy and gentry of Russia proper, and materially affected the peasantry of the crown (23,000,000) and of the appanages (3,000,000),—for whether serf, crown peasant, or appanage peasant, the Russian husbandman was throughout all Russia in a condition of villeinage, and at the mercy of those above him.

It was ascertained by the emancipation committee that the number of proprietors who owned serfs in Russia proper was 103,158. Of these 23 per cent. owned more than 100 male serfs; 41½ per cent. owned an average of about 21 serfs, and 35½ per cent. owned between 21 and 100 "souls." But of the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to landed proprietors, only 10,000,000 were males, of whom again three-quarters of a million were domestic serfs—and as such not in the occupation of land—and half-a-million were attached to various mines and works.

The total area of land belonging to the proprietors was 301,000,000 acres, of which 100,000,000 acres were held by their serfs, either at a rent in money, or under a mixed liability in money and service. Thus each male serf had the usufruct of about ten acres of land, for which he paid a quit-rent in proportion rather to the necessities of his lord than to the productiveness of the soil. Where he rendered no service, the serf paid a quit-rent at the mean rate of 2s. 3d. per acre; in the industrial provinces, however, it was 2s. 9d., and sometimes even so high as 5l.

Under the Emancipation Act the peasant serf obtained the cession of the perpetual usufruct (tenancy) of his homestead and of a certain allotment of land, either by mutual agreement with his lord, or failing that, on conditions fixed by law. This cession was obtained by means of a "redemption operation,"‡ in which the peasants were assisted by an advance of money from the Government, which was to be repaid in the course of forty-nine years under a system of poll taxation. The interest of the exchequer was protected by the introduction of a system of collective responsibility

* Dr. O. Donner, Helsingfors, from a private communication.

† The information under this head is taken from "Reports from Her Majesty's Representatives respecting the Tenure of Land in the several Countries of Europe, 1869-70." Part II, Russia, by Mr. Michell.

‡ See Table III (Financial Balance Sheet).

on the part of the emancipated serfs. That collective responsibility was laid on village communes, which, as corporate bodies, became the purchasers of the land. In this manner the peasants became individually tenants under communes.

In order, on the other hand, to prevent the dissolution of the commune—the administrative and financial unit—the Emancipation Act contained a variety of subtle provisions, calculated to prevent the peasants from leaving the soil, to which they are consequently almost as firmly attached as in 1592.

Under this new order of things, a communal and cantonal self-government became established; but in the report from which I quote, it is argued that the communal system is breaking up in households where the patriarchal authority of the father of a family sets at nought the rights of his married sons. The communal system, observes Sir Andrew Buchanan, in his covering letter to Mr. Michell's report, "is considered by many Russians to have served its time, and is likely soon to die out, though they defend it as a necessary measure of police, alleging that the tranquillity and well being of the country might have been seriously compromised if complete personal liberty had been at once granted to the peasantry."

Since the Emancipation Act of 1861 the cultivable lands of Russia proper in Europe have been approximately distributed as follows:—

| | Per Cent. |
|--|------------------|
| Town lands, about | 0·4 |
| Crown „ | 33·0 |
| Appanage „ | 1·6 |
| Lands attached to mines | 3·5 |
| „ held by peasants : | |
| 1. Crown peasants | 14·7 per cent. } |
| 2. Appanage „ | 0·9 „ } 20·6 |
| 3. Former serfs of landed proprietors 5·0 „ | |
| Lands held by landed gentry and nobility | 19·7 |
| „ other proprietors, or not surveyed | 17·7 |
| „ colonists, Cossacks, &c. | 2·7 |

One-third of the cultivable land in Russia proper is therefore held by the State; one-fifth by landed proprietors; one-fifth by the peasantry, and the remainder under a variety of forms by colonists, churches, &c.*

The principal modes of cultivation in European Russia are (1), the triennial rotation of crops; and (2), the long fallow system. There is another ruder form of agriculture, that of clearing woods by fire, and sowing crops in the ashes without any preliminary

* See Appendix, Table IV, showing distribution.

ploughing. This primitive system is adopted in the thickly-wooded northern provinces of Archangel, Olonetsk, and Vologda, and in others where it meets with the triennial rotation of crops so general throughout the central more thickly-populated provinces.

The long fallow (seven to twelve years) mode of cultivation is almost exclusively pursued in the southern provinces of Bessarabia, Kherson, Ekaterinoslaf, Taurida, Don-Cossack country, Astrakhan, Samara, and Saratof, of which the peculiar features are thinness of population, absence of woods, abundance of steppe or grassy plains, and an extensive area of cultivable land, as will be seen from the following table:—

| | Popu- lation per Square Verst. | Proportion of Woods to Other Lands in 100 Desiatinas. | | Square Versts per Village. | Inha- bitants per Village. | Cultivated Lands | |
|---------------------|---|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Woods. | Other Lands. | | | To One Village. | To One Inha- bitant. |
| | | | | | | Desia- tinas. | |
| Bessarabia | 33·4 | 9·0 | 91·0 | 24·0 | 653 | 1,824 | 2·5 |
| Kherson | 21·0 | 1·3 | 98·7 | 25·0 | 383 | 2,128 | 4·1 |
| Ekaterinoslaf | 20·3 | 1·4 | 98·6 | 24·2 | 436 | 2,031 | 4·1 |
| Taurida | 11·3 | 5·2 | 94·8 | 27·0 | 251 | 1,921 | 6·2 |
| Don-Cossack country | 6·8 | 2·2 | 97·8 | 56·0 | 377 | 5,155 | 13·3 |
| Astrakhan | 1·9 | 0·6 | 99·4 | 333·0 | 809 | 3,088 | 3·2 |
| Samara | 12·1 | 11·9 | 88·1 | 63·1 | 734 | 2,113 | 2·8 |
| Saratof..... | 23·5 | 10·9 | 89·1 | 34·1 | 711 | 2,539 | 3·1 |
| Averages | 12·9 | 4·7 | 95·3 | 44·0 | 502 | 2,615 | 4·5 |

Of the total quantity of arable land in European Russia, (inclusive, in this case, of the Baltic provinces), viz., about 88,000,000 desiatinas (252,000,000 acres), nearly 75,000,000 desiatinas (215,000,000 acres) are cultivated under the three-field system, which is, therefore, the form of agriculture which has most influence on the production of the country.

