

2. The development of the sugar industry in Podilskyi province in the nineteenth century

Abstract

Many scientific works are devoted to the study of the topic of the creation of sugar mills and the development of sugar mills in Ukraine. Ukraine was the main area that supplied sugar products all the Russian Empire and other countries.

The publication focuses on the coverage of the process of reforming and development of the main agricultural industry during this period, such as sugar.

It should be noted that the beginning of the development of sugar in Podolsk province occurs in the 1920s. These were small local enterprises with primitive equipment, based on the use of manual labor, the driving force was animals.

In the 1830s and 1840s, merchants began to build sugar factories. It should be noted that the technical restructuring of sugar cooking (plants) ended in the late 1870s with an increase in the concentration of production, the reduction of the duration of annual seasons of sugar production, and improving the use of raw materials.

The growth rates of sugar brown production and labor productivity have accelerated. The high profitability of the sugar cooking caused in the middle of the nineteenth century. The rapid spread of the sugar industry. The protectionist customs policy of the tsarist government, which contributed to the increase in the price of sugar, and therefore the increase in the amount of sugar cooking, should also be added to significant profits.

Podilsky sugar was exported to Belarus, Moldova, to Bukovina, Galicia and other regions of Austria-Hungary through the merchants of Kamianets-Podilsky, Starokostiantynov, Berdichev. Since the 70-80's of the nineteenth century, thanks to the spread of railway connections, Kiev and Podilsky merchants signed contracts for sugar delivery to London, Hamburg, Marcel.

The scientific research focuses on the fact that peasants from different counties went on the sugar mill (it was called, "walking on sugar"), as well as from other

provinces, even from abroad. Working at sugar factories was in demand. Workers were hired on sugar mills, usually in the spring, before agricultural work. Wages were usually hourly.

It is noted that at the sugar plants of Podolsk province, workers worked mostly in unsatisfactory working conditions, which led to injury or fatal.

Podilskyi province played an important role in both domestic and foreign sugar trade.

Introduction

An important role in the economic growth of the country, in particular, Podilsky province in the nineteenth century was played by the sugar industry and the emergence of sugar mills, which was included in the most developed group of food industries related to the processing of agricultural products. It is the production of sugar that made a significant step forward in the economic development of society. Appeal to the source base allows you to establish a significant contribution of the activities of Podillya sugar plants to increase the production and sale of sugar in the Russian Empire.

The source base of the problem is primarily given by an array of works of pre - revolutionary history of Ukraine, in particular collections of statistics.

An important role in the historical study of Ukrainian lands was played by the activity of the General Staff of the Tsarist Army to study the provinces of the Russian Empire. The tenth volume of the "Statistical Observation of the Russian Empire" contains data on the economic development of Podolsk province in the middle of the nineteenth century. [1].

Volumetric characteristics, including the development of the sugar industry in Podillya, presented in the work of Guldman V.K. "Podolsk address-calendar" [2].

This problem of the development of the sugar industry was touched in their writings by K. Vobny [3], O. Nesterenko [4] and others.

Scientific interest in studying the issue of industrial revolution in the Dnieper Ukraine in the 60-90s of the nineteenth century. The works of LG Melnik were made [5] and IO Gurzhia [6] in the early 1970s.

The monograph of Lazan T. explores the industrial development of Ukraine and the related process of formation of the trade and industrial bourgeoisie, which in the post-reform era has become an active subject of modernization of all public life. Forms of state intervention in the economy, social and national sources of replenishment of the bourgeoisie, economic activity of the trade industry and individual outstanding representatives of Ukrainian entrepreneurship are analyzed [7].

In his scientific work, the scientist M. Moskalyuk has focused on the maintenance of and the presentation of the same manner in the UKPAI Ya Dpygius of the XIX - on the Pocatky XX Century. The concertation of the consciousness of the data and the characteristics of the identity of the Soviet Ukraine [8].

Fartushniak Y. explores the sale of sugar made at the sugar plants of Podolsk province at the end of the 19th - early 20th centuries. at the bazaars and fairs [9].

But there is no separate scientific research on the emergence and operation of the sugar plants of Podillya.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the process of the emergence and operation of sugar plants, to show their location, the development of the sugar industry in Ukraine and the Podilsky province, to determine the importance of this industry for the economic development of the region.

2.1 Ukrainian sugar factories in the nineteenth century.

The sugar industry is one of the leading sectors of the food industry that has multifaceted links with other sectors of the economy and many sectors of the food industry. It is closely related to agriculture, affects and can affect its development. Growing sugar beet prompts the introduction of correct crop rotations, mechanization of soil cultivation and increases the overall agrotechnical level of agriculture. In the production of raw materials for the sugar industry, the end result is an important result - to obtain the highest amount of sugar from 1 ha of sowing of sugar beet by increasing its sugar content and improving other qualitative indicators that would prompt purity of diffusion juice - within 89-90%.

The sugar industry of Ukraine has its history. Industrial sugar beet sugar began in the Russian Empire only in the early nineteenth century [10, p. 24].

The first sugar factories in Ukraine began to work in the early 20's of the XIX century. in Podilsky, Chernihiv and Kyiv provinces. In 1827, a sugar mill was founded in the town of Bershad Podilskyi province by Count Mashkovsky. It should be noted that the graph, in order to successfully develop the industry in his homeland, studied it very carefully in France [8, p. 76].

In 1825-1828, the Subanovsky Sugar in Podilskyi began in Podilskyi province in the village. Pyatrovtsi of Olgopolsky district [11, p. 66].

In the 1930s, there were only 6 sugar plants in Ukraine. Then their construction is increased, and in the 1940s there are already 2/3 of all sugar plants.

Sugar factories in Ukraine were one of the first, if not the first form of capitalist production that arose within the serfdom. Initially, sugar production in Ukraine was in the hands of landowners and foreign merchants. After the reform of 1861, it gains a capitalist nature and concentrates in the hands of large entrepreneurs. The sugar factories were in this period in the hands of Jews.

In the early years after the reform of 1861, production in the sugar industry decreased. The sugar industry entered the crisis lane, especially in the first two years. Bedules-tubing landowners had a lack of free capital. The raw material was enough (since the peasants almost did not sow the beets immediately after the emancipation), labor (peasants who previously served at the serfdom factories, did not want to go on the sugar mill). The number of plants began to decrease rapidly, and the size of annual sugar production in the early 60's decreased significantly. The peasant reform "violated the structure of the landlord, founded not so much on capital but on forced labor." In general, the sugar industry in Ukraine as a whole has quickly got back on its feet. First of all, the market of free labor has grown rapidly. When the peasants began to collect arrears, forced to pay ransom payments, it prompted them to go to the sugar mill again to make money. The sugar season began in the fall, after the end of the field work, and this, in particular, provided sugar -making labor from local peasants, "especially those who have acquired certain skills from constant work at factories."

In 1860-1861, 229 sugar plants operated in Ukraine, or 59% of their total number in the Posius. They produced more than 3 million poods of sugar, accounting for 80% of its all-Russian production. In addition, there were 21 (from 38 in the Posius) refined plant. In 1860-1861 they produced 1.4 million poods of sugar (54%). In the following years, the number of sugar plants decreased, and sugar production increased due to the production concentration. According to KT VOBLE, in 1861–1862, 243 new sugar mills were founded in Ukraine and 175 old ones were closed.

In 1861-1863, sugar production was somewhat declined, which was caused by general economic conditions, financial difficulties, and reducing the production of raw materials. In 1862-1863, 13 sugar plants closed, resulting in 1.6 million poods. Sugar, and a total of 1.9 million poods in the country. She was collapsed, for example, by Yakhnenkov, whose capital was almost 4 million rubles. However, since the second half of the 60's, the sugar industry began. Homing enterprises were created mainly on a unit basis.

Already in the second half of the 60's, the production of sugar exceeded the reform level and began to increase at a rapid rate.

A characteristic feature of the post -reform sugar industry was its capitalist nature. In 1872, the cost of a separate sugar mill in Ukraine was not less than 100 thousand. On October 1, 1883, 90 sugar plants worth 32.6 million rubles were insured at the Kiev Insurance Society.

If you follow the development of sugar on Right -Bank Ukraine, it should be said that sugar production developed in all three provinces of the Right Bank. In particular, in 1877, there were 650 factories in Volyn province, among which sugar factories played a dominant role. Four Tereshchenko brothers (Andrushevsky, Chervinsky, Korovinetsky and Ivankivsky) in 1883 produced 560 thousand poods of sugar in 1883. In 1912, there were 16 sugar plants in the province, which processed 2905865.2 Berkivtsi sugar, and in 1914 - 15 plants.

After the reform, industry in the Kyiv region, mainly on the processing of agricultural products, developed. The sugar industry has increased specially. Already in 1865 there were 72 sugar plants. A characteristic feature of the industry of that time

is the high concentration of production. In 1898 there were 63 sugar plants, 1905 - 7523, 1907 - 7424 and in 1908 also 74 plants.

In 1878, the processing of sugar beet reached here 5800 thousand Berkivtsi, in Volyn in 1875 7 sugar mills were processed only 243 thousand Berkivtsi. In 1880, the total cost of sugar produced in the Kyiv region ranged from 6 to 8 million rubles, and in Volyn - 2.9 million one of the largest sugar farms was the Smilyansky estate of the Counts of Bobrynsky, which was located in Cherkasy and Chyhyryn counties in the Kyiv region. Himi was harvested in the Kaniv County. Almost all of the beets were processed at local plants, only from a few plantations of Berdychiv district he was delivered to the factories of neighboring Podilsky and Volyn provinces.

Already in the mid-80s of the XIX century. Sugar beets were sown in Kaniv and Vasylkiv district in all estates, in Cherkasy, Tarashchansky and Lipovetsky - in 3/4 estates, in Svenigorod, Chyhyryn, Berdychiv and Uman counties - almost half of the estates. In total, in all these counties, beet plantations occupied 12.3% of the treated areas.

In the industrial production of Podolsk province, the food industry occupied the most important place. Its share accounted for 85% of all industrial production. In Podilskyi province in 1862 there were 39 sugar mills, 1863–1864 - 32, 1886–1887 - 46, 1890 - 43, 1891 - 44, 1892 - 44, 1893 - 43, 1895, 1895 - 49, 1895, 1895, 1893, 1893, 1893, 189 1899 - 47, 1901 - 52, 1903 - 52, of which three plants were dominant in the Litinsky district, 1905 - 53 and in 1909 - 51.

In 1866, 16605 beetroots were produced at the Litinsky Sugar Plant of Podilskyi province, of which 8960 poods of sand were made, in 1867 11906 poods were made and in 1869-16,000 poods of sugar.

Having withstanding competition, in 1885-1886 the Sagnikovsky Sugar Factory of Podilskyi province suffered losses and went bankrupt, as stated in the governor's report.

