The article highlights the research activities of Prince V.O. Kudashev on agronomy and animal husbandry. Both general and special methods of scientific cognition were used in the research. Based on the research, it was found that the results of unique studies conducted by V.O. Kudashev during 1878–1888 were the first in domestic branch science to experimentally prove the advantages of surface tillage as an effective way of preserving soil moisture. The prince proposed a specific plan for the application of agricultural measures aimed at optimizing the physical parameters of the soil to obtain sustainable winter crops in conditions of insufficient moisture, as well as improved the technology of harvesting cereals. The prince’s research on animal husbandry is of scientific significance. Thus, in 1886, V.O. Kudashev was the first in the country to breed Karakul sheep. In his estate, the prince also successfully bred horses of the Orlovskyi breed. In 1887, as the owner of a first-class horse factory of 350 heads, he took part in the work of the horse department of the Kharkiv Agricultural Exhibition, as a result of which he received a large silver medal for four horses in the trotting department. His article, published in 1888 in the Journal of the State Horse Breeding, which presented the results of six years of experiments on fattening young animals with feeds containing phosphoric acid compounds, was scientifically fundamental and new for its time. The prince established the optimal dosage of the introduction of dibasic phosphate lime in the diet in the first two and 3-4 years of a horse’s life on the background of unlimited nutrition. During the position of editor of three leading domestic industry publications during 1901–1904, another facet of V.O. Kudashev – as a great promoter of industry research – was revealed. Shortly after his appointment as editor, the Zemlerobska Gazeta magazine was awarded a gold medal at the 1902 International Exhibition of Magazines and Newspapers. His name is associated with constructive achievements and decisions that determined the further development of agricultural research in Ukraine for several decades to come.

Some periods of life and scientific achievements of the prominent Ukrainian became the subject of study of such researchers as: P.M. Dubrovsky, NA Puzankewich, V.A. Vergunova, I., NP, Kovalenko, OP Saika, I. Chekrizova and others (Dubrovsky 1892; Puzankevich, 1892; Vergunov, Kovalenko, Saiko, 1998; Chekrizov, 2002; Kuznetsov, 1974; Lebedev, 2001; Pavlovsky, 1907; Kotelnikov, 1916; Slezkin, 1892; Verbin, 1958 ). However, no special generalizing materials on the prince's research activities in the field of crop and livestock production were noted. Therefore, the purpose of the study was to supplement information on the research activities of Prince VO Kudashev in the direction of development of agricultural research.

**Research methods.** In the process of research, both general scientific methods (historical, system-structural, logical) and special (historical-comparative, subject-chronological, retrospective, bibliometric) were used, which helped to supplement and clarify certain biographical dates and events in the life of V.O.
Kudashev, the definition of priority areas of his scientific activity and periods of greatest creative activity, as well as to reconstruct the period of 1878-1888, when the prince was engaged in agronomic research in the Kyriakov research field.

**Results and discussion.**

The study of various aspects of agriculture, Prince VO Kudashev devoted a significant percentage of his work, so it is not appropriate to ignore them. Back in 1878, Volodymyr Oleksandrovych created a classic research branch institution at his own expense - the Kyriakiv Research Field. It was the first such institution not only in modern Ukrainian lands, but also in the Russian Empire, which was fundamentally different from the previously established research and control station at the Riga Polytechnic (1864), research and training farm in Zguriv economy PA Kochubei (1872) and the experimental demonstration field at the Petrovsky Agricultural Academy (1877) in that it did not combine its functions with education. A multifactor stationary field experiment was conducted on the area of 141.7 ha of the experimental field to study the depth of plowing, the effect of organic fertilizers and the timing of steam treatment. Having performed unique research during 1878-1888 (Kyriakivka research field was closed in 1890), he was the first in domestic industry to change the existing views on the depth of tillage for winter and experimentally proved the benefits of shallow tillage as an effective way to preserve soil. Journal of the Meeting, 1892).