Owing to the great variety of the climate and soil of Russia, the greatest diversity exists in the proportion between tillage and grass lands in the several provinces of the empire; thus, while the general average proportion of tillage lands in Russia is almost 20 per cent., the quantity of land under cultivation in the province of Tula is 70 per cent., whereas in Astrakhan it is only 1 per cent., and in Archangel 6·1 per cent.

The grass lands are distributed with the same irregularity. The general mean proportion is about 12 per cent., while the maximum proportion is as high as 62 per cent. (in the country of the Don Cossacks); at the same time the minimum proportion is about 1 per cent. (Vologda).

The proportion of forest land varies from 0·6 per cent. (Astrakhan) to 92 per cent. (Vologda), the mean being about 40 per cent.

Table showing the Proportion of Tillage Lands to 100 Desiatinas of General Area.

| | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. | | Per Cent. |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Tula | 70·0 | Kherson | 45·0 | Don - Cossack } | 25·5 |
| Kursk | 67·0 | Poltava | 44·0 | country | |
| Voronej | 60·2 | Kazan | 44·0 | Minsk | 24·9 |
| Tambof | 60·0 | Vladimir | 43·8 | Viatka | 24·0 |
| Kief | 57·0 | Vilna | 42·9 | Kostroma | 20·6 |
| Riazan | 56·0 | Grodno | 41·3 | Taurida | 17·5 |
| Kovno | 55·3 | Moscow | 38·0 | St. Petersburg ... | 16·3 |
| Orel | 55·0 | Nijni Novgorod... | 38·7 | Samara | 13·8 |
| Chernigof | 54·0 | Smolensk | 38·1 | Novgorod | 12·4 |
| Kaluga | 53·7 | Bessarabia | 37·8 | Ufa | 10·3 |
| Podolia | 52·0 | Yaroslaw | 35·0 | Perm | 9·7 |
| Penza | 50·6 | Volhynia | 33·7 | Orenburg | 5·6 |
| Simbirsk | 47·9 | Pskof | 32·3 | Vologda | 2·2 |
| Kharkof | 46·0 | Ekaterinoslaf ... | 32·2 | Olonetsk | 2·1 |
| Mohilef | 45·1 | Tver | 31·7 | Astrakhan | 1·1 |
| Vitebsk | 45·5 | Saratof | 26·6 | Archangel | 0·1 |

In twelve provinces of Russia the proportion of tillage lands to the general area is about 50 per cent. (or on an average 57·43 per cent.); these are the central black soil provinces, and partly those of the Ukraine and south-west of Russia. The corresponding average proportion in Poland is 50·2 per cent.; in Finland 1·2 per cent.; and in the Baltic provinces nearly 20 per cent. The next group (twenty-four provinces) comprises the districts where the proportion of tillage lands ranges between 20 and 50 per cent. (or on an average 36 per cent.), they are situated on the borders of the more favoured provinces; the proportion of tillage lands is under 20 per cent. throughout the north of Russia proper and in the eastern provinces beyond the Volga.

IX.—Education.

Popular education in Russia is under the direction of the Ministry of Public Instruction. At the same time almost every Department of State has its own educational establishments—special and general. The educational systems in the Caucasus and in the Grand Duchy of Finland, are perfectly independent of the control of the Ministry of Public Instruction. The kingdom of Poland, however, forms an educational circuit, over which the Ministry has exercised its authority only since 1866.

With reference to the educational establishments under the

immediate control of the Ministry, European Russia is divided into nine circuits, 1. St. Petersburg; 2. Moscow; 3. Kazan; 4. Kharkof; 5. Odessa; 6. Kief; 7. Vilna; 8. Riga; and 9. Warsaw. Each of these is entrusted to a chief superintendent. The educational establishments of Siberia are likewise subordinate to the Ministry, but through the two Governors-General (of eastern and western Siberia) with school councils.

The number of establishments for general, elementary, and special instruction in Russia on the 1st January, 1869, was 21,351, and the number of students of these three categories, was 829,928.

Table showing the Number of Educational Establishments, and the Number of Students in Russia on the 1st January, 1869.

| Establishments. | Number of Establishments. | Number of Students. |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. For General Education— | | |
| Universities | 9 | 6,175 |
| Lyceums | 3 | 290 |
| Gymnasiums and pro-gymnasiums | 150 | 38,869 |
| District schools | 458 | 27,276 |
| Girls' schools, 1st class..... | 61 | 7,412 |
| " 2nd " | 127 | 8,511 |
| " 3rd " | 300 | 13,313 |
| Private boys' schools, 1st class | 27 | 2,430 |
| " 2nd " | 60 | 3,025 |
| " 3rd " | 275 | 7,177 |
| Private girls' schools, 1st " | 38 | 3,324 |
| " 2nd " | 140 | 6,016 |
| " 3rd " | 346 | 9,605 |
| Institutions for instruction of females, Empress } Maria's | 57 | 9,977 |
| Schools attached to foreign houses of worship : | | |
| 1st class | 6 | 2,461 |
| 2nd " | 19 | 2,123 |
| 3rd " | 102 | 22,168 |
| Total | 2,178 | 150,622 |
| B. Elementary Schools— | | |
| Public schools | 17,678 | 598,121 |
| Jewish " | 1,083 | 27,594 |
| Foreign " | 14 | 1,454 |
| Industrial, | 44 | 2,001 |
| Sunday schools (in Poland, in Baltic provinces) | 117 | 7,233 |
| Training schools for teachers | 31 | 1,350 |
| Total | 18,967 | 637,753 |
| C. For Special Subjects..... | 206 | 41,553 |
| Total | 21,351 | 829,928 |

The amount expended by the Russian Government on educational establishments exceeds 28,000,000 of roubles, of which sum

only 11,000,000, or 40 per cent., is laid out by the Ministry of Public Instruction on the institutions under its particular charge. Exclusive of Government support, provinces and towns contribute above 71,000 roubles towards elementary education; and from 1866 to 1870, private donations in the cause of education amounted to nearly 2,000,000 of roubles.