It should be noted that in 1895 the Proskur Sugar Factory of Podilsky Province began to operate⁴⁸, 1899 - Gaisinsky, 1900 - Barsky Mogilev district. In 1913, 6 sugar plants were founded in the Vinnytsia County of the province.

The 19th century. Three provinces of the Right Bank produced 69% of sugar of the entire empire. The products exceeded 100,000 poods a year in each of the counties of the strip, which stretched from north to south through Zhytomyr, Berdychiv, Haisin and Uman.

The southwestern region was generally the main sugar area of the empire. How much was the growth of the sugar industry in this region was visible from the following data: during 1865–1866, 1700,000 poods of sugar were produced here, in 1881–1882-9803298 poods, in 1889–1890-1336989 Pudd.

In 1880–1885, there were 130 sand and refinery plants in the southwestern provinces of 70,000 tenths of beet factory and 98,000 tenths of peasant and planter (small-business) crops, with 12.5 million pounds of sugar. In 1898–1899 there were 127 factories of 61 thousand tenths of factory crops and 173 thousand acres of peasant and plantatorial, with production of 23.9 million poods of sugar, and in 1910 there were 200 plants from 152 thousand tenths of factory crops and 27.3 thousand tens of factory crops in Ukrainian provinces. Sugar poods (430.7 thousand tenths and 108.8 million poods of sugar). In other words, Ukraine had 60% of all -imperial sugar plants, up to 98% of beet crops and up to 75% of sugar production [8, p. 76].

The first sugar mills were small local enterprises with primitive equipment. Everything was done manually, the driving force was cattle.

The founders of the first sugar factories were landowners who sought to find new sources of raising the profits of their landlord. Sugar beets were processed from landlords, which worked with serfs, evaporating sugar juice in open boilers on "bare" fire. The landowners received solid profits. Each tenth of sugar beet gave a profit 6-8 times more than a tithe grain [10, p. 24].

In 1848-1849, 295 sugar plants were operating in the Russian Empire, of which in Ukraine -183, or 62%. Now we compare with the data of 1845. In three years the number of sugar cooking in the empire increased: from 216 to 295; In Ukraine - from 116 to 183, that is, we have an increase in the number of sugar mills in the Russian Empire by 36.6%, in Ukraine - by 54.3%. The share of Ukraine increased significantly from 53.4 to 62%. As for the sowing area, in 1848, 36.5 thousand des., Including 27.7

thousand des., Or 75.8% in Ukraine, as a whole. Only 54.7% of the Ukrainian Square had under beets; Its beet wedge almost twice exceeded the area under the beets of the other part of the state (15.1 thousand des. Against 8.8 thousand des.). In the period under consideration, the yield of beets on the Russian Empire did not exaggerate 69.8 Berkivtsi; Ukraine was more yielding - 71.5 Berkivtsi against 63.7 Berkivtsi in Russia. In Right -Bank Ukraine, this average was even higher - 74.9 Berkivtsi. And here the first place belonged to the Kyiv region - 77.5 Berkivtsi. It should be noted that sugar enterprises were different in terms of production. Thus, sugar products with products up to 3 thousand poods were considered small, from 3 to 10 thousand - medium and more than 10 thousand poods - large. In 1848-1850, in the Russian Empire, most were small enterprises - 69.5%, the share of the average accounted for 23.4%, large - 7.1%. The corresponding values for Ukraine were as follows: 51.7, 37.4 and 10.9%. Among the Ukrainian sugar mills, the share of medium and large ones is noticeably higher. If there were no sugar mills in Russia with more than 15,000 poods, there were 5 such enterprises in Ukraine; There were only one sugar mill with 10 to 15 thousand poods in Russia, 15 in Ukraine. Large enterprises concentrated mainly in the Kyiv region, where there were 15 of the total 21 in the province. From 1848 to 1850 the excise duty of sugar was 30 kopecks, from 1850 to 1852 - 45 kopecks, from 1852 to 1854 - 60 kopecks. Of the small plants that produced no more than 500 poods of sugar per year, the excise duty was respectively charged in the following sizes: 15, 30 and 45 kopecks. From Pud. In 1848/49, the excise duty was received from sugar 46.2 thousand rubles, in 1850/51 - 138.2 thousand rubles, in 1854/55 - 434.7 thousand rubles. Increasing excise duty, respectively, influenced the rise in prices, production and sale of products, which caused dissatisfaction with sugar mills. This is evidenced, for example, the request of the owners of the sugar plants of the Kiev province, sent by the Governor-General in 1853 "On the unvivided excitement of excise duty on the Salaklovich Sahara". In 1850, the sub - Russian Ukraine produced 1697 thousand poods of sugar worth 10205.9 thousand rubles, which was 80.5 and 79.3% respectively. Thus, Ukraine, with 58% of the total number of sugar mills (376 sugar mills operated in the state in 1856-1857, of which 218 accounted for Ukraine), gave 4/5 of all sugar products of the Russian Empire. As for the

number of workers of sugar plants, we will give the following figures in 1856-1857. Together on the Russian Empire, 72 thousand people worked in the sugar mills, of which 48.4 thousand in Ukraine, or 67.2%. On average, there were 196 workers in one enterprise, in Ukraine 232. Increasing productivity was also noticeable: in 1848-1849, one worker accounted for 21.5 puddles of sugar, in 1856-1857. Here are the main general processes that characterized the development of sugar production throughout the Russian Empire. As for Ukraine, it, as we have seen, was the main area of sugar beet production. The real flowering of sugar cooking in Ukraine began in the 1940s, when sugar plants began to switch to steam equipment. In 1843, the merchants K. Yakhnenko and P. Simirenko built the first in the country steam sugar and refinery factories near the village. Malva of Cherkasy County of Kyiv province. Here is a whole industrial town. In addition to the majestic seven -storey building, a 260 -tenth of the Vorontsov land rented from Prince, - the contemporary wrote, - up to 150 houses for employees were built, each with a separate estate, a garden and a garden. In the town there was a large building of the main office. The town had its own theater, a steam mill, a machine - building plant. There were gas lighting on the sugar factory and the town, which at that time used only two or three cities in Russia. The cost of the sugar factory was determined in 1 million rubles, it was designed for processing of 200 thousand Berkivtsi sugar beet and production of 400 thousand poods of refinement. The industrial revolution in the sugar mill was extensively spreading. In 1856-1857, steam sugar mills made up 40% of the sugar plants of Ukraine. Machine technology quickly raised the productivity of sugar and stimulated its development. In 1848, as noted above, 62% (to the total number of the Russian Empire) of the sugar mill operated in Ukraine. The placement of sugar mills in the Dnieper Ukraine was uneven. Of the 183 enterprises operating here in 1848, 116 existed on the Right Bank. In the provinces they were located as follows: in the Kyiv region - 70 sugar mills, Podillya - 36, Chernihiv region - 25, Kharkiv region - 24, Poltava region - 17, Volyn - 10 and Kherson region - 1. Thus, 63.4% of Ukrainian sugar mills were placed on the Right Bank, of which only 38.3% in the Kyiv region.

As for Volyn, although there were little sugar mills, but at that time they were considered large enterprises, so that Volyn for the production of gross sugar went after

Kharkiv region, but before the Poltava region [18, p. 102]. In 1848, sugar was produced in Ukraine 746.8 thousand poods, or, approximately 80% of total production in the empire. The largest share of the sugar produced in sub -Russian Ukraine was given by Kyiv region. Kyiv province in the middle of the nineteenth century. She became the center of sugar beet production of the Russian Empire. It was here that the largest amount of sugar cooking was concentrated, and it was here that the process of transition from the manufactory stage of sugar production to the factory and factory was quickly taken place. Already in 1846-1847 there were 49 sugar mills in the province (12 of them were steam and 37 firing). Particularly distinguished by the enterprises of Count O.O. Bobrynsky (1800-1868), located in Smila Cherkasy County. The first sugar mill, built in 1838, processed 300 Berkiv beets a day. In 1844-1845 he received 21.4 pounds of sugar from Berkivtsi beetroot at the Smilyansky Sugar. In 1848, new facilities were built. Soon the firing method of evaporation here was replaced by steam. All technical or technological innovations, which at that time appeared in sugar production, were immediately used on the manufactories of O.O. Bobrynsky, which were four: Bakaleevskaya, Yablunovskaya, Kapitanovskaya and Hrushevskaya. Alexei paid special attention to growing beets on his plantations. He improved the means of land cultivation, used the most advanced tools. The cultivation of land here was considered exemplary for the whole region. In 1859, there were 75 sugar cooking in the province, where about 32,000 people worked. During the year, these enterprises produced sugar for 9923.7 thousand rubles. Podillya took the second place in the production of sugar after Kyiv region. In 1848-1849 there were 36 sugar mills, where almost 4 thousand people worked. Annual production was 103.3 thousand poods. In 1860-1861, 32 sugar mills were operated in Podilskyi province with an annual productivity of 530.6 thousand poods of sugar. In Volyn in 1848 10 sugar enterprises worked. The total sugar production in value was 421.9 thousand rubles. In 1859 there were 8 sugar cooking in the province, which employed 907 people. The annual production on all manufactories was 876.4 thousand rubles. The spread of sugar production in the southwestern provinces (Kyiv, Podolsk and Volyn) contributed to the considerable development of capitalist relations, the

corresponding climate and soil, high population density, as well as large forest reserves [18, p. 100-102].

2.2 Development of the sugar industry in Podillya

In 1848-1849, among the provinces of Right-Bank Ukraine, the first place was occupied by Kyiv, which during this time produced 382400 poods of sugar. In Podilskyi province during this time 91750 poods of sugar were produced, which gave it second place [11, p. 67].

From Table 1 we can trace the creation of sugar mills in Podilskyi province in the nineteenth century [2, p. 223-230].

Sugar plants of Podolsk province in the nineteenth century.

Table 1.