All his generalizations and calculations were performed on a classical basis, on the results of field stationary research.

Field experiments were established in late 1878, when Prince VO Kudashev personally divided 130 acres of his research field into five plots, four of which were 30 acres each and the fifth was 10. For different plots, he used different tillage methods, which he strictly adhered to until 1888 inclusive. As he later claimed, he borrowed the schemes of experiments from German books, which he brought from a trip abroad, because there were no others worthy of attention (in his opinion) in the country at that time.

Therefore, having a certain scientific worldview as a candidate of science, although legal, he became a self-taught naturalist and at his own discretion developed a work program of research. Thus, in the first area, the prince proposed to fertilize the soil with manure in the spring and immediately plow it to a depth of 3 cream (1 cream - 4.5 cm). After that, plow the soil again (approximately in mid-June) to a depth of 5.5-6 cream. In the second section they did virtually the same, but the second plowing was carried out to a depth of 3 cream.

The third plot was plowed in the same way as the first, but not fertilized. There was no fertilizer on the fourth plot, but the soil on it was cultivated as on the second plot. The last area was a control, it used the most common then in the Dnieper tillage for the winter: 1) toloka to half of Petrovsky post (July 3-4), 2) plowing from 3 to 4 cream depth and necessarily after rain and 3) sowing seeds after the first Savior (approximately August 7-8).

The main task set by VO Kudashev - to identify the advantages of deep plowing (5.5-6 cream) in the first area compared to shallow (3 cream) in the second area under the same conditions of tillage and fertilizer application. He also planned to confirm the benefits of applying manure to local soils during deep plowing, comparing the first and third plots, and with shallow tillage (up to 3 cream) analyzed data from the second and fourth plots (Journal of the meeting, 1892).

The prince expected to receive reliable factual material about the economic effect of the same costs in the case of using different methods of tillage. He compared the results obtained from all plots with the control and in parallel studied their proportional relationship. For greater reliability, each of the four plots was divided into three divisions: a, b and c 10 tithes each.

In the areas of group (a) the whole complex of agrotechnical measures was carried out as early as possible in the spring in order to complete the application of manure and make the first plowing no later than April 20 of each experimental year; in the areas of group (b) - until May 10, and in the areas of group (c) - until May 30. Thus, it was planned to determine the optimal time for processing winter breads in order to prepare them for sowing. To do this, we compared the results obtained by the same plowing in all parts of each plot, before the initial tillage, which was planned to be carried out at different times: in early, mid and late spring (Kudashev, 1891; Slezkin, 1892).

The essence of the work of VO Kudasheva was precisely in determining the optimal of these three terms. Prince was the first in domestic and world agronomic practice to address the issue of the impact of tillage time on yield (and moisture retention) on the basis of a specially conducted full-fledged long-term stationary field experiment. He spent all the inherited funds for its holding and representation.

In addition, the prince identified and justified the reasons for the adverse effects of climatic conditions on agricultural production in this area: 1) too great uneven precipitation during the financial year; 2) the least amount of precipitation falls in April, May and August, or when plants with special energy develop all the basic foundations of their organisms and need the most moisture; 3) droughts are always accompanied by a significant increase in temperature and especially strong dry winds, which eventually remove the remnants of soil moisture. To combat these characteristics of the climate, the researcher recommended that owners not only facilitate the access of moisture to the soil in the period from November to April, but also keep it there until the cultivated plants need it for germination and further development. The key to preserving soil moisture, according to VO Kudasheva, was to loosen its surface layer. As he wrote: "The principle of preserving soil moisture should be set as a cornerstone in the cultivation of soil for winter bread in our area" (Kudashev, 1891, p. 57). However, he stressed that this principle can not be effective in dry or rainy years.
It is known that maintaining the soil in a loose (ripe) state contributes to the accumulation of nitrates. Without moisture, it is impossible to successfully develop nitrifiers that require soil moisture close to ¾ of its full moisture content. V.O. Kudashev did not consider the issue of nitrification, but his proposed methods of water-intensive and catchment treatment contributed to the accumulation of nitrates, the formation of which is directly proportional to moisture and inversely proportional to the time of treatment, of course, in the presence of soil aeration. It is no coincidence that one of the most authoritative supporters of the actions of VO Kudasheva - President of the Poltava Society of Agriculture DK Kvitka noted: "Although the principle of steam treatment and its goals are not new, but Kudashev's merit is that he put steam treatment in the first place in order to preserve moisture and wisely fulfilled this goal by a treatment system…, without being sly about the accumulation of nitric acid in steam salts, on the weathering of mineral components of the soil and their transition to a soluble state, etc. … All these processes in the accumulation of moisture in our chernozem and its preservation receive the conditions for the best increase in soil fertility" (Journal of the meeting, 1892, p. 6).