Table showing the Sums Expended by the Russian Government on Education in 1870.

| | Charged to Imperial Budget. | From Special Sources. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Ministry of Public Instruction | 10,130,528 | 1,692,047 | 11,822,575 |
| Department of the Holy Synod | 1,239,225 | 2,945,000 | 4,184,225 |
| Ministry for War | 5,032,401 | 464,000 | 5,496,401 |
| „ of Marine..... | 376,031 | 6,471 | 382,502 |
| „ „ Finances | 353,233 | — | 353,233 |
| „ „ State Domains | 716,491 | 3,261 | 719,752 |
| „ „ Interior | 74,480 | — | 74,480 |
| „ „ Ways of Communication ... | 111,751 | 1,740 | 113,491 |
| „ „ Justice..... | 407,874 | — | 407,874 |
| Department of the Empress Maria..... | 2,593,022 | 1,551,493 | 4,144,515 |
| Caucasus..... | 289,700 | 41,744 | 331,444 |
| Finland | 338,098 | — | 338,098 |
| Total | 21,662,831 | 6,705,756 | 28,368,590 |

The peasant schools in towns and villages, in the thirty-five purely Russian provinces, are 9,955 in number, with 280,000 pupils. This gives an average of about thirty pupils to each school. About nine-tenths of this number of schools are established in villages, and one-tenth in towns; 54 per cent. of these schools are attended exclusively by boys, and 6 per cent. by girls; the remainder, or 40 per cent., are mixed schools. So that 84 per cent. on the general number of pupils are boys, and 16 per cent. girls. Further, supposing the studies of the girls and boys to be equally successful, it appears that to every five boys able to read and write, there is, according to the numerical proportion of pupils of both sexes, only one girl possessing equal qualifications.

In relation to the entire population of these thirty-five provinces, there is one school to 4,700 individuals, and one pupil among every 168 inhabitants; and, taking into consideration only the male population, we find one pupil to every 100 males—a calculation which

corresponds exactly with the fact practically ascertained in Russia, that among every 100 recruits levied in that country only one man can read and write.*

In Finland the people are better cared for as regards their education; there are Sunday schools in most parts of the country, and nearly every peasant can decipher the written notices posted on the church doors. In a great many parts the villagers subscribe in bodies to a newspaper, and so instruct and amuse themselves indoors. The circulation of the Finnish papers may be put down at from 25,000 to 30,000 copies, or it may be said that the ratio of publications to inhabitants in Finland, is as 1 to 70, or at the lowest 1 to 100.†

X.—*Publications.*

The following table, from the reports of the department regulating the affairs of the press, shows the number of standard works and periodicals issued in 1868.

| Where Published. | Standard Works. | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Free from Censorship. | | Under Censorship. | | Total. | |
| | Works. | Pages. | Works. | Pages. | Works. | Pages. |
| In St. Petersburg..... | 295 | 6,676 | 419 | 2,438 | 714 | 9,114 |
| „ Moscow | 243 | 3,059 | 282 | 1,218 | 525 | 4,277 |
| „ other towns | — | — | 853 | 2,500 | 853 | 5,490 |
| Total | 538 | 9,735 | 155 | 6,158 | 2,092 | 15,881 |

| Where Published. | Periodicals, Newspapers, and Journals. | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| | Under Preliminary Censorship. | Without Censorship (by Law of 1865). | Independent of Censorship. | Total. |
| In St. Petersburg..... | 63 | 29 | 31 | 123 |
| „ Moscow | 5 | 15 | 11 | 31 |
| „ other towns | 39 | 85 | 40 | 168 |
| Total | 107 | 129 | 82 | 318 |

It appears from this table that above 2,000 works were published

* It has been found within the last two years that the proportion of recruits able to read and write is 11 among every 100.

† From a private communication from Dr. O. Donner, Helsingfors.

in Russia during the course of the year, of which only one-fourth were not subjected to censorship. Three-fifths of this number, or 1,255 works, were published in St. Petersburg and Moscow alone, and the remaining two-fifths, or 837 in other parts of Russia, but to judge by the total number of pages printed, the literature of the provinces, as contrasted with the production of the press of the two capitals, appears to still greater disadvantage.

But quoting from a later source of information on the production of the press of the two capitals alone, we obtain a still better idea of the statistics of literature in Russia.

The number of works published in Moscow and St. Petersburg during the five years period from 1865 to 1869 inclusive, was 14,610, from which we may deduct 3,600 musical compositions and engravings; this leaves 11,000 volumes of books. With regard to contents, about 5,000 of these are of an undefined character, and come under a general heading of *various*, while about 6,000 are thus classified: on realistic and technical subjects, 1,891 volumes; literary works, 1,795; on politics, 1,109; on elementary subjects (grammars, alphabets, &c.), 949; and philosophical works, 221.

This is not much for a reading population of say 10,000,000 of Russians. The deficiency is, however, made up by the importation of foreign works, as shown in the following table, which refers to 1868.

| | Number. | Subjects. | Admitted. | | Prohibited. | Total. |
|-----------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|----------|-------------|--------|
| | | | In Extenso. | In Part. | | |
| German | 1,829 | Theological | 349 | 11 | 18 | 378 |
| French | 1,507 | Philosophical | 217 | 4 | 33 | 254 |
| English | 367 | Historical | 478 | 25 | 9 | 512 |
| Hebrew | 211 | Political..... | 264 | 11 | 31 | 306 |
| Czeck | 63 | Novels, &c. | 1,272 | 23 | 23 | 1,318 |
| Greek | 29 | Poligraphical | 652 | 32 | 13 | 697 |
| Polish | 26 | | | | | |
| Slavonian | 2 | | | | | |
| Roumanian..... | 1 | | | | | |
| Total | 4,035 | Total | 3,232 | 106 | 127 | 3,465 |

There is a discrepancy in these totals, which is not explained in the work from which the table is borrowed.