№ P/n	Sugar factories of Podolsk province	The county	The year of foundation
1	Vyshnevchikovsky	Kamianets-Podilskyi district	1845
2	Gorodotsky	Kamianets-Podilskyi district	1839
3	Levadsky	Kamianets-Podilskyi district	1849
4	Proskurovsky	Proskur district	1891
5	Satanovsky	Proskur district	1899
6	Buntsevsky	Letychiv County	1852
7	Shchedrinsky	Letychiv County	1873
8	Levashovo-Voytovetsky	Litin County	1852
9	Loznyansky	Litin County	1876
10	Severinovsky	Litin County	1842
11	Staro-Sinyavsky	Litin County	1875
12	Brailivsky	Vinnytsia County	1845
13	Hnivans	Vinnytsia County	1874
14	Zalivanshchynsky	Vinnytsia County	1883
15	Kalinovsky	Vinnytsia County	1873
16	Cordel	Vinnytsia County	1845
17	Noskovetsko-Alexandrovsky	Vinnytsia County	1860
18	Vladivsky	Vinnytsia County	1860
19	Voronovitsky	Bratslav district	1873

Continuation of table 1

20	Cabbage	Bratslav district	1853
21	Kovalevsky-Stroganovsky	Bratslav district	1872
22	Kirnassovsky	Bratslav district	-
23	Trostryanetsky	Bratslav district	1861
24	Shpikovsky	Bratslav district	1875
25	Krasnosilivsky	Gaysin County	1844
26	Mogilensky	Gaysin County	1859
27	Sobolivsky	Gaysin County	1868
28	Osipivsky	Gaysin County	-
29	Gaysinsky	Gaysin County	1899
30	Bershad	Olgopol district	1873
31	Obodovsky	Olgopol district	1884
32	Sokolivsky	Olgopol district	1874
33	Ustyansky	Olgopol district	1866
34	Chernominsky	Olgopol district	1859
35	Chechelnytskyi	Olgopol district	1875
36	Hrushkovsky	Baltic County	1872
37	Piscicultural	Baltic County	-
38	Borovsky	Yampil County	1866
39	Gonorovsky	Yampil County	1873
40	Derebchinsky	Yampil County	1877
41	Dzhurinsky	Yampil County	1874
42	Myvsky	Yampil County	1849
43	Tomashpilsky	Yampil County	1873
44	Wendichansky	Mogilev-Podilsky County	1894
45	Exposure-Olchevsky	Mogilev-Podilsky County	1860
46	Shestakivsky	Mogilev-Podilsky County	1857
47	Khrenovsky	Mogilev-Podilsky County	1873
48	Yaltushkivsky	Mogilev-Podilsky County	1860
49	Murovanokurilovetsky	Novo-Ushitsky county	1842
50	Tarasivsky	Novo-Ushitsky county	1872

Source: Guldman VK Podilsky address-calendar. Kamianets-Podilskyi, Typography of Podilsky Provincial Board, 1900. P.223-230.

Since the mid-1940s. The question of technical modernization of sugar plants, which, accordingly, required a lot of money. The introduction of a steam machine in production has reduced the cost of processing raw materials and at the same time increase the yield of sugar from Berkovts from 8 to 14-17. Such technical processes influenced personnel changes in the factories, caused the number of workers, and accordingly increased productivity.

Simultaneously with the technical re -equipment of the plants increased the area of sowing of sugar beet. At the end of the 1940s. In Podilskyi province it was sown on an area of 4332 des., And in Kiev - 15142 des. [11, p. 68].

In 1853, 31 sugar mills worked in the region, producing 184800 poods of sugar [12, p. 44]. The large plants of the province were included in Vyshnivchytsky, Gorodetsky, Trostyanets and others. With the increase in sugar production and the improvement of sugar plants increased the area of sugar beet sowing to 4232 acres of land in 1848-1849 [13, p. 117]. Sugar produced at factories was sold in the local market and exported to Moscow, St. Petersburg, Simferopol and other cities of the Russian Empire [14, p. 26].

According to Esyunin SM, the dominant place in the factory production of Podolsk province in the second half of the nineteenth century. The food industries, primarily sugar production, flour production and dormitories were occupied [15, p. 115].

Since the mid-1860s, unit companies have emerged in the sugar industry. The creation of associations of enterprises - unit societies is explained by the fact that for the development of capacity (construction, technical equipment), considerable funds were needed, which is not always under the power of the individual owner. In addition, such associations were more stable in competition. Significant profits were received by entrepreneurs who managed to create powerful mechanized establishments, introducing a progressive production technology at that time. The Zalivanshchyna Sugar Factory of Podilskyi province was leased to the Alexander Society of Sugar Factories.

The societies of Khrenovetsky, Vendichansky, Trostyanets and Mogilev sugar plants owned two enterprises. Big capital received the societies of Yaltushkivsky, Hnivansky. Gorodotsky, Kordlovsky, Krasnosilkovsky sugar factories.

The largest among them was the Yaltushiv plant, which worked 1000 workers, and a year produced 500 thousand poods of sugar and 1 million poods. Rafinad [16, p. 123-125].

One of the first in Podillya was founded in the 1940s. Cordelovsky Sugar Factory. In the 1990s. There was a Society of Sugar Machines "Kordelivka", which was actually full dependent on foreigners. A third of the shares were owned by the German V. Row. The increase in profits of the enterprise was facilitated by the increase in sugar beet plantations and the improvement of the production process [17, p. 4-5].

Podilskyi province had the main source of its wealth agriculture in a great sense. The second place among the factories and factories of Podillya is occupied by sugar factories, which is explained by the high harvest of beet [1, p. 88].

The Podilskyi region specialized in beet, like all Right -Bank Ukraine. As stated in the researcher Guldman VK, the best farms that had their own sugar factories developed. Only large landowners who had significant working capital could afford to have a plant [2, p. 125].

Podilsky province ranked second in sugar production. In 1865, 35 sugar enterprises produced products worth 7888.5 thousand rubles, and in 1895 44 enterprises - in the amount of 17121.6 thousand rubles) [18, p. 119].

The sugar industry gives its owners huge benefits: they sell their worst quality sugar for 10 rubles. silver for pud. Sugar plants of the province produce sugar for the year for the amount of 308,908 rubles. silver. The first place among the sugar companies of the province is the plant in the town of Hruda (Kamyanets district), Adjutant General Gaismar, where sugar is produced annually for 60,000 rubles. Silver, about 200 people worked at the plant [1, p. 121-122].

The price of annual production in the sugar plants of Podolsk province

Table 2

№ P/n	Divisions of Podolsk province	Number	The price of annual production, rubles.
1	Kamyanetsky	3	90.350
2	Proskurovsky	-	-
3	Letychivsky	2	6.650
4	Litinsky	4	65.783
5	Vinnytsia	4	44.125
6	Bratslavsky	3	31.000
7	Gaysinsky	1	39.900
8	Ushitsky	2	16.700
9	Mogilevsky	3	15.900
10	Yampil	-	-
11	Olgopolsky	1	14.400
12	Baltic	2	4.100

Source: War-statistical output of the Russian imperia / IZD. On the highway, the general department of the Department of Department. Headquarters. St. Petersburg: Type. Department of the General. Staff, 1848 - 1858. Vol. 10: Podolskaya province / [Soust. Cap. Trritinov]. 1849. 277.

Table 2 defines the most productive sugar production plants in Podolsk province. The most powerful of these is the Kamyanets Sugar Factory, which produced products for 90.350 rubles. [1, p. 277].

According to Moskalyuk M., the food industry, namely, sugar, occupied the main place in the industrial production of Podolsk province in the scientific research. It accounted for 85 % of all industrial production [8, p. 77].

It should be emphasized that in the 1930s. Beetroot began (in 1848 there were already 4232 tenths under sugar beets, and in 1860 - 5786 tenths or 6.4 thousand hectares) and rapid development of the sugar industry. In 1861 there were already 32 sugar mills in Podillya (within the modern Vinnytsia region 19), which produced 530644 powders of sugar (about 8.5 thousand tons) [19].

In 1862, 39 sugar mills were operating in Podilskyi province, 1886–1887 - 46, 1892 - 44, 1896 - 46, 1897 - 47, 1901 - 52 and 1905 - 53. 8960 sand poods, in 1867,

11906 poods were made and in 1869-16,000 poods of sugar [8, p. 77]. So, it can be noted that the production amount of sugar has increased every year [20, p. 60].

It should be noted that in 1895 the Proskur Sugar Factory of Podilsky Province began to work, in 1899 - Gaisinsky, 1900 - Barsky Mogilev district. In 1913, 6 sugar plants were founded in the Vinnytsia district of the province [8, p. 77].

The history of the Proskur Sugar Factory begins with the Chernooostrovsky Sugar Factory, which was built in 1849 by Count Konstantin Pszodetsky - the owner of the Black Island.

The Pszezdetsky Sugar was not an industrial giant, but producing up to 80 thousand poods of sugar a year, she brought a significant profit to the Count's family. From Konstantin, the Black Island reached his son Karol, who was little interested in economic activity. In 1879 he gave the land to the estate and the sugar mill for 12 years of Proskur Merchant Solomon Marantz. On the leased land, the merchant grew beets, processed them at the factory and in a short time became the main sugar magnet of Proskurivshchyna.

In 1889, Solomon Marantz bought a sugar mill from the Pszdetsky family, dismantled it and transported it to Proskurov. At the same time, the merchant purchased Proskurov on the outskirts, not far from the railway station, a plot of land. During the year in this territory, he built a new sugar factory, spending 346 thousand rubles.

The main building of the enterprise with a steam machine and a four -storey production premises, a three -storey barracks with a dining room for workers, a bath and a hospital with a pharmacy were built. The railway track was laid to the plant - for beet carriage and finished products.

In 1891, a new modern enterprise, which until now was not in Proskurov, gave the first products. In 1895, in order to expand production, Solomon founded the Joint-Stock Company "Proskursky Sand Drinal Sugar Factory SG. Management ». This step allowed the merchant to attract funds not only to improve production in Proskurov, but also to build another sugar mill in the city of Bar.

At the part of the twentieth century, the Proskurov plant gave annually net profit up to 80 thousand rubles, Barsky - up to 35 thousand rubles. The funds at that time are

quite significant, because, for example, the land with a brick house could be purchased for 2.5-3.5 thousand.

More than 500 people worked at the sugar mill and for a long time it was the largest company Proskurov [25].

From 1867 the Stepaniv beetroot began operations. The General Meeting of its opening took place in Kiev on February 6, 1867. The head of the plant was appointed A. Dyugetier [20, p. 1]. Thus, accordingly the archival data of sugar production gradually settled, gaining pace. Sugar was sold from 10,000 to 20000 poods to Kiev and local markets. During the reporting period of 1869-1870. [21, p. 8-14].

At the end of the nineteenth century. The sugar industry in Podillya was still concentrated in the countryside. In 1891, the first sugar mill was built in Proskurov. He belonged to the merchant S. Maanets, was a well -equipped and powerful enterprise, processed 1200 Berkivtsi (Berkovets - a measure of weight, which is equal to 10 poods) for a day and had more than 500 workers.

On March 18, 1898, a sugar mill began operating in the bar Bar. The Bar City Council sold to the Proskur merchant of Maranza village 56 des. 1892 square meters. Sag. city land for 19 thousand 876 rubles. Under the construction of a new sugar mill, which has become one of the largest enterprises in the city. Almost simultaneously, in 1899, a sugar mill in Haisin began to operate [15, p. 120-121].