All expressed by VO Kudashev's "principles" were confirmed by the results of field experiments conducted in a later network of southern branch research institutions, primarily in the Poltava research field, which began its activities in 1884, largely based on the work of the prince.

For the first time the results of his ten-year research on soil moisture retention V.O. Kudashev published in a short message in 1889, promulgating them at the request of many local farmers, especially the president of the Poltava Society of Agriculture DK Flowers. Over the next two years, three more revised editions of this report, entitled "On the Principles of Soil Moisture Preservation in Winter Field Cultivation," were published, with a circulation of 12,000 copies, each with an expanded productive part. Already in the first months, the entire circulation was sold out, and these publications have always been a bibliographic rarity. As is often the case in science, along with positive feedback on the report of Prince VO Kudashev on ways to preserve soil moisture appeared and negative, especially harsh, in particular, was criticism from the vice-president of the Poltava Society of Agriculture, one of the classics of domestic agronomy OO Izmail (1851-1914) and Poltava provincial agronomist, later inspector of agriculture of Poltava province and editor of the magazine "Agriculture and Forestry" P.M. Dubrovsky. The discussion was not limited to words or speeches at professional meetings, but splashed on the pages of periodicals. This forced VO Kudashev constantly give all sorts of explanations and refute the accusations of opponents about his proposed principles of soil moisture retention. After critical articles OO Izmail and P.M. on September 6, 1891, the Poltava Society of Agriculture sent a request to the acting director of the Poltava Research Field, M.O. Puzankevich with a request to organize an inspection at the site of the experiments and assess the reliability of the results. At the regular meeting of the company MO Puzankevich "defeated" all the arguments of OO Izmail. By the way, the advantages of the proposed VO Kudashev's approach became quite obvious in 1891, when the whole winter of the Poltava experimental field perished. It also disappeared in the fields of the Kochubei estate, where O.O. Izmail. However, the prince's harvest reached 119 poods per tithe, and the seedlings of winter appeared as early as September 23, 1892. A high assessment was made by V.O. Kudashev also gave at a meeting of the first branch of the Poltava Society of Agriculture on January 20, 1899 ME Lyaskovsky. Despite the rejection of some figures, but having a high authority on the part of the classics of agronomy, professors VV Dokuchaeva and PA Kostichev, in 1896 VO Kudashev was awarded the gold medal of the Imperial Free Economic Society and in 1892 - the large silver medal of the Imperial Moscow Society of Agriculture (Kudashev, 2018; Modestov, 1924; Kornovenko, Pasichna 2019).