The following table, however, gives a still better idea of the study of foreign literature in Russia. It shows the total number of volumes, and of copies of prints, &c., imported and subjected to the various committees of censors:—

| Committees of Censors at | Admitted in Extensio. | | Admitted with Eliminations. | | Prohibited. | | Total. | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Copies. | Volumes. | Copies. | Volumes. | Copies. | Volumes. | Copies. | Volumes. |
| St. Peters- burg | 827,673 | 1,251,603 | 3,421 | 6,714 | 1,518 | 2,587 | 832,615 | 1,260,902 |
| Riga..... | 572,871 | 1,668,889 | 728 | 7,406 | 305 | 705 | 573,904 | 1,675,000 |
| Odessa..... | 136,804 | 297,421 | 213 | 218 | 37 | 89 | 137,054 | 297,726 |
| Revel | 44,591 | 79,959 | 443 | 798 | 66 | 75 | 45,100 | 80,833 |
| Vilna | 48,302 | 54,722 | 2,973 | 3,301 | 148 | 175 | 51,423 | 58,198 |
| Kief..... | 12,480 | 18,809 | 36 | 76 | 70 | 122 | 12,586 | 19,007 |
| Dorpat..... | 19,453 | 69,605 | — | — | 3 | 17 | 19,456 | 69,622 |
| Moscow ... | 71,300 | 98,294 | 280 | 437 | 179 | 396 | 71,759 | 100,127 |
| Total | 1,733,474 | 3,539,302 | 8,097 | 18,950 | 2,326 | 4,166 | 1,743,897 | 3,562,418 |

It has been shown that there are 318 periodicals and papers published in Russia. These are classified as follows:—

| Character of Journal or Paper. | Number. | Periods of Publication. | Number. | Languages. | Number. |
|--|---------|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| Government gazettes | 12 | Daily | 34 | Russian | 264 |
| Political..... | 26 | 5 times a-week | 2 | Russian and local | 4 |
| Scientific, literary, and political | 7 | 4 „ | 4 | German | 29 |
| journals | | 3 „ | 17 | Lettonian | 6 |
| Literary, artistic, &c. | 23 | 2 „ | 37 | Esthonian..... | 5 |
| Scientific and special | 83 | Weekly | 94 | Ancient Hebrew | 2 |
| Popular and for | 17 | Fortnightly ... | 35 | Hebrew-German | 1 |
| children..... | | Monthly | 66 | French | 6 |
| Provincial | 39 | Irregularly ... | 29 | Latin | 1 |
| Local for reference ... | 10 | | | | |
| „ official | 62 | | | | |
| Diocesan, &c. | 39 | | | | |
| Total | 318 | Total | 318 | Total | 318 |

The only papers and journals that have a circulation in Russia, are those of St. Petersburg and Moscow, but the St. Petersburg periodicals are four times as numerous as those of Moscow, and of these 125,056 copies are distributed over the whole empire, the subscribers averaging 1 to every 604 of the population. But this ratio varies in the different provinces from 1 in 2,523 in Finland, or 1 in 1,962 in Ufa, to 1 among 38 in St. Petersburg. This is taken from the “Journal of the Ministry of Public Instruction” for 1870.

XI.—*Products of Russia, Natural or Agricultural.*

The chief products of the soil are corn, flax, and hemp, after which come beetroot and tobacco.

The yearly yield of corn in Russia is calculated at nearly

266,000,000 chetverts (about 186,000,000 quarters), of which 70 per cent. is grown in the black soil provinces, by a population of 36,000,000, which gives about 5 chetverts (28·85 bushels) per head. In the other provinces of Russia, comprising a population of 25,000,000, the yield is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ chetverts (20 bushels) to each inhabitant. It is thus comparatively less than half the yield obtained in England or Saxony, and smaller than in any other country of Europe. Nevertheless, with a smaller expenditure of capital and labour upon it, the cultivated soil of Russia provides 9 hectolitres of corn per head of the population; in Switzerland, France, and Prussia, the yield is only 6 hectolitres per head; in Great Britain not more than 4·9. Under careful cultivation the produce of Russia would be double what it is at present, and sufficing for a population of 124,000,000, would leave five times as much for foreign exportation as the country now sends abroad, viz., about 9,000,000 chetverts (about 6,500,000 quarters) per annum.

Exports of Grain from Russian Ports in 1867-70.

| | 1867. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Chetverts. | Chetverts. | Chetverts. | Chetverts. |
| Rye | 3,368,611 | 1,867,597 | 1,154,507 | 3,040,471 |
| Wheat | 8,612,351 | 6,754,452 | 6,366,816 | 9,642,290 |
| Oats | 1,175,811 | 2,278,710 | 1,550,704 | 4,172,905 |
| Other grain | — | — | 1,265,295 | 4,205,348 |

Mr. Wilson, of the Russian Statistical Department, calculates that the home consumption of corn is about 175,000,000 chetverts (120,000,000 quarters), or about 3 chetverts ($17\frac{1}{4}$ bushels) per head of the population of Russia in Europe.

The distillation of spirits consumes about 9,250,000 chetverts (6,500,000 quarters) of corn and potatoes.

The average annual excess of production over consumption, after deducting those two items, is about 35,500,000 chetverts, or 25,000,000 quarters.

The quantity of flax produced is 12,000,000 poods, and 2,500,000 chetverts of flax seed (or 1,750,000 quarters). Pricing the first at 4 roubles per pood, and the latter at 10 roubles per chetvert, the value of the flax produce of Russia amounts to 73,000,000 roubles, or with the fibre 75,000,000 roubles.

The hemp produce is about 6,000,000 poods, and hemp seed 3,500,000 chetverts (2,450,000 quarters), valuing together about 25,000,000 roubles.

Beetroot 7,000,000 berkovêts (of 10 poods).

Tobacco 3,000,000 poods, valued by M. Von Buschen at 3,000,000 roubles.

Cotton, about 150,000 poods, is grown on the Caucasus to the value of 1,500,000 roubles.

Wine from grapes grown in the south 17,000,000 vedros (about 20,000,000 gallons).

Silkworms reared in Kherson 500 poods.

Beeswax 200,000 poods; honey 700,000 poods.