The largest scale of the process of formation of joint -stock and unit societies acquired in Kyiv and Podillya - the main areas of the sugar industry of Ukraine [5, p. 70].

The creation of sugar syndicate immediately worsened the situation of peasants growing sugar beet. Now they could not maneuver their products and sell it to the factory that paid more. After the foundation of the syndicate, the peasants, according to the syndicate, could only sell beets to certain plants on a pre -established, usually reduced, price [4, p. 46]. High prices for syndicate set by the syndicate caused the appearance of so -called "wild" enterprises, which in a few years began to compete seriously with the enterprises united in the syndicate. In 1894/95, the term of the transaction of sugar mills ended, which has decreased significantly. In these

circumstances, the Bureau of Sugar Facilities, having enlisted the support of the ministry and finances, decided to take a number of new measures, in particular, even more to expand and strengthen the syndicate. On November 10, 1893, the Bureau of Representatives of Sugar Facilities was sent by Count VO Bobrynsky's letter to the largest, sugar mills. The main purpose of the letters was to continue to maintain monopoly sugar prices by combining sugar factories under the patronage of the Ministry of Finance. Having united, sugar mills meant to regulate the production of sugar, export its residues abroad and the formation of internal stocks in the event of a crop failure to prevent foreign competitors from Russian markets. The Minister of Finance himself was hoped that the sugar mills would continue the existing agreement, and the factories that did not participate in it before, would join the factories that joined the syndicate [4, p. 47].

Meanwhile, while the sugar mills were traded on the conditions of the new agreement, competition in the sugar market increased, sugar prices began to decrease. Sugar factories again sought help from the government. This time, the tsarist government, to the expense of the interests of the people, the benefit of sugar factories and treasury, has become a criminal path of legislative restriction of production and sale of sugar. According to the law of November 20, 1895, the government assumed the functions of determining the total amount of sugar required to be supplied to the domestic market and to set production volume for each plant. The amount of sugar produced above this rate, when released on the domestic market, was additionally taxed in the amount of 1 rubles. 75 kopecks. From Pud. The factories were obliged to form a special indestructible fund from which the sugar could only enter the domestic market when prices increased above. In this case, the sugar that was additionally produced on the market was not taxed. Government measures immediately caused rising sugar prices, despite the decrease in the cost of sugar as a result of improving the technology of its production [4, p. 48]. At the time of the syndicate, the price of sugar is reduced, but after the tsarist government comes to the help of sugar mills, they begin to grow. Government measures and speculative activity of capitalists have condemned the working population to lack sugar. Instead of sugar sugar, it was forced to consume all

sorts of surrogens. Sugar factories were afraid of the domestic market and exported sugar at brown prices abroad, and the smart German capitalists produced various surrogens and exported them to Russia, making money in Russian folk poverty [4, p. 50].

The first joint-stock companies in Podillya were founded in the 1980s. in the sugar industry. The emergence of joint -stock companies was associated with most of the financial and technical reorganization of the old ones.

In 1894, the owner of the Proskurov Sugar Plant initiated the establishment of a joint-stock company "Proskurovsky Sand Drinal and Sucper Plant". The amount of its fixed capital increased. In 1895 it amounted to 500 thousand rubles, and in 1900 - already 750 thousand rubles. [15, p. 126].

The development of entrepreneurial initiative is evidenced by many facts related to the rapid development of sugar production, which gave great profits. Thus, the board of the Society of the Trostyanets Sugar Plant of Podilskyi province purchased from the landowner F.L. Saboshinsky on the "Mill", which was carried out on January 8, 1870, 752 des. 2012 Sag. land [16, p. 218].

According to the scientist Kutsik, at the end of the nineteenth century. The provinces of the Right Bank, which also belonged to Podillya, produced 69% of sugar of the entire empire. Thus, they were the main areas of sugar production both in Ukraine and in the Russian Empire in general. The southwestern region was generally the main sugar area of the empire. How large the growth of the sugar industry in this region was visible from the following data: during 1865/66, 1,700,000 poods of sugar were produced here, in 1881/82-9803 298 poods, in 1889/90-13369 895 and 1890. According to 1905/906, 6151 craftsmen and 53551 laborers were employed in the southwestern region in the sugar factories, which arrived from other provinces [20, p. 60].

It should be noted that in the late 1870s, the technical restructuring of the sugar mills was completed due to the increase in the concentration of production, the reduction of the duration of annual seasons of sugar production, improving the use of

raw materials. The growth rates of sugar brown production and labor productivity have accelerated.

The report for 1886 on the state of Podilskyi province noted that 47 sugar plants of the province were made sugar and refined sugar in the amount of 20816329 rubles. Compared to the last 1885, the sugar plants of the province increased productivity by 4.13%, respectively, increasing the plantation plantations of beet by 13 thousand tithes [22, p. 34-35].

In 1888, 43 plants were already produced in the province. Reduction of enterprises influenced the decrease in sugar production by 17.9% and refined by 45.9% [23, p. 11-12].

The development of sugar production in Podillya in the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Table 3.

Pads	The current sugar mills	They remained until 1915.
1841	14	5
1851–1852	29	5
1859–1860	31	6
1871–1872	32	9
1881–1882	50	18
1891–1892	44	7
1901–1902	51	1
1911–1912	52	1

Source: M. Moskalyuk from the history of the development of the sugar industry in Ukraine in the second floor. XIX - at the beginning. XX century. / M.M. Moskalyuk // Ukrainian Historical Journal. 2008. № 2. P. 78.

Podillya, with its sugar products, took the second place (after Kyiv region) among all European provinces of the pre -revolutionary position, producing more than 20% of all Russian sugar.

The two largest sugar mills (Trostyanetsk - 68 thousand poods. Daily processing and Anewnsk - 64.5 thousand poods) took the 3rd and 4th places in terms of daily processing among the sugar refineries of the entire Russian Empire after Tetkinskaya

(81 thousand pounds of daily processing) in Kursk region, Virinskaya (77 thousand pounds) in Kharkiv region and Sabino-Snamenskaya (70 thousand pounds) in Kherson region.

Sugar and beet products in Podillia accounted for 85% of the value of agricultural production, while other industries accounted for only 15%, with the remaining percentage divided almost half between the value of milling products (7%) and vodka and brewing products (8%).

In the second half of the nineteenth century, companies were founded in Podillia that were directly related to the development of the sugar industry in the region. In particular, in 1866, the Borivtsi Sugar Factory Partnership in the village of Borivtsi, Yampil district, with a capital of 350 thousand rubles, in 1868, the Sobolivka Sugar, Sand and Refinery Partnership in the town of Sobolivka, Haisyn district, with a capital of 800 thousand rubles, in 1873, the Levashovo-Voytovetsky Sugar Factory Partnership in the village of Voytovtsy, Lityn district, with a capital of 350 thousand rubles, In 1874, the “Partnership of the Hnivan Sugar and Refinery” in Vinnytsia district with a capital of 1 million 300 thousand rubles each, in 1875, the “Partnership of Podilsko-Pakhiansky factories” in Lopatyntsi village, Yampil district, with a capital of 250 thousand rubles each, and in the same year, the “Partnership of Honorivsky sugar and refinery” in Trostianets village. Trostyanets village, Yampol district, with a capital of 300 thousand rubles each, in 1880 the “Partnership of the Vysheolchedayevsky Sugar Factory” in the village of Vysheolchedayevsk, Mohyliv district, with a capital of 400 thousand rubles, and in 1886 the “Partnership of the Vyshnevchikovsky Sugar Factory” in the village of Vyshnevchik, Kamyanets district, with a capital of 200 thousand rubles. [8, p. 78-79].

According to the report and balance sheet of the Starosyniavsky Sugar Factory Company, the production of white sugar in 1895/96 amounted to 182305 poods worth 694860 rubles, and black molasses - 64,000 poods worth 5440 rubles. The Kyiv refinery sold 60054 pounds of sugar for 270236.05 rubles. Black molasses was sold to the Uladiv company for 28375 rubles. The management of the factory gave sugar to employees and craftsmen for holidays [24, p. 1-16].

In the 1890s, an intensive process of establishing joint-stock companies began, in particular, for the production of sugar. The following companies were founded during this period: Sokolivka Sugar Beet and Refinery Plant in Podillia province; Staro-Zhyvotkiv Sugar Beet Plant in Tarashchanskyi district of Kyiv province; Yanushpil Sugar Beet and Refinery Plant in Volyn province; Yablunivka and Yarmolynets Sugar Beet Plants in Kyiv province; Yagotynske Sugar Beet and Refinery Plant in Poltava province, etc. [18, p. 122].

According to statistical studies, the total number of sugar factories in the Ukrainian provinces by the end of the nineteenth century had decreased (in 1865 there were 181, and in 1895 - 153), while sugar production had increased. Thus, in 1865, sugar was produced for 16987.6 thousand rubles, and in 1895 - for 126134 thousand rubles. The number of employed workers in the sugar industry of Ukraine in 1875 was 63 thousand, and in 1895 - 64.6 thousand people. It should be noted that with the development of the sugar industry in the post-reform period, the excise tax on sugar grew, which brought high revenues to the state budget. From 1872 to 1881, the excise tax on one pood of sugar was 32 kopecks, in 1881-1884 - 50 kopecks, in 1884-1887 - 65 kopecks, in 1887-1890 - 85 kopecks, in 1890-1893 - 1 ruble, and from 1894 - 1.75 rubles. The following figures show the treasury's income from the sugar excise: in 1885, the treasury received 15859.2 thousand rubles, in 1892 - 27709.5 thousand rubles, and in 1893 the amount of excise was 32698.6 thousand rubles.

In the mid-1880s, the sugar industry experienced a new economic crisis. Growth in sugar production while sugar prices remained high, low purchasing power of the population, and the formation of large surpluses led to the crisis. For example, in 1885/86, Kyiv, Volyn and Podillia provinces produced 16639 thousand poods of sugar, and 3662.3 thousand poods of this amount remained unsold by 1 February 1886. As the crisis deepened, sugar prices began to fall. While in Kyiv in 1883/84 a pood of sugar cost 5.92 rubles, in 1884/85 it was already 5.33 rubles. A sharp struggle for markets within the Russian Empire began. Ukraine and the empire as a whole were in a difficult economic situation. Therefore, sugar producers asked the government for help in exporting sugar abroad on favourable terms in order to maintain the appropriate

price level in the country and reduce costs, given the low sugar prices abroad. The government of the Russian Empire agreed to export sugar at favourable prices with a premium for each pood exported, exempting it from excise duty. According to statistical data, the total volume of sugar exported from the country was: in 1885 - 4.2 million poods, in 1885 - 5.6 million poods, and in 1891 - over 7 million poods. [18, p. 120].