D.K. Kvitka in the notes to the report published by the Poltava Society of Agriculture M.O. Puzankevych "The results of the inspection of the winter shoots in 1891 in the Kyryakivsky estate of Prince VO Kudashev "pointed out the shortcomings or, rather, the inappropriateness of the first work program of Prince VO Kudasheva. It should be noted that among its developers was OO Izmail. Like no other, well understanding the enormous practical significance of the developed VO Kudashev's method of combating numerous droughts, which only in the nineteenth century there were 40, and therefore, with hunger, the leader of the local community DK Kvitka did his best to put the prince's ideas into practice, despite the lack of appropriate theory and academic methodology for conducting a field experiment. Beginning in 1894, the Poltava research field organized special experiments with four pairs rising at different times. Thus, along with the black and May pairs that had already been tested in the old Trypillia, the new experiment began to study the April and June pairs, which before V.O. Kudashev was not there. We can say that to some extent the prince's research became the prototype or basis of the well-known research work of the Poltava research field on early plowing of green vapors, according to the developed plan of activities of its first director BP The tortoise. However, his research VO Kudashev started earlier than the Poltava research field. Later, K. Mankivsky in the collection "Results of the Poltava research field for 20 years (1886-1906) paid tribute to the work of the prince, noting that" (V.O. Kudashev, having organized experiments on his estate in Kremenchug district to study the importance of plowing depth, manure and green manure, etc., quite by chance was the first to come across the fact of a huge impact on the winter harvest of plowing time. Despite various discussions, the effect of the introduction in production, as always, eventually put an end to the "and" (Chekrizov, 2002).

It should be mentioned the contribution of Prince VO Kudasheva in the study of agro-economic issues, in particular on improving the technology of harvesting grain crops, especially winter crops, which are little known and the development of methods for evaluating field experiments. It turned out that at the beginning of the last
century he systematized his own work not only in the field of ecology, but also for the needs of the economy (especially in relation to the cost of cultivated products) and cited some information about them in a number of publications in Zemlerobskaya Gazeta. Thus, he laid the practical foundations for the emergence of the agricultural economy in Ukraine as a science. In the late 80's of the XIX century, under the auspices of the Poltava Society of Agriculture, he organizes a competition to develop new approaches to storing straw and improve its classic form in the form of a mound. To this end, he proposed an original method of examination, when the sheaves, folded in different ways, stood in the field: 1) 2 weeks; 2) 1 month and 3) 1.5 months. It should be noted that no one in the country conducted a systematic analysis to determine the positive consequences of replacing live labor with technical equipment for harvesting bread (which cost a lot of money), because the agricultural economy as a science did not exist then. Prince V.O. Kudashev began to spend, based on the fact that the average yield of winter and spring breads in Poltava region (according to the results of his six-year experiments) was about 150 pooods of grain per tith. It turned out that in the case of the content in one mound on average 5-6 pooods of wheat grain, the cost of stacking sheaves in the mound was 30 kopecks, and directly to the thrasher - 25 kopecks. on the tithe. Thus, the previous transportation in the mound cost the owner 6 rubles, and directly to the thrasher - 5 rubles, without taking into account additional organizational costs. Another important result of the research of Prince VO Kudashev was to establish the dependence of the amount of so-called "thin grain" obtained from the premature mowing of plants, especially in places with a valley relief. With premature mowing under the action of sun and wind, the grain became wrinkled and light. To find out the optimal time for harvesting bread, depending primarily on climatic conditions, Prince VO Kudashev conducted additional special studies. To this end, he selected 40 acres of winter and spring wheat from the entire grain crop, divided them into 80 plots, and developed an additional program to monitor the processes of mowing, knitting sheaves, and laying in the mound. These studies lasted five years, but were not fully completed due to the circumstances that led to the sale of the farm. As a result, tens and hundreds of tables with numbers were obtained. At that time (even during the rule of serfdom), the cutting of bread from the plots was considered a prerequisite, given the peculiarities of the climate of the central regions of the country. By definition, Prince VO Kudashev, this concept meant "... mowing in the period of ripeness, when the bulk of the grain - up to about two-thirds - may not be effortless, crushed and then easily half-rubbed between two or three fingers" (Kudashev, 1891, p. 67-69). He compared the force required to crushing grain to the force of crushing a hardened white candle wax. The main thing is that the fingers do not feel wet, because this is a sure sign that the grain has not reached. Thus, the grain, with the exception of the ground (secondary and generally late shoots), should be in the middle stage of yellow ripeness. During this period, the roots and the first internodes are actually drying up and nutrients do not reach the ear, much less the grain. Therefore, mowing at this time does not affect the final formation (filling) of the grain, as this process ends in the ear and the upper, closest to it, part of the stem. The advantages of mowing in this period should also include the fact that the assembly of plants in the mound protects them from the sun and wind and prevents the effects of drought, which is typical for this time of year in the region. The correctness of this approach, Prince VO Kudashev confirmed the results of observations at six research sites (1 tenth each) with spring wheat harvest in 1891.