The number of cattle in Russia, as shown in the statistical work of 1870, is as follows:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| Horses in the Russian empire..... | 20,000,000 |
| Horned cattle | 28,500,000 |
| Sheep..... | 64,500,000 |
| Goats | 1,000,000 |
| Pigs | 11,000,000 |
| Reindeer, trained | 308,000 |
| Camels (exclusive of Siberia and Turkestan) | 62,250 |
| Buffaloes | 1,000 |
| Mules and asses | — |

XII.—*Industries.*

The manufacturing industry of Russia has very much increased of late years, more scope having been given to private enterprise. From the tables referring to 1866 we glean the following information as to the number of manufactories (in groups) and of hands employed, and as to the value of the manufactured produce:—

| Groups. | Manufactories. | Hands Employed. | Value of Manufactured Produce. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | Roubles. |
| I. Working in textile fabrics | 9,080 | 319,503 | 255,083,555 |
| II. „ wood | 3,849 | 15,400 | 9,246,434 |
| III. „ animal products | 8,595 | 47,873 | 67,264,426 |
| IV. „ mineral „ | 8,337 | 59,106 | 20,600,195 |
| V. „ metal..... | 1,739 | 137,991 | 71,908,923 |
| VI. „ chemical products | 1,570 | 14,413 | 9,521,750 |
| VII. „ tobacco | 5,402 | 28,795 | 13,810,367 |
| VIII. „ nutrimental products | 46,106 | 292,289 | 201,331,521 |
| IX. „ various materials | 312 | 3,585 | 1,870,901 |
| Total | 84,944 | 919,025 | 650,638,062 |

Another table is given in the Appendix, where these manufactories will be found separately classified. At the same time it will

not be supposed that the sum of 650,638,062 roubles represents the value of all the manufactured products of the country. Hundreds of thousands of the people work at their own homes and in various establishments, in turning out articles in flax, cotton, wool, leather, wood, and metals, and the value of their labour does not enter into the above estimate, nor can it be estimated with any accuracy. Roughly calculated, the produce of Russian industry is valued at from 920,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 of roubles.

XIII.—*Foreign Trade.*

The geographical position of Russia is unfavourable to the development of commercial relations with other European States. Her Baltic ports, nearest to the countries in which there is a demand for her grain, are closed for nearly five months out of the twelve. Her water-ways are very defective. Her main artery—the Volga—falls into an inland lake, and communicates with the ocean by means of an imperfect canal system. The only region of the globe towards which Russia can act as a medium for the supply of merchandise is Asia; but this, too, is separated from her by uninhabited deserts and steppes, poor in vegetation, and traversable only with great difficulty.

To add to all this, her customs system, up to the middle of the present century, almost excluded foreign imports, and when this was modified in 1857, the Government substituted for a system of prohibition one of the strongest protection. The foreign trade of Russia still consists almost exclusively in the exchange of her raw and half manufactured material, for foreign manufactured goods.

An impetus has, however, been given to the foreign trade of Russia by the opening of numerous railways, and by the revised tariff which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1869.

Taking 100 to represent the value of the foreign trade of Russia for a period of five years from 1819 to 1823, the commercial operations for the subsequent periods may be thus expressed:—

| | | | |
|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| 1819-23 | 100 | 1844-48 | 189 |
| '24-28 | 93 | '49-53 | 205 |
| '29-33 | 116 | '54-58 | 226 |
| '34-38 | 127 | '59-63 | 302 |
| '39-43 | 158 | '64-68 | 404 |

The value of the trade for the five years between 1864-68, is taken at 5·67 roubles per head of the population; this is very small as compared with the value of English trade, which in Russian money is 125 roubles; in France it is 42 roubles; in the Zollverein 32 roubles; in Italy 16 roubles; in Austria 11·50 roubles.

The increase of the export trade may be thus compared with that of the import trade for the same period as above:—

| | Exports. | Imports. | | Exports. | Imports. |
|--------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1819-23..... | 100 | 106 | 1844-48..... | 187 | 164 |
| '24-28..... | 100 | 85 | '49-53..... | 197 | 191 |
| '29-33..... | 116 | 101 | '54-58..... | 208 | 217 |
| '34-38..... | 123 | 121 | '59-63..... | 306 | 304 |
| '39-43..... | 154 | 148 | '64-68..... | 384 | 388 |

This shows that the exports were in excess of the imports, and that, too, according to the tables in the official returns of trade, to the enormous amount of $525\frac{1}{2}$ millions of roubles. In reality, however, this was not so, for many circumstances combined to render it impossible for the custom houses to form anything approaching a correct estimate of the value of the imports into the empire, which, owing to smuggling, were actually much greater than was officially known.*

The years 1835, 1848, 1849, 1851, 1855, 1863, and 1867, did, however, show an excess of imports over exports.

The value in roubles of the foreign trade of the empire for the years 1867-68, was as follows:—

| | 1867. | 1868.* |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| Imports | 298,845,818 | 300,280,041 |
| Exports | 259,203,628 | 232,378,523 |
| Total | 558,049,446 | 533,658,564 |

* Exclusive of the Central Asiatic trade.

Or to particularise:—

| | 1867. | | 1868. | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Merchandise. | Specie. | Merchandise. | Specie. |
| Imports..... | 265,280,555 | 33,565,263 | 260,923,532 | 39,276,409 |
| Exports..... | 244,794,214 | 14,409,414 | 226,595,873 | 5,783,650 |

* Since 1865, a system of official valuation has been introduced in the "Russian Trade Returns," which renders them almost useless as regards the estimation of the value of goods imported.

Russia's direct commercial relations in Europe are, in regard to exports, mainly with England, Prussia, and France, which absorb 77·6 per cent. of her exports. In regard to imports, her trade is almost confined to England and Prussia, which supply her with 72·2 per cent. of her imports from Europe. And in this respect Prussia is in advance of Great Britain, owing to the railway communication which has placed Russia in commercial dependence on the German empire. What Trieste is to the European Continent, Verjbolovo on the Russo-Prussian frontier is to Russia. The latter is the emporium of all merchandise destined for the Russian empire, and coming from almost every country in Europe.

The Asiatic transit trade, distinct from that with Central Asia, through the Caucasus (conducted with Persia), amounted in 1867 to the value of nearly 8,000,000 roubles, when the imports from Persia amounted to not more than 332,000 roubles. In 1867 this trade fell off to a little over 2,000,000 roubles.

This trade will doubtless be stimulated by the railway now ready from Poti, on the Black Sea, to Tiflis.