Between 1881 and 1895, sugar production doubled: compared to the pre-reform period, it increased tenfold. Thanks to technical reconstruction, the sugar beet industry produced much more sugar with fewer workers. The energy efficiency of the sugar industry improved significantly during the study period, and the sugar content of beet increased, which was the main reason for the increase in production. In Ukraine, average production was slightly higher than in all of former Russia and before the peasant reform. Ukrainian sugar factories were enterprises with superior technology, and naturally, average production in Ukraine was slightly higher. In 1894-1895, production decreased due to the low sugar content of beet during the last campaign of the period under study [3, p. 12].

For example, in the sugar industry, where the capital of landlords and government officials was mainly used, a preferential excise duty of 1848 was in effect alongside an excessively high import duty, which favoured entrepreneurs but harmed the state treasury. Thus, the average annual excise tax revenue in 1857-1867 did not exceed 500 thousand rubles, while customs duties in the early 1950s brought in 6 to 7 million rubles. As a result of the development of local sugar production under protective and preferential conditions, the volume of imported sugar was steadily decreasing. The treasury suffered significant losses. In the early 1960s, it received only 2.8 million krb of customs duties. To somehow compensate for the losses, in 1863 the government took the unpopular step of raising the excise duty to 60 kopecks per pood. This significantly increased the tax burden of the sugar industry. The excise tax primarily hit the new, not yet economically strong enterprises, whose founders in the post-reform years were a younger generation of entrepreneurs, mostly not of the nobility origin. Simultaneously with the introduction of the new excise tax, the

government completely abolished tax privileges for newly established factories. These measures prevented small capitalists from entering the sugar industry. Thus, with the introduction of the new excise tax, the government was able to increase the state's revenues and protect the monopoly position of the landlord clan in this industry. Moreover, despite the increase in the excise tax, which, by the way, was later reduced and then increased again, it did not exceed 35 kopecks per pood on average, or even 20 kopecks, because sugar production always exceeded the norm. The government's second step towards strengthening the position of sugar producers was the introduction in 1871 of a refundable excise duty on exported sugar as a temporary measure. At that time, industrialists received 27 kopecks of excise from each pound of sugar exported abroad. In 1873, in order to discourage sugar exports, the refundable excise tax was increased depending on the quality of sugar and differentiated. From 1875 to 1878, the refundable excise tax was increased again and amounted to 45 kopecks for white sugar, 25 kopecks for yellow sugar, and 47 kopecks for refined sugar per pood. This period in the history of the sugar industry was marked by a significant event. For the first time, sugar producers of the Russian Empire entered the world market with a large consignment of sugar to Hamburg, London, Cologne, Strasbourg, Marseille and Tsargrad. This circumstance, according to K.G. Vobly, saved the sugar industry from a threatening crisis. At that time, 3.5 million poods of sugar were exported from the domestic market. Due to the poor cane harvest, sugar prices in Western countries jumped by 60%. At the same time, there was a large drop in the Russian currency, which is known to stimulate export operations. Taking advantage of the favourable situation, sugar producers increased their exports. At the same time, in 1876, the government, in response to their demands, introduced a refundable excise tax of 80 kopecks per pood of refined sugar and white sand. In fact, the introduction of the refundable excise contained a poorly concealed bonus to the breeders. It was a deliberate step on the part of the state. In order to prevent the destruction of many sugar factories, and at the same time to eliminate the losses of a large number of people who had a source of income in the sugar business, the government was forced to cover most of the sugar producers' expenses for selling sugar on foreign markets at the expense of

the state treasury, issuing considerable bonuses for the export of sugar in the form of refunds in a much larger amount than the actual amount of excise duty per pood. In 1877, the treasury paid sugar producers 3.3 million rubles in refunded excise taxes. However, under the pressure of economic circumstances, the government was forced to increase excise rates in 1895 to 1 ruble 75 kopecks per pood of sugar. At that time, Ukrainian sugar producers paid to the treasury more than 60% of the total imperial excise duty in the industry. In 1877, the introduction by the treasury of a duty on goods brought to the Russian Empire in ringing coins led to an increase in customs duties by 30-40%. In 1881, the duty on sugar increased due to a general 10% surcharge imposed on the entire customs tariff.

This measure almost stopped the importation of sugar to the Russian Empire and strengthened the dictatorship of local industrialists in setting prices on the domestic market, which were steadily creeping upwards. Under the fundamentally new excise system of 1881, which provided for the taxation of the finished product, the tax almost doubled. However, this did not prevent the industry from gaining momentum. By the mid-1880s, there was already an overproduction of sugar. Prices for the product were falling rapidly. To prevent their further decline and losses for industrialists, the government introduced a special export premium of 1 ruble per pood for 8 million poods of sugar exported to Asian markets on 1 July 1886. At the same time, it was allowed to issue large loans secured by sugar. In 1886, 854 thousand rubles were issued against sugar, and in 1887, 732 thousand rubles. These measures did not have the desired effect, although the practice of granting export bonuses continued until 1891. During 1886-1891, sugar producers, according to their own estimates, received more than 6 million in excess profits [7, p. 18-20].

It is important to study the issue of sales of products from sugar factories in Podillia province in the nineteenth century, which by the end of the century produced 20% of sugar in Ukraine.

Thus, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the price of a pood of sugar was on average 31.50 rubles. In the 1820s, when the sugar industry began to develop, it fell

to 7.37 rubles. With the saturation of the market with domestic sugar, the price gradually stabilised [9, p. 38].

The price of sugar imported from abroad to the Russian Empire was falling every year due to the growth of local sugar production.

The products of the first sugar factories in Podillia province were mainly used for household consumption, and later began to be sold on local markets. According to statistics, in 1852, three consignments of sugar worth 10347 rubles were shipped from the Brailiv factory to Kordelivka. As the number of sugar factories increased, and sugar production increased accordingly, its sale gradually fell into the hands of merchants who used fairs and bazaars for this purpose. One of the main centres of fair trade in the first half of the nineteenth century in Podillia province was concentrated in the town of Yarmolynets, Proskuriv district (two weeks in June and a week in December). The creation and development of the Yarmolynets fairs was facilitated not only by traditional trade routes and the postal route and the later railway, but also by the fact that there were stone buildings on the fairgrounds. They were built by Mr Orlovsky. Almost 500 merchants, including those from abroad, came to the Peter and Paul Fair every year.

It sold various goods: cattle, footwear, fabrics, metal and other industrial products, agricultural machinery, agricultural products, including sugar [9, p. 39].

It should be noted that Podillia sugar was sold not only within the province. It became a commodity for sale outside the province. In the 50s of the nineteenth century, more than 100 thousand poods of sugar out of 206 thousand poods produced in the province were sold outside the province. Important cities of fair trade were Vinnytsia, Bar, Lityn, and Mohyliv [18, p. 71].

Since the 60s of the nineteenth century, wholesale sugar was traded at the Holy Trinity Fair in the town of Balta, which was then part of the Podillia province.

The price of sugar on the domestic market was high compared to European prices. The main reason for this was that merchants and buyers resold sugar for profit, creating a shortage on the consumer market.

Thus, in the early seventies, intermediary traders and speculators began to play a major role in the sugar market, and various trade customs developed, including purely speculative sugar trading. Traders quickly started selling sugar because they needed credit. The output of individual sugar factories was growing, and production had to be technically reconstructed, all of which required huge amounts of money at the time. The banks that had emerged at that time were unable to meet the demand for capital from sugar factory owners. The private capital market and especially the capital accumulated in trade were widely used. Logically, lending led to the fact that trade was also linked to lending. Merchant capitalists, by lending to sugar factory owners, gradually took over the sugar trade. As sugar prices fluctuated greatly during the period under study, sugar became a favourite object of speculation. Alongside the efficient sugar trade, there was also a purely speculative trade. It involved capitalists, both large and small, far removed from sugar production. Speculation in sugar became especially large during periods of good fortune. The rise in sugar prices caused by both circumstances attracted the attention of speculators. They joined this upward movement, supported and forced it. Speculators bought sugar at higher prices, confident that there would be other buyers who would pay even higher prices. The wave of such optimism was sweeping through all circles connected in one way or another with the sugar business; it often went far beyond them, involving wide circles of the then-citizenship in a speculative fever. A prominent official in the Ministry of Finance, Bazil'skyi, reported from Kyiv in late October 1872 that "speculation on sugar in recent months has had a strong influence on the rise in prices. According to my calculation of the sugar trade according to the bulletins of the Kiev exchange alone, it appears that from the second half of June to the 20th of September of this year, up to 7.3 million p . But speculation is expressed even more sharply by the fact that last year breeders bought 7 per cent of all sugar traded on the exchange in the mentioned months, and speculators 30 per cent, whereas in the present year it is the opposite: out of 7.3 million poods of sugar, breeders accounted for only 32 per cent. But even these figures do not fully express the activity of speculators, because in reality the breeders bought less than 32 per cent for their needs, because I know positively that some of the breeders

also speculate in sugar on a large scale, although they are not mentioned among speculators in the stock exchange bulletins". Some sugar factory owners did indeed trade in other people's sugar. They would buy it for a certain period of time from other sugar producers, giving them advances, and then sell it in small batches to wholesalers in those cities. During the period we are interested in, granulated sugar prices fluctuated greatly throughout the year, rising in the summer, especially when the prospects for the beet harvest were poor. Speculators and banks that held sugar until the summer made a lot of money then. Some owners of sugar factories, happily speculating on the sugar trade, managed to amass huge fortunes. Speculative sugar trade existed in other countries at that time as well. Sugar is a product of world trade [3, p. 127].

Sugar was retailed directly at or near the factories. Most sugar factories had their own shops. The Trostyanets factory had three shops, the Shpykivka factory had two, and the Haisyn factory had one [9, p. 503-526].

At the end of the nineteenth century. Podilskyi province fairs have ceased to play an important role in the economic processes of the region [2, p. 189]. Constant trade is increasingly spreading, respectively, sugar selling occurs through shops, benches, ham, tractors, food, establishments that prepare different dishes [9, p. 41].

In 1889, according to statistics, 16,86577 poods of sugar were sold 1686577, the local population was able to buy only 23824 pounds. The rest of the sugar was sold to refined factories, to other provinces, abroad.

In the 60's of the nineteenth century. Podilsky sugar began to be taken to Bukovina, Galicia and other Austria-Hungary regions through the merchants of Kamianets-Podilsky, Starokostiantynov, Berdichev.

Podilsky sugar was mostly exported to Belarus, Moldova. Due to the spread of railway connection, in the 70-80s of the nineteenth century. Kiev and Podilsky merchants managed to sign contracts for the supply of sugar to London, Hamburg, Marseille [3, p. 87].

Basically, through the European borders of the Russian Empire, Ukrainian sugar was delivered to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Greece, Egypt, Germany, Romania, Turkey, Sweden, etc.