It was possible to establish other useful cases of V.O. Kudashev for the prosperity of the region, primarily for the needs of industry research, namely: the publication of a series of articles by the scientist on the use of corn as a precursor of winter wheat, growing green manure crops, mulching and fertilizing fields. The latter was considered by the prince to be an obligatory condition for farming not only to increase the productivity of fields, but also, most importantly, to increase soil fertility (Samorodov, 2014).

A sign of respect from the always conservative in the perception of innovations of the Poltava community and especially the intelligentsia can be considered the election of V.O. Kudashev was a member of the Kremenchug County Assembly from 1884, along with the performance of the functions of the Zemstvo chief of the second section of this county from July 12, 1889 to August 8, 1891. His public activity was no less fruitful. By order of October 27, 1884, he became a correspondent of the Main Department of Horse Breeding in Poltava Province. The County Zemsky Assembly repeatedly elected him an honorary justice of the peace of the Kremenchug Judicial and Peace Center (September 20, 1880, May 22, 1881, May 31, 1884, September 24, 1892 and September 21, 1893) and Khorolsky. 1872, February 23, 1887) of the counties of Poltava province (Verugov, Kovalenko, Saiko, 1998).

The contribution of Prince VO was not fully studied. Kudashev in the further development of domestic animal husbandry, especially for the needs of Poltava region. In his estate he was successfully engaged in breeding Orel breeds of horses, not only with the use of the latest scientific developments, but also for the purpose of wide commodity production. The best horses from his stables received various awards at the national and local levels. Thus, at the All-Russian Agricultural Exhibition in 1887 in Kharkov in the trotting department for four of his horses, he received a large silver medal. It is no coincidence that 20 of his breeding mares since 1888 became the genetic source material for the newly created Grand Duke DK Romanov Dibrivsky horse factory in Poltava region. It was for the needs of increasing the productivity of animal husbandry in 1886 that Prince VO Kudashev was the first in the country to take care of the breeding of Karakul sheep, the source material for which he received from purebred breeders of the Poltava Agricultural Society. For his services to the above-mentioned society in 1904 he was elected an honorary member.

The first scientific articles of Prince VO Kudashev were devoted to the problems of horse breeding. They began to appear in the early 80's of the XIX century. in the
"Agricultural newspaper". But the researcher himself considered them rather promotional. The article based on the results of six years of parallel experiments on fattening young animals with phosphoric acid compounds, published in the Journal of the State Horse Breeding in 1888, was more or less scientifically fundamental. It was translated into English and French and published in the Journal d'Agricultureque, and published in a separate brochure in English. Due to the results obtained, it is believed that Prince VO Kudashev was almost the first in domestic scientific practice to conclude that for the full formation of the bones of a young organism (not only horses) it is important to introduce with the feed the appropriate rate of phosphoric lime in any form, including artificial, just to assimilate it (Journal meetings, 1892, pp. 4-10; Borodai, 2019; Bey, 2019).

Having spent their own fortune on research, as well as having certain personal reasons to change the situation, V.O. Kudashev was forced in mid-1895 to leave his favorite farm, where he lived almost without leaving, and return to public service in the newly created Ministry of Agriculture and State Property as an assistant manager of state property Akmona, Semipalatinsk and Semirchensk regions. Already on May 14, 1896 by the Most Merciful Decree of Prince VO Kudashev was awarded the Order of St. Vladimir the Apostle III degree.