The trade with the Khanats of Central Asia is valued at about 30,000,000 roubles, the exports from Russia being to the amount of 17,000,000 roubles, and the imports 13,000,000 roubles.

Here, too, may be noticed in passing, the commercial relations opened between Odessa, India, and China, by way of the Suez Canal. But that the enterprise will succeed in any great measure except under a system of heavy subsidies is a matter of doubt, for English and German shipping can always afford to take cargoes at cheaper freights; Russia has no commercial fleet, and her people are not of the mould that makes competent seamen. Moreover, railway communication through the Caucasus with Persia, which we may expect to see established before ten years elapse, will satisfy all her ambition as regards relations with the East.

The Finlanders alone have a commercial fleet of any importance. They have 692 vessels altogether, among these are 73 steamships and 492 sailing ships for long passages, and 34 steamers and 93 sailing vessels employed in the inland waters.

The condition of the trade with Central Asia, is illustrated by Table V, Appendix, taken from a recent work on Central Asia by Captain Kostenko.

XIV.—*Railways.*

The number of railways opened in Russia up to the 1st September, 1871, was forty, and this network measured 11,138 versts. The first Russian line was opened in 1838, the second in 1851. The year 1862 marked the great era in railway building in Russia,

and from that time to the present day, railway communication has enormously increased, especially in a southerly direction.

The total number of passengers conveyed on the Russian lines from the 1st January to the 1st September, 1871, was 12,114,077; the quantity of merchandise and luggage transported was 582,543,843 poods (or 9,344,455 tons), and the gross receipts for the same period were 62,325,896 roubles.

The capital engaged in railway operations of private companies in Russia to the end of 1870, amounted to 918,230,717 roubles, and the Government guarantees covering 11,169 versts of rail amounted to 33,939,026 roubles.

XV.—*Finance.*

The reports of the Finance Minister for the years 1870 and 1871, show the following totals of revenue and expenditure:—

| | Income—Net Receipts. | Expenditure. |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Roubles. | Roubles. |
| 1870..... | 422,479,348 | 476,728,317 |
| '71..... | 438,570,674 | 489,012,702 |

The ordinary net revenues of the empire from direct and indirect taxes, excise, customs dues, &c., were in 1870 386,123,508 roubles, and in 1871 403,741,877 roubles.

The public debt in 1869 amounted to 898,413,080 roubles; but in that year an amortisation commission was established, and a sinking fund was formed of 60,000,000 roubles, and the result of this has been a reduction of the debt to 802,816,762·28 $\frac{3}{4}$ roubles.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—*Population of European Russia for 1867, as Distributed throughout the Various Provinces.*

| Provinces. | Dry Superfices in Geographical Square Miles. | Population. | Inhabitants per Square Mile. |
|--------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Archangel | 13,681 | 275,779 | 20 |
| Astrakhan | 3,987 | 573,954 | 143 |
| Bessarabia | 649 | 1,052,013 | 1,596 |
| Vilna | 700 | 973,574 | 1,260 |
| Vitebsk | 816 | 834,046 | 1,020 |
| Vladimir | 860 | 1,239,051 | 1,400 |
| Vologda | 7,193 | 974,585 | 133 |
| Volhynia | 1,295 | 1,643,261 | 1,260 |
| Voronej | 1,198 | 2,068,998 | 1,729 |
| Viatka | 2,605 | 2,347,796 | 843 |
| Grodno | 680 | 958,952 | 1,362 |
| Country of the Don | 2,886 | 1,010,135 | 346 |
| Ekaterinoslaf | 1,225 | 1,281,482 | 1,042 |
| Kazan | 1,116 | 1,670,337 | 1,496 |
| Kaluga | 561 | 984,255 | 1,755 |
| Kief | 924 | 2,144,276 | 2,316 |
| Kovno | 736 | 1,131,248 | 1,525 |
| Kostroma | 1,449 | 1,101,099 | 759 |
| Courland | 492 | 597,288 | 1,203 |
| Kursk | 841 | 1,866,859 | 2,103 |
| Liefland | 826 | 990,784 | 1,198 |
| Minsk | 1,695 | 1,165,588 | 684 |
| Mohilef | 868 | 908,858 | 1,042 |
| Moscow | 601 | 1,678,784 | 2,777 |
| Nijni Novgorod | 923 | 1,262,913 | 1,367 |
| Novgorod | 2,152 | 1,016,414 | 462 |
| Olonetzk | 2,376 | 302,490 | 127 |
| Orenburg | 4,418 | 840,704 | 241 |
| Orlof | 849 | 1,578,013 | 1,860 |
| Penza | 689 | 1,197,393 | 1,693 |
| Perm | 6,046 | 2,173,501 | 360 |
| Podolsk | 763 | 1,946,761 | 2,548 |
| Poltava | 903 | 2,002,118 | 2,213 |
| Pskof | 798 | 717,816 | 905 |
| Riazan | 761 | 1,438,292 | 1,887 |
| Samara | 2,885 | 1,743,422 | 570 |
| St. Petersburg..... | 812 | 1,160,930 | 1,605 |
| Saratof | 1,514 | 1,725,178 | 1,124 |
| Simbirsk | 883 | 1,192,510 | 1,327 |
| Smolensk..... | 1,012 | 1,163,594 | 1,147 |
| Taurida | 1,106 | 658,549 | 593 |
| Tambof | 1,202 | 2,055,778 | 1,713 |
| Tver..... | 1,157 | 1,521,577 | 1,252 |
| Tula..... | 557 | 1,154,292 | 2,054 |
| Ufa | 2,044 | 1,297,577 | 586 |
| Kharkof | 988 | 1,681,486 | 3,701 |
| Kherson | 1,306 | 1,497,995 | 1,158 |
| Chernigof | 951 | 1,560,378 | 1,638 |
| Esthonia | 358 | 322,668 | 901 |
| Yaroslaf | 621 | 999,383 | 1,543 |
| Total | 86,039 | 63,658,934 | 731 |

TABLE I.—*Population of European Russia for 1867—Contd.*

| Provinces. | Dry Superfices in Geographical Square Miles. | Population. | Inhabitants per Square Mile. |
|-------------------------|--|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Kingdom of Poland | 2,216 | 5,705,607 | 2,569 |
| Finland | 6,835 | 1,843,245 | 289 |
| Caucasus | 7,938 | 4,661,824 | 583 |
| Russia in Asia | 271,321 | 6,302,412 | 23 |
| Grand total | 374,349 | 82,172,022 | 220 |