But the main market for sugar was England, which in 1895 - 1896 accounted for about 32% of its exports. The following were Persia (24.3%), Italy (24.1%) and Germany (9.7%). Domestic sugar in London was sold 3 times cheaper than in Russia. It was a dumping policy by raising the prices in the domestic market, which has a serious reflection on the position of the working population [20, p. 62].

Thus, Podolsk province played an important role in both domestic and foreign sugar trade.

2.3 The position of workers in Ukrainian sugar mills

The number of workers who worked on the sugar mills decreased dramatically during the crisis of the eighties; When the crisis was overcome, the quantitative composition of workers began to rise, reaching the seventy thousand people in the early nineties. From the total composition of workers for soldering of Ukraine, 1881/82 - 84, 39 %, 1894/95 - 83, 09 % [3, p. 7].

During the period under study, there is information that workers were hired from Austria. In 1873, more than a hundred men and women from Austria, who worked at the Derazhnyansky Sugar Factory, left work despite the contract for six months. Police tried to find out the cause of their behavior, to which they said that they did not like the traditions of the region, wish to return to their home. In the evening of July 26, they went unauthorized, crossing the river Zbruch near the town of Husyatin, which was proved by the Podilsky Governor. The cases where foreign workers were hired on the sugar mill were exception. Foreigners could not be treated as with their workers. Therefore, in the future they changed their mind to write workers from abroad on the sugar mill, located even in the border strip [3, p. 13].

At the sugar mill of Kyiv region and Podillya (it was named, "walking on sugar") went from different corners, most from Chernihiv region. Working at sugar factories was popular. Sugar workers were usually hired in the spring, sometimes in February, even in January, when the peasants received a deadline for paying taxes, just when the village was the greatest poverty, attorneys and agents from the sugar mills of Kyiv and Podillya began to appear. Having collected the previous certificates, the agent traveled

the selected area, reporting the peasants. Everyone who wanted, the group came to the district administration. Here they wrote an agreement, writing it into a special book of contracts. The peasants were supposed to arrive at the place of work on September 1, and if the sugar mill was still working, then the office had the right to put them on other work outside the sugar mill. The agreements assumed that in the absence of jobs at this plant, the peasants could be transferred to another sugar mill. Workers lived in barracks with artillery 100 people each. On the artel They were divided either in the villages from where they came from, or in the provinces, from where they came from, or simply in parties. For each hundred, three people were chosen - artillery, baker and kashovar, or cook, sometimes the fourth one is a guard. These elected were paid at the level with others, but did not go to work. The artilleryman played the role of old age, was alerted purity, order that workers would go to work in a timely manner [3, p. 18-19].

The factory administration gave weight to the artillery person. He was elected, of course, in the place of hiring in the presence of the district authorities. The Sugar Army looked to choose a person beautiful and certain. The agreement was often involved in the point that the artilleryman cannot be discounted without consent from the parish (until this work is over), or the factory (as they arrive at the Sugar Factory). The artillery received from the parcel should have ensured that the lawdrated workers came in a timely manner. To do this, workers selected passports and issued a general passport.

The agreements have a number of penalties and a lot: for each overdue day from 50 k. To 1 rubles; When the worker did not appear to work, he was charged with a double -sized deposit or a penalty of 20 rubles. You can see that the sugar mills are trying to introduce circular responsibility for the failure of workers. In the agreement, which on January 26, 1875 was made by the peasants of the village. New Bobovich (19 people) with a trusted person Sugar Zaitsev, was a point that set a penalty of 20 rubles. According to the "self -esteem" and the failure, with the following application: "For that we (peasants) for a tidy, we have a pineapple, we will be fined with your own, without any judicial system, and also roll our way for a friend of a circular bait." Such

a reservation was the exception, and of course, the penalty was collected from the property of "Storochyk", or from his relatives.

When the sugar mills needed extra labor, the sugar mill caused those who wanted to work more changes for the increased reward (1 rubles up to 1 rubles. 50 kopecks per day). Workers, tempted on increased earnings, became unnecessary changes, of course at the expense of their health.

**Information about the sugar factories of Podolsk province of the late
nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.**

Table 4

№ P/n	Sugar factories	Number of workers	Number of foreign workers	Number of family workers	Number of family workers	Average earnings (rubles.)
	Gaysin County					
1.	Gaysinsky	444	400	15	150	14
2.	Sobolivsky	583	41	300	29	10.50
3	Krasnovsky	288	70	20	-	1.20
4.	Mohyla	710	500	15	75	15.50
5.	Osipovsky	686	349	9	16	13.60
	Proskur district					
6.	Proskurovsky	444	-	32	-	13.50
7.	Satanovsky	320	51	211	26	12.50
	Letychiv County					
8.	Butnevsky	279	84	50	34	40 kopecks. during the day
9.	Sugar Factory of the Shchedrovsky Society	367	93	-	13	40 kopecks. during the day
10.	Gorodotsky	570	6	132	5	10
11.	Levadsky	713	17	135	3	10
	Litin County					
12.	Loznyan-Litinsky	149	117	15	85	12
	Severinovsky	348	8	30	5	12
14.	Levashevo- Voytovytsky	426	12	173	7	40 kopecks. during the day
15.	Staro-Sinyavsky	255	90	63	51	8.50
	Vinnysia County					
16	Bratovsky	547	240	192	38	13
17	Noskovetsky	576	256	120	-	10

Continuation of table 4

18	Hnivans	2440	965	1095	690	40 kopecks. during the day
19	Vladivsky	747	-	670	-	1.80 a day
20	Kalinovsky	455	-	400	-	12-15
21	Cordel	289	59	200	50	12-15
22	Zalivshchyna	481	311	150	290	12-15
	Baltic County					
23	Hrushkivsky	400	170	120	80	15
24	Piscicultural	424	225	40	20	50 kopecks. during the day
	Yampil County					
25	Derebchinsky	645	26	426	18	14.50
26	Dzhurinsky	474	18	258	16	13
27	Tomashpilsky	310	116	162	89	9
28	Borovsky	400	120	264	103	12
29	Myvsky	404	231	87	208	12
	Olgopol district					
30	Bershad	514	336	118	239	7-25
31	Checheltsky	674	-	48	-	15
32	Sokolovsky	418	-	318	-	15
33	Black	414	-	32	-	15
34	Obodovsky	292	48	159	31	15
35	Ustyansky	468	245	100	245	15
	Bratslav district					
36	Kirnassovsky	365	37	15	27	20
37	Shpikovsky	399	65	129	24	15-25
38	Trostanetsky	915	51	104	36	15
39	Cabbage	594	145	80	70	15
40	Kovalevsky	639	25	440	5	7-50
41	Voronovitsky	265	26	7	10	80 kopecks. during the day
42	Stepanivsky	400	62	41	10	80 kopecks. during the day
	Ushitsky county					
43	Sigismunda and Vladislav Hllins	40	18	16	10	60 kopecks. during the day
44	Admiral Mykola Chikhachev	383	189	149	135	30-85 kopecks. during the day

Source: State Archives of Khmelnytsky region. 228, op.1, cf. 1210, p. 12-82.

So, in Table 4 about the sugar plants of Podolsk province of the late nineteenth - early twentieth centuries. Statistics on the number of workers, local and foreign, as well as information on remuneration at factories are displayed.

The sugar mills used mainly hourly wages, because the work of an individual worker with the consequences of his work cannot be associated in the production process. Some differences in the work could be taken from the Berkivtsi - for example, the transportation of beetroots from kagate to the sugar mill, the removal of mud, etc. The hourly fee, depending on the unit of time, was daily, monthly and term. The most common monthly wage. The salary of the laborer consisted of such parts - cash, food and housing [3, p. 50].

"Sakhar" went to adult men, there were women and teenage boys, known under the general name of "semi-man".

Workers worked 12 hours for shift with payment per month 5 rubles. 50 kopecks. In the event of the disease, the sick worker was treated at the expense of the plant. Twice a month was driven for free in the bath.

For absenteeism, unauthorized weaning and smoking tobacco in improper places, they raised a penalty of 50 kopecks. up to 1 rubles, these fines were in favor of the office or in favor of the artel.

At the Shepetivsky Sugar Barracks where the workers lived, they were in poor condition, dirty, without ventilation. Workers slept on naked boards or dirty mats. The plant did not worry at all the sanitary condition of the barracks.

It is interesting to note that the Lipovetsky County Officer writes. "The miserable was reported to the work by the parents and the wicked on the work, the although their guards fee was received not by them, but by their relatives." The teenagers were mostly local residents and returned to their parents after their work. These data are quite detailed in detail the state of teenagers in sugar mills in the late 60's. The work of teenagers was operating to a great deal of sugar, before it happened when the situation of adolescents was no different from the position of adult workers. Ever since the laws that restricted the work of teenagers in the early 1980s, this led to the fact that they were much reduced in sugar mills. And the reports of factory inspectors note it.

In order to characterize the conditions of hiring, one should give an example of the content of one agreement that was the Arent Sugar and District Administrations in the late 1970s. These agreements, written in different provinces, for sugar -brewed sugar buns, like twins, are dropped on top of each other.

This is essentially a stencil, which hired tens of thousands of workers on the sugar mill.

So on March 1, 1877 the peasants of the village. Rubizhny, (Novozibkivsky) made a treaty with the bourgeois Berk Polonsky: 1) We hired to work in a beetroach factory, which is in the Kamenets-Podolsk province., Vinnitsa district at s. Kalinovka, for the entire time of production of work by the voluntary of work, all the employment of each worker per month (counting 30 developed days) for 5 p. 50 kopecks., And a half -worker from 3-4 rubles, as it means in the list attached to this list, of which each month is entitled to one day of rest, for which there is no deduction. ”

2) for work we must act from the place of residence on August 23 and arrive at the sugar factory no further, as on September 1 of this year. If, after our arrival, the plant for some reason does not begin its actions, then we should work as the factory power will be indicated, and continue to uninhabitedly and without abetrectively until the end of the beet beet, at all times, both inside the factory, excluding only those days in which the plants are spent in general, and we should always replenish the working days and should always be in complete session and obedience of the factory power. They should work in shifts, 12 hours a day, and outside the factory from morning to evening.

Everyone who received money in a deposit has no right to send another worker for himself. Otherwise, the office ... has the right to consider him an incomplete salary. For disobedience, rudeness and neglect, the perpetrator is subjected to a monetary fine of 50 kopecks. for each time; For the abduction of factory property, the perpetrator is responsible by the law. ”.