The prince was able to apply his organizational talents and acquired scientific knowledge after his appointment in 1897 as his manager of state property property, first in the Astrakhan and then in the Omsk province. His skill as an organizer and expert in agrarian affairs in the Astrakhan province was revealed to the greatest extent. Under the leadership of Prince VO Kudashev in the region was not only a survey of sands through the Commission for the Study of Natural, Historical and Economic Conditions in 1898, but also proposed a set of measures for their reclamation. There were also his victories in the field of education in the organization and deployment of educational institutions, as well as the Forest Protection Committee, not to mention a series of original articles and brochures on the state of animal husbandry in the region. The brochure "Animal Husbandry in the Astrakhan Province" (1900, St. Petersburg, 29 p.) Is still in scientific circulation and is used in industry monitoring research. For significant achievements on April 1, 1901 by the imperial order of Prince VO Kudashev was awarded the rank of a real state adviser.

The following year the prince returned to St. Petersburg, where by order of November 19, 1901 he was appointed official of special assignments of the V class of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property. Holding this position, during 1901–1904 he worked mainly as the editor-in-chief of the leading branch publications: Zemlerobska Gazeta, Visnyk selskoho hospodarstva, Silske hospodarstvo i lisivnytstvo, and Visti Ministry of State Property. Another aspect of VO's talent was revealed in his editorial activity. Kudashev as a popularizer of branch research. This was confirmed by the award of the magazine "Zemlerobskaya Gazeta" with a gold medal at the International Exhibition of Magazines and Newspapers in 1902, as well as numerous letters of approval from readers who came to the editorial office after the prince left her for health (fatigue) (Modestov, 1924).

In addition to editorial work, during this period VO Kudashev also works in the Railway Department and is a member of the Board of the Main Department of the State Horse Breeding. In 1904 he became an honorary member of the oldest in the Russian Empire, the Imperial Moscow Society of Agriculture. The service required a permanent stay in the capital, the climate of which did not suit him. Eventually, in 1908, after undergoing a difficult operation, the prince was forced to resign and move to Kharkiv to his sister Julia Hirschman. Despite his state of health, with the beginning of the First World War, Prince V.O. Kudashev could not stay away and began to actively engage in the organization of the cavalry of the active army, primarily as a first-class connoisseur of working and draft type of horses, as well as procurement of fodder and provisions for them. In this regard, despite his illness, he was constantly on the move (Samorodov, 2014).

Scientific achievements of VO Kudashev for 1889-1910 is 212 publications, of which - 7 books and brochures, 118 articles, 17 reviews and 69 "answers" to questions from readers of the weekly "Zemlerobskaya Gazeta". It should be added that Prince VO Kudashev strongly encouraged educated progressive owners who were interested in the latest developments in the agricultural sector and implemented them in their own farms, sent the results of their experimentation for publication on the pages of "Zemlerobskaya Gazeta". In many respects, it is thanks to such conscious figures of the higher aristocracy as Prince VO Kudashev was the formation of agricultural research as a field of knowledge and a component of science and culture of the nation.

For a long time, the date of death and burial place of Prince VO remained unknown. Kudasheva. With the help of his granddaughter from his sister Julia - a citizen of France Victoria Alexandrovna Hirschman-Comos managed to fill this gap. As evidenced by a personal letter sent by her, Prince VO Kudashev died in 1916 and was buried in the family crypt in one of the cemeteries of Kharkiv. Studies in the State Archives of Kharkiv region showed that Prince VO Kudashev died on September 8, 1916. He died of liver cancer and was buried two days later in the now destroyed Ioano-Uiskovensky (first city) cemetery in Kharkiv. Shortly before his death, Prince VO Kudashev, through a personal appeal to Nicholas II, passed his princely title to the godfather and nephew OL Hirschman (Cherkirov, 2002; Vergunov, Kovalenko, Saiko, 2018; Kovalenko, 2019).