TABLE II.—*Table of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for the First Five Decades of this Century.*

| | Births. | Deaths. | Excess of Births over Deaths. | Marriages. | Births to 100 Deaths. |
|-------------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1800-10.... | 13,181,151 | 8,171,241 | 5,099,910 | 3,032,250 | 161·3 |
| '11-20.... | 13,789,318 | 9,144,528 | 4,644,790 | — | 150·7 |
| '21-30.... | 17,099,214 | 11,017,803 | 6,081,411 | 3,609,589 | 155·1 |
| '31-40.... | 19,989,171 | 14,744,834 | 5,244,337 | 3,993,364 | 135·5 |
| '41-50.... | 23,466,411 | 18,586,923 | 4,879,488 | 4,990,490 | 126·2 |
| '51-60.... | 26,073,327 | 19,607,473 | 6,465,854 | 5,341,127 | 132·9 |

| | Boys in 100 Births. | Males Died to 100 General Deaths. | Girls to 100 Male Births. | Females Died to 100 Male Deaths. |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1800-10.... | 52·8 | 51·9 | 89·2 | 92·3 |
| '11-20.... | 52·4 | 51·5 | 90·8 | 94·1 |
| '21-30.... | 52·0 | 50·8 | 92·1 | 96·5 |
| '31-40.... | 51·3 | 50·5 | 94·9 | 97·9 |
| '41-50.... | 51·2 | 50·6 | 95·2 | 97·6 |
| '51-60.... | 51·2 | 50·9 | 95·4 | 96·2 |

TABLE III.—*Financial Balance Sheet of the Redemption Operation on the 1st November, 1869.*

| | Russian Currency. | English Currency. | | Russian Currency. | English Currency. |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Roubles. | At 32 <i>d.</i> per Rouble. | | Roubles. | At 32 <i>d.</i> per Rouble. |
| To debt of peasants, secured on their lands } | | £ | By debt of landed proprietors to State Loan Bank | | £ |
| | 487,174,281 | 64,956,570 | | 217,989,373 | 30,398,569 |
| | | | By payments issued to landed proprietors, viz.:— | | |
| | | | 1. 5 per cent. bank bills } 55,362,250 | | |
| | | | 2. Redemption certificates at 5 per cent..... } 99,372,450 | | |
| | | | 3. Rentes at 5½ per cent. } 102,686,974 | | |
| | | | 4. Cash, at 5½ per cent. } 1,763,334 | | |
| | | | ————— | 259,185,008 | 34,558,001 |
| | 487,174,281 | 64,956,570 | | 487,174,281 | 64,956,570 |

TABLE IV.—*Present Approximate*

Desiatinas in thousands (approximately).

| Provinces. | Total Cultivable Lands. | Town Lands. | Crown Lands in Excess of Peasant Allotments. | Appanage Lands in Excess of Peasant Allotments. | Lands Attached to Mines (Government and Private). |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|---|--|---|
| | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| Archangel | 68,951 | 51'5 | 60,370 | 1,572 | — |
| Astrakhan | 20,493 | 35'2 | 1,334 | 3 | — |
| Bessarabia | 3,296 | 17'8 | 39 | — | — |
| Vilna | 3,854 | 12'3 | 454 | — | — |
| Vitebsk | 4,152 | 25'5 | 404 | — | — |
| Vladimir | 4,333 | 34'1 | 256 | 143 | 39'5 |
| Vologda | 36,251 | 32'1 | 27,847 | 1,117 | 123'1 |
| Volhynia | 6,525 | 28'5 | 860 | — | — |
| Voronej | 6,101 | 27'9 | 151 | — | — |
| Viatka | 13,130 | 26'6 | 4,139 | 173 | 1,834'4 |
| Grodno | 3,484 | 64'1 | 724 | — | — |
| Ekaterinoslaf | 6,205 | 72'9 | 50 | 16 | 38'8 |
| Kazan | 5,708 | 47'7 | 1,137 | 42 | 3'7 |
| Kaluga | 2,884 | 22'9 | 80 | — | 205'2 |
| Kief | 4,659 | 50'6 | 406 | — | — |
| Kovno | 3,711 | 14'2 | 377 | — | — |
| Kostroma | 7,304 | 42'3 | 1,144 | 476 | — |
| Kursk | 4,172 | 17'2 | 24 | — | — |
| Minsk | 8,177 | 31'4 | 820 | — | — |
| Mohilef | 4,377 | 18'6 | 213 | — | — |
| Moscow | 3,072 | 13'0 | 39 | 56 | — |
| Nijni Novgorod | 4,653 | 29'9 | 521 | 98 | 170'6 |
| Novgorod | 10,452 | 47'5 | 638 | 799 | — |
| Olonetzk | 11,980 | 40'7 | 8,547 | 20 | 1'164 |
| Orenburg and Ufa | 24,549 | 26'2 | 207 | 112 | 2'232 |
| Orel | 4,380 | 25'9 | 235 | 89 | 11'7 |
| Penza | 3,472 | 21'9 | 166 | — | 4'4 |
| Perm | 30,872 | 39'6 | 8,937 | 101 | 10'604 |
| Podolia | 3,885 | 40'3 | 239 | — | — |
| Poltava | 4,550 | 17'1 | 20 | 18 | — |
| Pskof | 4,023 | 24'4 | 60 | — | — |
| Riazan | 3,838 | 7'3 | 95 | — | — |
| Samara | 14,582 | 34'9 | 1,758 | 768 | — |
| St. Petersburg | 4,133 | 12'7 | 313 | 137 | — |
| Saratof | 7,495 | 246'1 | 29 | 95 | — |
| Simbirsk | 4,451 | 44'4 | 17 | 1,015 | — |
| Smolensk | 5,171 | 22'5 | 123 | — | — |
| Taurida | 5,573 | 58'7 | 983 | 3 | — |
| Tambof | 6,058 | 36'1 | 524 | — | 60 |
| Tver | 5,834 | 19'1 | 191 | 201 | — |
| Tula | 2,812 | 13'9 | 44 | — | 0'6 |
| Kharkof | 4,983 | 25'6 | 295 | — | — |
| Kherson | 6,584 | 120'7 | 530 | — | — |
| Chernigof | 4,796 | 42'8 | 274 | — | — |
| Yaroslaf | 3,132 | 21'2 | 69 | 3 | — |
| Total | 425,737 | 1,710 | 125,787 | 7,055 | 16'950 |

Note.—A desiatina = 2'7 statute acres.