“3) If any of us, workers who have received a set of money will not come to work (altogether), or will arbitrarily leave one without completing the agreed deadline, then he is subjected to a fine, except for the return of money received against those. If

anyone does not appear in the defined period (on September 1) or for unauthorized reasons, he will make the missing days, then he must pay the guilty person. office ... a fine for each day for 50 kopecks. "

"4) In the event of an illness, the office of the plant should treat the patient in the hospital at his own expense at the plant: during the patient's stay in the hospital, the fees should not require. The bathhouse must be heated for us for free twice a month".

"5) The office should let us go to each worker and a half -worker for 29.

Millet 25 f., Buckwheat 15 p., Sala Pork C F., Lenten oil 2 p., Beef 10 p., Slide fish 5 p., Salt 4 f., Cabbage in the evening and in the morning for an artel (100 people), and a half buckets and for the Kvass venue 2 f. rye flour per person per month."

"6) In the case of the grunts we have received, we workers have every right to sell, but to anyone else, as a office ... at the prices existing in these places; as well as for the redemption of grunts, we also have to pay the office at the prices existing in those places."

"7) The payment of money to us, workers, should be as follows: when this condition is concluded, we workers received from the attorney ... 296 p. 70k. According to the attached at this list. And for the development of the deposit, the office is obliged to issue forward in two months, and the rest, how much will be due to us, at the end of the work."

"8) When our residence is released, we, workers, are obliged to make a way to Kyiv to our capital, and from the city of Kyiv, the attorney ... is obliged to deliver us to the Kalinovsky Sugar plant by machine, not at our salary. We must receive a passport to our account, which to be awarded to the attorney."

"9) In the case of a crop failure (Buryak) in the Kalinovsky sugar plant, a loyal one ... has every right to prescribe another sugar factory for us, and we are not entitled to refuse."

"10) We, workers, must choose one reliable person from our environment to receive and distribute the provisions. He must be considered both the elder and is obliged to observe the serviceability and generally at the execution of the contract, at this we vouch for each other in a circle, as for the resulting money, and generally for

the execution of all the clauses of this agreement, if, God, someone, either before entering the plant, is ill or the factory is ill or gets sick or gets sick or gets ill or It will die, then the resulting money should be recovered from the property;

If there are no one, nor relatives who could return the deposit, then they are not subject to recovery. The semi -workers are hired with the consent of their parents and trustees, women with the consent of their husbands, on which there is the obligation of this contract. As well as smoking tobacco in the factory is strictly prohibited. For cooking food per 100 souls, 3 employees of a person are relied on to the office."

11) if there was any misunderstanding between the office and us in something under this agreement, then, leaving the work, they must choose two people from the artel, to file a complaint to the proceedings to the local authorities, and otherwise, if we left the work, we will answer the plant with a circularity by their property with our property "for all the losses that can arise from our part, and it is limited to it, that each of us should receive from us, that each of us should receive from Office of the plant by receipt in good performance of this agreement."

"12) The real agreement to us, the worker, was read aloud with two extraneous witnesses ... we understand it completely. By ignorance and misunderstanding, we workers have no right to dissuade" [3, p. 21].

The contractor had to hire local people who knew production, who could be for drivers.

An hour before the change, the workers had to be ready in the barracks, they had to be accompanied by a sacrifice designed from the contractor. For each employee who was late for work, the contractor paid a penalty of 15 kopecks. When several people did not appear to work and because of that the sugar mill stopped work, then for each lacking worker, the contractor paid one ruble, when the sugar mill stopped, then every half an hour of delay in the production of 15 rubles, and for each next hour 30 rubles. Penny to compensate for the losses suffered by the sugar mill.

The contractor had to make sure that the work was carefully taken and that the workers did not throw their work assigned to them, otherwise the contractor was

imposed on the loss. He was also fined for the bad behavior of workers. The contractor had to look that the workers did not steal sugar and other things.

For 30 made changes, the contractor received 14 rubles for a full worker. 60 kopecks, and for a half worker 9 rubles. 90 kopecks. on his food. The agreement with the contractor accurately defined the nutrition of workers. If it happened that the workers complained about bad food, the sugar mill ate the workers at the expense of the contractor. When it was necessary (for eg, for example), the sugar mill was entitled to release hot tea to the workers, with the contractor to take half of the expenditures. The contractor had to have a writer in the barracks in the barracks.

The sick sugar mill was treated at their own expense, but the contractor had to feed them.

Thus, the contractor had extremely wide authorization: he not only put workers on the sugar mill, but had to care for work, was responsible for working discipline at the sugar mill, monitored the morality of the workers. In general, the contractor controlled all the work processes on the sugar mill.

His product was determined by the difference between the price paid by the sugar mill for the head, and the cost of wages and food to the same head.

Interestingly, the agreement specifies the age according to which they were taken to work.

The highest limit was the forty -year -old age. Therefore, the factory administration believed that the older people are not able to work the desired intensity. On the Yanushpil sugar mill, the contractor not only looked after all the work on the sugar mill, but even kept the hospital (1887).

Another type of contractor's relationship to the sugar mill was that the contractor only put workers. Sometimes this recruitment was carried out by factory servants, or, as they were called on the Right Bank, officials.

From a number of conditions it is evident that some contractors served several sugars, 5 - 6, such a contractor was settled by proxies to recruit workers. Obviously, such contractors had to have a widely branched agency. The same contractors have

come around this for many years and had time to enslave workers, who often became their non-paying debtors.

Sometimes the contractor took over to supply all workers, with the exception of skilled craftsmen, caretakers who hired them directly. Such division was explained by the fact that the laborers were hired in distant provinces, while qualified workers mainly belonged to local people. It also weighed that the laborers were hired for the season, while some categories of skilled workers worked all year long.

The factory translated into contractors responsibility for the failure of the workers, collaborating with them a fine for late or incomplete appearance of the working artel. The contractor seemed to be reinsured by the risk of working or leaving the workers. This was, from the point of view of the owners of sugar, the meaning of the existence of this kind of institute.

Both contractors and facilities, in order to provide themselves with labor, observed the following two rules: 1) hired workers as far as the villages distant from the sugar factory, to make it difficult to escape workers who did not want to stay until the end of production; 2) Tried to do everything to make it between the workers at least one village.

Lipovetsky County Officer, who conducted an investigation from the Kiev governor in this case, tried to emphasize in his report, in his report, in his report, in his report, in his report, "That the director of the Kalnik sugar factory Enny enjoys a good reputation in society and that there was no complaints about it from the workers at the factory or other persons, and that the priest Vasily Voinarovsky has been with the administrator of the plant in the most found, but from last September, these good relations were violated by the priest, on the occasion of non-enforcement of him at the factory The director of Enny part of the beetroot, completely unbearable in his bad quality, as a result of which the priest Voinarovsky became hostile to the extreme limits." The investigator confirmed the fact of violence against workers.

The above facts quite vividly depict the competition between sugar factories for workers, which sometimes took the form of fighting and catching workers.

In terms of qualifications, there were two groups of workers in sugar factories: the larger group consisted of workers who worked in shifts inside and outside the sugar factory and had no specialisation of labour, they could be called labourers. The second group, smaller, consisted of various craftsmen and workers who had specialised training and performed a particular type of labour. The first group consisted mostly of guest workers.

These workers were hired under letter contracts by artels, and only some of this group of workers were hired under oral contracts. Workers in the second group were recruited from the local population.

Labourers at the sugar factories were essentially peasants who worked in agriculture for most of the year and only in autumn, when the field work was over and the sugar factories were starting to work, did they go to work at the sugar factories.

When the sugaring was over, they returned to their regular agricultural work. In essence, this was a job that coincided with the dead season in agriculture. The workers of this group, without any special labour skills, worked in jobs that did not require special knowledge. These included yard work (hauling beetroot, firewood, straw, mud, guarding, washing and sweeping floors, cleaning and cleaning cauldrons, loading and unloading chambers, working in beetroot sheds, washing, bone-cutting, packing, etc.). The second group included apparatchiks, machine operators, foremen, steamers, senior workers, caretakers and others. The following professions were usually represented in the sugar factory workshop: turners, locksmiths (the largest group), coppersmiths, blacksmiths, foundry workers, carpenters, shinglers, limestone workers, and bricklayers. Skilled workers were called factory workers (machine operators, machinists, locksmiths, etc.) in the terminology used at the sugar factory.

These two main groups of workers did not have the same position at the sugar factory, they received different wages and lived in different conditions.

Among the labourers, in some sugar factories, there was also a group of freelancers, or, as they were simply called, the boss team. This was a declassified element that contractors recruited at Kyiv markets. Many of them worked only for half

a month, a month, two months at most, and then left. Quite often, there were drunks among them who would drink for days on end every time they received money.

In terms of age and gender, sugar workers were divided into workers and semi-workers; the second category included women and teenagers under the age of 20. The weak were also included in this group.

Work at sugar factories was divided into seasonal work during production and work at other times of the year. Production at most sugar factories began in September and ended in December. In some cases, it lasted until February and into March.

During production, all sugar factories worked in two shifts; from 12 noon to 12 midnight and, vice versa, from 12 midnight to 12 noon. The Tarashchany district clerk wrote about this, That 'All workers are divided into two shifts and each of them works 12 hours a day, i.e. workers of one shift work from 12 noon to 12 midnight and the others from midnight to noon; each shift is given half an hour to rest and receive wine and food rations'. Midnight, and the others from midnight to noon; in each half of the working time the shift is given half an hour to rest and receive wine and food rations". There has been very little female labour in the sugar industry since the introduction of diffusers: in the early 1980s, the percentage of women in the workforce did not exceed 13.5%, and in Ukraine it was 13.69%. At the end of the nineteenth century, women's labour was used slightly less (11%). In the pre-reform period, adolescents made up about 1% of the workforce, women up to 27%, in all of former Russia, and up to 30% in Ukraine. Women's labour was used less due to the technical reconstruction of the sugar beet industry: wick sugar mills were replaced by steam mills and diffusers were introduced. Women's labour was widely used in the processing of beetroot [3, p. 11].

The working conditions of workers at sugar factories should also be noted. The working conditions in sugar factories during the study period were extremely difficult. The general working environment was unfavourable. On the one hand, due to the high temperature in the working rooms and repeated drafts of cold outdoor air, and on the other hand, due to inhalation of harmful gases, dust (lime, sugar, coal) and contact with

liquid substances (beet mud, molasses), which, covering clothes and skin, caused certain occupational diseases.

During the period we are interested in, the hardest jobs at sugar factories were the following: work around the fermentation caddies, where workers, usually naked, unloaded bones from caddies up to three arcs deep. Standing for 12 hours in the stinking fermentation caddies, they threw the cereal above their heads. According to doctors, work in the leaven pits was dangerous during the first period of opening and unloading. A naked labourer would climb into the pit with a shovel and throw the grist up onto the floor. During this work, workers often fainted. In the molasses factory, where workers had to stand barefoot in molasses for 12 hours, the corrosive effect of the molasses caused pustules to form on their feet. "The workers would climb into the sticky, hot molasses naked, and use a shovel or a bucket to pick up the water that was lowered into the tray for them by other workers. Working in molasses caused frequent diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. A slight scratch, due to the resulting inflammation of the skin, rendered the worker unable to work."

