

or so of so-called White Russians, whose language differs very slightly from that of the Great Russians.

Then in the south of European Russia are the so-called Little Russians, whose language differs very considerably from that of the Great Russians, so much so that they maintain it is altogether a distinct language, a claim which the Great Russians do not admit. The Little Russians number about thirty millions, twenty-six of which live in southern Russia and four in eastern Galicia.

The Great Russians never call themselves anything but Russians and the Little Russians similarly only speak of themselves as Russians. The terms Great Russia and Little Russia are merely translations of the mediaeval Latin geographical terms *Russia major* and *Russia minor*, and have never been used in the country itself. The Little Russians are sometimes called Little Russians by the Great Russians, but the two peoples usually refer to each other by rather derogatory nicknames and each maintain that they represent the true and original Russian stock. The Little Russians who inhabit Galicia are also sometimes called Ruthenians, because that part of Russia used to be known as Red Russia. Those in South Russia are sometimes called the people of the Ukraine, which merely means the Borderland.

The western group, which is the next largest, includes the Poles, who number about seventeen millions, the Chekhs or Bohemians, and Slovaks, about nine millions, and the dwindling community of Lusatian Wends or Serbs in Saxony and Prussia, who to-day number barely 150,000. Reference to these latter will again be made later.

The southern group includes the Bulgarians, who are