Distribution of Cultivable Lands in Russia.

Desiatinas in thousands (approximately).

| Peasants' Lands. | | | Lands of Nobility or Gentry. | Lands of Other Private Proprietors. | Sundry Proprietors. | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| Ex-Crown Peasants. | Ex-Appanage Peasants. | Ex-Serfs. | | | | |
| <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | <i>d.</i> | No. | |
| 291 | 117 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2,657 | 11 | 17 | 65 | 8,315 | 8,039 | Calmuck Tartars |
| 280 | — | ? | 2,275 | 242 | 443 | Colonists |
| 519 | — | 793 | 1,606 | 449 | 20 | Crown Jews |
| 325 | — | 877 | 1,653 | 113 | 53 | Private and Government |
| 861 | 170 | 401 | 1,805 | 624 | — | — |
| 3,619 | 274 | 134 | 1,479 | 3,130 | — | — |
| 375 | — | 1,495 | 2,134 | 1,606 | 25 | In dispute |
| 3,303 | — | 349 | 802 | 1,467 | — | — |
| 7,171 | 285 | 43 | 111 | — | — | — |
| 566 | — | 619 | 1,279 | 222 | 10 | Crown Jews |
| 1,735 | — | 308 | 2,784 | 925 | 136 | Colonists |
| 3,438 | 67 | 188 | 787 | — | — | — |
| 463 | — | 378 | 1,454 | 281 | — | — |
| 421 | — | 1,294 | 1,937 | 488 | 62 | Church |
| 611 | — | 677 | 1,785 | 183 | 62 | Government and private |
| 668 | 308 | 467 | 3,705 | 495 | — | — |
| 1,887 | — | 349 | 1,371 | 522 | — | — |
| 242 | — | 1,450 | 4,223 | 2,409 | — | — |
| 205 | — | 1,269 | 2,301 | 370 | — | — |
| 818 | 82 | 335 | 1,298 | 431 | — | — |
| 848 | 117 | 312 | 2,041 | 516 | — | — |
| 1,346 | 165 | 520 | 3,753 | 2,836 | 347 | — |
| 777 | 9 | 15 | 399 | 328 | — | — |
| 2,144 | 162 | 250 | 963 | 17,717 | 95 | — |
| 998 | 140 | 406 | 1,770 | 700 | — | — |
| 1,313 | — | 450 | 1,183 | 334 | — | — |
| 4,408 | 90 | 211 | 6,611 | — | — | — |
| 379 | — | 1,131 | 1,747 | 315 | 34 | Jews |
| 369 | — | 329 | 1,728 | 1,075 | 943 | Cossacks |
| 739 | — | 321 | 2,136 | 704 | 38 | Government and private |
| 932 | — | 404 | 1,660 | 715 | 24 | — |
| 4,743 | 885 | 229 | 1,538 | 4,349 | 276 | Colonists |
| 379 | 101 | 294 | 1,766 | 1,130 | — | — |
| 2,266 | 182 | 620 | 2,682 | 894 | 478 | Colonists |
| 190 | 1,065 | 335 | 1,409 | 374 | — | — |
| 549 | — | 685 | 2,287 | 1,504 | — | — |
| 1,246 | — | 63 | 1,124 | 2,093 | 152 | Colonists |
| 2,260 | — | 481 | 1,912 | 633 | — | — |
| 1,228 | 156 | 660 | 2,153 | 1,226 | — | — |
| 394 | — | 316 | 1,715 | 327 | — | — |
| 2,236 | — | 432 | 1,502 | 492 | — | — |
| 1,243 | — | 354 | 3,498 | 453 | 386 | Colonists |
| 766 | 0.2 | 605 | 1,544 | 1,464 | — | — |
| 562 | — | 234 | 1,711 | 541 | 7 | Government and private |
| 62,667 | 4,396 | 21,336 | 83,530 | 90,365 | 11,902 | — |

Note.—A desiatina = 2.7 statute acres.

TABLE V.—*Value of Various Branches of Manufacturing Industries in Russia, the Number of Manufactories, and of Hands Employed, in 1866.*

| Branches of Manufacture. | Number of Manufactories. | Hands Employed. | Value of Manufactured Produce. |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | Roubles. |
| Cotton mills | 3,306 | 147,493 | 150,618,307 |
| Wine distilleries..... | 5,337 | 60,663 | 92,967,872 |
| Metallic works | 1,732 | 137,270 | 71,728,523 |
| Wool factories | 1,831 | 105,135 | 63,746,294 |
| Sugar „ | 408 | 102,034 | 51,741,838 |
| Tallow and wax factories | 2,961 | 19,493 | 38,847,714 |
| Tanneries | 5,368 | 24,465 | 26,396,081 |
| Flour mills, &c. | 20,834 | 77,484 | 25,214,518 |
| Flax and hemp factories | 2,835 | 47,325 | 23,872,603 |
| Brandy and wine manufactories | 5,050 | 14,000 | 15,503,064 |
| Tobacco manufactories | 409 | 28,795 | 13,810,367 |
| Silk „ | 518 | 12,373 | 7,311,580 |
| Chemical works | 1,570 | 14,513 | 9,520,750 |
| Wood „ | 3,849 | 15,400 | 9,246,434 |
| Breweries and mead manufactories | 3,080 | 8,928 | 8,713,913 |
| Paper mills..... | 224 | 11,977 | 6,919,715 |
| Brick kilns | 5,046 | 31,294 | 6,491,284 |
| Salt works | 146 | 5,059 | 6,184,718 |
| Glass „ | 273 | 12,214 | 4,999,197 |
| Others | 21,118 | 46,510 | 16,902,290 |
| Total | 84,944 | 919,025 | 650,638,062 |