Conclusions. So for the first time in the Russian Empire, Prince VO Kudashev broke stereotypes in his views on the depth of tillage for winter crops, experimentally proving the benefits of shallow tillage as a way to preserve moisture. Works on this problem were awarded the Gold Medal of the Imperial Free Economic Society (1896). The principles of soil moisture conservation developed by Volodymyr Oleksandrovych remain the basis of modern organic farming and domestic crop production, are widely used in practice, especially in...
the introduction of soil protection system of agriculture with contour-ameliorative organization of the territory. Volodymyr Oleksandrovych's scientific heritage, which concerns the issues of tillage since 1890, has been in demand for the third century by agronomists and historians of branch science. The contribution of Prince VO Kudashev in the further development of domestic animal husbandry, especially for the needs of Poltava region is inexhaustible for study, which (together with Prince VS Kuchubey, VY Arondar, etc.) is directly involved in the glory of Poltava region not only in the field of agronomy, but also breeding famous thoroughbred horses, working primarily under the auspices of the Poltava Society of Agriculture.

References

Література
Стоялов О.П. Наукова діяльність книжки В.О. Кудашева з розвитку теоретико-методологічних засад агрономії та тваринництва (друга пол. ХІХ ст. – поч. ХХ ст.)

У статті висвітлено наукою-дослідницьку діяльність книжки В.О. Кудашева з питань агрономії і тваринництва. При проведенні досліджень використовували як загальнонаукові так і спеціальні методи наукового пізнання. На основі проведенного дослідження було з'ясовано, що результати унікальних досліджень, проведених В.О. Кудашевим впродовж 1878–1888 рр. далі йому зосередитися на впливічі гайдукунів на експериментально довести переваги міського обробітку у гектарному способу землеробства. Князем було запропоновано конкретний план застосування агрозахопів, спрямованих на оптимізацію фізичних параметрів грунту, для отримання стабільних врожаїв озимин в умовах недостатнього зволоження, а також удосконалено технології збирання зернових культур. Наукову значущість становить дослідження книжки з питань тваринництва. Так, у 1886 р. В.О. Кудашев першим у країні почав займатися розвідженням караулкових овець. У своєму наступному роботі він отримав великі гроші медаль. Науково-фундаментальну та нову основу для своєї часу вирізняла його книжка, написана в 1888 р. у «Журналі Державного кіновологоства», в якій було висвітлено результати шестирічних досліджень з відводжання молодняку посівів зернових культур.

Ключові слова: книжка В.О. Кудашева; Кирияківське сільське господарство; рослинництво; тваринництво; дослідження
исследования князя по вопросам животноводства. Так, в 1886 В.А. Кудашев первым в стране начал заниматься разведением каракульских овец. В своем имении князь успешно разводил также и лошадей орловской породы. В 1887, он как владелец первоклассного для своего времени конского завода в 350 голов принял участие в работе конского отдела Харьковской сельскохозяйственной выставки, в результате чего за четырех лошадей по рысистых отделению он получил большую серебряную медаль. Научной фундаментальностью и новизной для своего времени отличалась его статья, напечатанная в 1888 г. В «Журнале Государственного коннозаводства», в которой была изложена результаты летних опытов по откорму молодняка кормами, содержащими фосфорнокислые соединения. Князь установил оптимальную дозировку введения в рацион двух основных фосфорнокислого извести в первые два и 3-4 года жизни лошади на фоне неограниченного питания. В должности редактора трех ведущих отечественных отраслевых изданий в течение 1901-1904 гг. Раскрылась еще одна грань таланта В.А. Кудашева - как прекрасного популяризатора отраслевого исследования. Вскоре после его назначения редактором журнала «земледельческая газета» было отмечено золотой медалью на Международной выставке журналов и газет в 1902

Ключевые слова: князь В.А. Кудашев; Кириянское опытное поле; сельское хозяйство; растениеводство; животноводство; исследования

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