The hardest work was in the drying room, where the finished granulated sugar was dried; in this department, the air temperature reached 30-40°. "The general view of the worker who ran out of drying is the way that Likar is like that: the skin is red, a drop of large sweat on the face, back, stomach, especially the chest are directly covered with streams of sweat. Sweat rolls in the form of drops rolling over the surface of the body. The body is trembling, the nostrils in motion, the tongue is dry, the pupils are expanded. An expression of fatigue and despair in the eye. "

The most common diseases on the dryer include rheumatic and traumatic.

There were very dangerous injuries on the dryer of the refinement when the sugar head fell on the body. With such a fall, the foot seemed to split.

However, these works were not as difficult as the work in the steamic, on the grater of Kostopal and the circle of oppression of Lipchinsky. In the steam or nodemark, the worker was unchanged for 12 hours, the fuel had to throw fuel once and then. Only occasionally was arranged to protect the workers, some sections against cold wind and frost, usually the breasts of the worker were turned to the ignited doors

of the steamboats, and the back suffered the action of the wind and the drafts of cold outflowing air, which was struck into the steam. It should be added that the steam trainee worked for the most part, or in the shirt itself, it is clear that such working conditions formed favorable conditions for rheumatic and flu diseases.

In Kostopal workers, scattered on a hot stove of damp, bone cereals, loaded and unloaded cartridges with bone cereals, which were heated in furnaces. The workers during the whole shift stood on cast iron stoves, which their temperature reached 60 - 70 ° or more. And that the boots did not withstand such heat, they had to wear wooden boots, or special posts with rough lining, but all this had little weakened the effect of the hot slab on the worker's feet.

Harm powder (as bone bones), which was in the bone, had a detrimental effect. With this gunpowder, the workers were breathing when they unloaded the crown from the cartridges, transferred it to the cold, squeezed it in the sieves and others.

As noted by doctors, working conditions in the cosparal department were the best of health as possible, recognizing the kostopal for one more acquistent and most difficult departments for workers. It was necessary to work without clothing in the damp, hot and stinking atmosphere. When the wet glove was deployed, many steam and gases, ammonium and hydrogen sulfide were released. A couple mixed with gases, eats eyes, worker sneezes, difficult to breathe. As a dry cereal was swollen, a small carbon powder was lifted on the stove, which reached deep into the lung cloth.

Usually on the sugar mills, the Kostopal room was located in the worst room. Coal powder and dirt with a rough layer were covered with walls, ceilings and windows, preventing sunlight. The plant did not take any measures to eliminate or at least weaken adverse conditions that adversely affected the health of workers.

Coal gunpowder, mixed with the sweat of the worker and water vapor around, suffered on the skin of the body of various noise processes. The worker's skin was covered with black, stinking, sticky dirt, and his linen was saturated with stinking grease.

In Kostopal, there was usually a large cadib filled with warm ammonia water, where workers, as the change ended, was washed. The water was rarely changed, everyone was in a hurry to wash and go to dine or dinner.

Coming out of such a vat, the worker was wiped with his dirty linen, which he put on.

At the Yurkovsky Sugar Factory, the landowner of Satatytskyi on November 12, 1873, 3 people were killed from the explosion of the steamboat, and 4 received very heavy burns. Unfortunately, such cases were not uncommon.

Accordingly, there were a lot of information about the accidents on sugar mills. Thus, on July 27, 1874, at the Uladovsky Sugar Factory, during the cleaning of a steam shop, a Jewish boy Mordko Kerzhner, 14 years old, threw a lamp with hot kerosene and died of burns 6 hours after 6 hours.

In December 1874, working at the Yaltushkovsky Sugar Factory, the 18-year-old boy was injured, incompatible with life. He squeezed his wheel.

In March 1884, the right hand was torn off by the worker of the Trostyanets Sugar Factory [3, p. 45].

And there are many such examples that explains how irresponsibly related to the management of sugar mills to unsatisfactory working conditions that led to injury to workers or their death. A brief report of a typhoid fever on the sugar mill, which died 20 people. The Sugar Factory was sent to the Podilsky Medicine Inspector of Berg Doctor. He argued that the sugar factory was raging typhoid, which was caused by a tight room, lack of ventilation, wooden floors and more. This case prompted the Podilsky medical department to issue special rules for factories. The extract from these rules was submitted, considering how hospitals were arranged on sugar mills. These rules were of great interest as the first attempt from local authorities to intervene in the relationship of workers and entrepreneurs. This attempt had no imitation in other provinces, making exception in the 1970s; However, she testified that the view of local authorities on this issue was equal since the early 1960s. We will submit these rules in the extract: "Rules on the installation of premises and hospitals in factories and factories of the Podolsk province." 1) Factory factory premises where the work is

actually the work or the workers are constantly located should be well lit and spacious, so that each person has to at least 14 cubic meters or 11 cubic meters. The fathoms and apparatuses in these rooms should be arranged in such a way that they are allowed to allow free free The movement of the workers, both in the factory itself and in the buildings or factories, the ventilation should be arranged, through the fans in the windows and the arrangement of furnaces with good traction or special other devices at the discretion of manufacturers or breeders. “4) both in the factory or factory, and in the barracks, and in their own arranged movable boxes for cleansing and special holobes for urine. “5) The barracks should be arranged accordingly to the number of workers separately for women and men according to the calculation of 11 cubic meters. Sastric on a person, the floors should be wooden in the barracks and bunks are arranged, but not two floors. “6) For workers living constantly at a factory or a factory, and for family ones, separate premises should be arranged; when arranging them, they should also take into account the amount of air of 11 cubic meters. The flocks. The floors should be wooden or stone, and also special kitchens and corrals for livestock are arranged so that this latter would not be in housing. “7) Stairs in all buildings should be with the railing.“ 8) the kitchen and the dining room should be arranged separately from the barracks. “9) at each factory or factory, where more than 10 workers, the bathhouse should be arranged.“ 10) The administration of the factory or plant should strictly observe the cleaning buildings in all of the above buildings, and during the epidemic should take care dwellings. “11) The plants must be equipped in sufficiently water, a good for drinking.“ 12) food released by workers should certainly be fresh and benign. “13) Children of 12-14 years should not be used to work, starting more than an expert age, children can be used to work, but by no means about cars or at night”.

The Provisional Commission in St. Petersburg made a project for factories and production in St. Petersburg and county. In December 1860, the Ministry of Internal Affairs sent this project to the Governor-General of Kyiv, because he considered the validity of these Rules, according to the Minister of Finance Minister, to distribute to all other provinces. The Governor-General instructed the heads of Kyiv region and Podillya to select from the most famous factors of thought about the extent to which

these rules can be adapted to local conditions. From the response of the Podilsky governor to know that the local Didichi-tserrows not only disasital the case about the introduction of these rules on sugar mills, “Ale simply expressed the opinion that the mentioned rules are useful and necessary in areas, where the factory industry is highly developed in the Podolsk province. They can adversely act and even delay the development of this industry, in which the region needs more and more. ”

It is interesting to note that these rules provided for only improving the living conditions of workers, measures to protect them from accidents and reward workers for injury. These rules were not concerning the rationing of wages and long -term working days, only for minors the commission was able to establish control over their work.

The Podilsky Governor was negative about the establishment of a government inspection for the care of factories and production, because “The introduction of supervision will only exalt the costs of the content of persons, as it seems, in the Podolsk lips. Excessive and the intervention of the bureaucracy in the barely arising about the meniors can increase apathy to enterprises of this kind, the subject for the entire region.”

“Separating the opinion that with the weak development of the factory industry in the Podolsk province. All rules on the procedure for work in the factory, always more or less constraining the development of private activity, are currently not bringing any significant benefit, could impede the spread of industry”, The Podilsky Governor did not consider it possible to apply the rules sent from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in Podillya [3, p. 104].

Conclusions

At the end of the nineteenth century. Three provinces of the Right Bank produced 69% of sugar of the entire empire. Thus, they were the main areas of sugar production both in Ukraine and in the Russian Empire in general. The southwestern region was the main sugar area of the empire.

The founders of the first sugar plants of Ukraine were landowners, whose purpose was to find new sources of increase of income of landlord. On sugar mills on

which sugar juice was evaporated in open boilers on "bare" lights, processed sugar beets from landlords treated with serfs. Their owners received solid income. Compared to the tithes of grain, every tenth of sugar beet gave income 6-8 times more. Sugar production began to develop rapidly. Since the start of the Makoshinsky Sugar Plant (1824), after 18 years, 52 enterprises have already operated in the territory of Ukraine, and from 1842 to 1848 the number of sugar plants increased to 192, that is, in 6 years their number increased almost 4 times. The majority of them were built in Vinnytsia region, Kyiv and Podillya. In 1848, 81.2% of sugar from its total production in the entire Russian Empire was produced at Ukrainian plants. Sugar beet crops in Ukraine have increased continuously. In 1913-1914 in Ukraine the total area of crops was 538 014 hectares, 201 sugar factory worked, their total daily capacity was 1 142 283 c (114 228.3 tons) of beet processing. On average, one plant processed 5 683 c (568.3 tons) of beets per day, in total 11 080 800 cc (1 108 080 tons) of sugar was produced.

At the end of the nineteenth - early twentieth centuries. In Ukraine, three districts of development of the sugar industry were recognized: Kharkiv, Poltava-Chernihiv and Right Bank District, which was characterized by powerful sugar mills of commercial type and broad participation in the management of foreigners, already developed beetrooting and the presence of large refinery. After the Kyiv region, which ranked first at the cost of production and the number of workers - thanks to the powerful development of the sugar industry, the next position was the next position of Podillya, where the sugar affairs also flourished.

The scientific study noted that the production of sugar occupied the main place in the industrial production of Podolsk province, which was 85 %.

Podilsky sugar was sold not only within the province. He became a commodity of the sale beyond. He was taken to Bukovina, Galicia and other Austria-Hungary, Belarus, Moldova. In the 1970s and 1980s, thanks to the spread of the railway network, Podolsk merchants managed to sign profitable contracts for sugar supply to London, Hamburg, Marseille.

To work in Podillya sugar mills, they were hired from different corners in the spring. In the second half of the nineteenth century. Working at sugar factories has

become popular. It was difficult to work in extremely difficult conditions in the absence of safety standards. Therefore, many sugar mills were often injured.

In the early eighties of the nineteenth century. Seven percent of teenagers worked on the sugar mills. With the adoption of factory laws on the protection of adolescents, their number has decreased.

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